

THE BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

WITH NOTES ON THE PHARMACOLOGY
AND THERAPEUTICS OF THE MORE
IMPORTANT DRUGS

AND AN
INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

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TENTH EDITION

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PREFACE TO THE TENTH EDITION

THE years that have elapsed since the last edition was reprinted have seen an enormous number of drugs brought into use. Of these, some have had an ephemeral existence others have proved their worth. The more important of the latter are included in the new edition of *The British Pharmacopœia*, and these are fully dealt with in the text. Still newer remedies which seem to be of service and of which reliable data can be found, have been incorporated, and prescriptions illustrating their employment appended. On the other hand, remedies which were either redundant or have dropped out of use have been deleted. By this means the size of the book is not materially altered. In accordance with modern nomenclature the term "mil" has been substituted for "cubic" centimetre.

LONDON, 1915

PREFACE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION

THE very large number of additions to *materia medica* during recent years has completely altered the character of the prescriptions written at the present day. In this impression the general lines which earlier editions have followed have been adhered to, but an attempt has been made to bring the book up to date. While all the more important synthetic and other remedies are mentioned, specific examples of prescriptions containing those only which have been proved to be of some service are given.

In the following prescriptions the quantities according to the imperial system are placed side by side with their practical equivalents according to the metric system. It is not claimed that the equivalents given are exact, but it is believed that the gain in simplicity more than compensates for any slight loss in accuracy of conversion. For instance, an ounce has been rendered throughout as 30 cubic centimetres, or 30 grammes, a drachm as 4 cubic centimetres, or 4 grammes, a grain as 0·6 of a gramme, a minim as 0·6 of a cubic centimetre.

As there is a considerable range between the maximum and minimum pharmacopœial doses, and as the doses given

in the examples fall within those limits, no good purpose would have been served by using exact but cumbersome equivalents

In accordance with the general practice of physicians, the directions are in every instance rendered in English, for, as the patient must sooner or later be made acquainted with the dose, no advantage is gained by writing them in Latin

LONDON, W *March* 1905.

INTRODUCTION

MEDICAL students of the present day have seldom mastered the difficult art of prescribing at the time at which they obtain their qualification to practise. The cause of this undesirable state of affairs may be traced to our system of medical education. The student is taught to aim at passing the necessary examinations rather than to learn what will be essential to him once he has embarked definitely on his life's work. No great stress is laid by examining boards on the capacity for writing a prescription to meet the requirements of a given case or of a particular set of circumstances. Again, the student is ignorant, more often than not, of the best way of prescribing a particular medicine so as to make it acceptable to the patient. What may be termed "forced feeding" supplies, as a rule, such knowledge as may be required, of the action or of the chemical or physical characteristics of drugs, a few weeks before the examination.

In consequence of this defect in our medical training the qualified man starts on his career imperfectly informed in a necessary part of his business. He discovers the shortcomings of his knowledge at a time when it is hard to remedy them. He has to learn laboriously when his opportunities may be few, and in certain in

stances he is tempted to rely too much on various proprietary mixtures, solutions, compressed tablets, and other forms of factory made physics. It is true that many drugs can be compressed into tablets the portability of which renders them useful both to medical men and to the public. Those which dissolve readily in water lose little, if any, of their efficiency by compression, but tablets of compressed animal and vegetable powders, or of insoluble chemical substances, often pass through the alimentary canal unaltered. Another serious objection to the use of compressed tablets is the ease with which the public are enabled to indulge in the fashionable vice of prescribing for themselves. This vice is the source eventually of much additional work to the medical profession, but it is not good for the public. Nor is it dignified for us to allow manufacturing chemists to dictate the combination or the form of the drugs which we prescribe.

The following pages have been written to assist the senior student in his work at the hospital. If they are used rightly in the wards and out patient department, in association with the standard text-books, on *materna medica* and therapeutics, the student will enter on the practice of his profession with a working knowledge of the art of prescribing. Every drug in common use has been included in the present edition, but antiquated substances have been omitted. In the case of each drug the necessary physical and chemical characteristics of the various preparations are mentioned, the therapeutical and medicinal values are indicated precisely, and the dose is stated clearly according to both the imperial and the metric systems. A number of illustrative examples of

the use of each particular drug in different diseases and symptoms is then given. These examples are taken from the practice of the best authorities, and should be of great service if carefully studied. Further, a list of drugs commonly prescribed for particular diseases and symptoms has been added.

In my judgment this little book will supply a real want of the medical student of to day, if it is regularly used in ward and out patient work. I would remind those for whom it is written, that a prescription should be legible and neat, that no abbreviation, such as "Acid. Hyd. Dil.," should be employed which admits of more than one interpretation, and that the quantities should be indicated clearly and definitely. I would add that the day has passed when there was any advantage in writing the necessary directions in bad Latin, which might or might not be interpreted correctly by the dispenser.

ARTHUR LATHAM

LONDON.

TABLE OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS IN TERMS OF IMPERIAL AND METRIC SYSTEMS

Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils	Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils
$\frac{1}{200}$	= 0 0003	10	= 0 6
$\frac{1}{100}$	= 0 0006	12	= 0 8
$\frac{1}{64}$	= 0 001	15	= 1 0
$\frac{1}{32}$	= 0 002	20	= 1 2
$\frac{1}{16}$	= 0 004	30	= 2 0
$\frac{1}{10}$	= 0 005	60	= 4 0
$\frac{1}{8}$	= 0 008	120	= 8 0
$\frac{1}{6}$	= 0 01	240	= 15 0
$\frac{1}{4}$	= 0 015	480	= 30 0
$\frac{1}{3}$	= 0 02		
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0 03	Ounces	
1	= 0 06	2	= 60 0
2	= 0 12	4	= 115 0
3	= 0 2	6	= 170 0
4	= 0 25	8	= 230 0
5	= 0 3	10	= 280 0
6	= 0 4	15	= 420 0
8	= 0 5	20	= 568 0

INCOMPATIBLES

The following *combinations* are or may become dangerous, and should in no circumstances be prescribed

Arsenic and its Salts	with	Mercuric Chloride, Magnesia, Lime Water, Astringent Tinctures
Bromides or Iodides	with	Calomel, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Potassium Chlorate, or Strong Acids
Chloral Hydrate	with	Alkalies or Alkaline Carbonates
Poisonous Alkaloidal Salts	with	Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates, Borax, Tannic Acid, Astringent Tinctures, Iodides, Bromides, or Mercuric Chloride
Chlorates		should never be rubbed together with any readily oxidisable substance, as Sulphur, Creosote, Sugar, Iodine, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Tannic Acid, &c
Chromic Acid or Potassium Permanganate		should not be mixed with Glycerin or Alcohol

SYNONYMS

It is sometimes convenient to employ a synonym for a potent drug, particularly when it is not considered desirable for the patient to become acquainted with the treatment

Liquor Fowleri	for Liquor Arsenicalis
Liquor Donovanii	„ Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi
Pulvis Doveri	„ Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus
Pulvis Thebaici	„ Pulvis Opii
Spiritus Vinii Gallici	„ Brandy
Spiritus Frumenti	„ Whisky
Pilula Plummeri	„ Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita
Tinctura Meconii	, Tinctura Opii
Tinctura Thebaici	, Tinctura Opii
Liquor Glonoini	„ Liq. Tinitrini

Gum Arabic

lution obtained from various species of *Acacia*

It is demulcent and somewhat nutritive. It dissolves in the mouth acts as a protective mucous membrane in laryngitis.

Its principal use is in the form of lozenges, pastilles, in dispensing, to suspend insoluble, resinous tinctures, and to emulsify oils.

powdered acacia will emulsify 4 parts of parts of a volatile oil

is Alcohol, borax, ferric salts, lead su-

Acacia 5j 40 mls

in M_l 12 „

to ad 5iv to 150 „

in a little water three times a day

Acacia 5j 40 mls

ethylene tetramin gr v 0.3 gramme

distilled 5j to 100 mls

in a little water three times a day *Cystitis*

ECUM *Ghatti Gum* Used in India in pla-

ACACIÆ CORTEX

preparation of astringent mixtures, gargles, lotions &c, much in the same way as oak bark is used in this country

Dose of Decoctum Acaciæ Corticis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

R Bismuthi Salicylatis gr ʒ	0·6 gramme
" Acaciæ Corticis ʒij	0 8 mil
" Oculi ʒi	0 2
Dec Acaciæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every four hours

Dianthæa

ACETANILIDUM

Acetanilide Phenylacetamide Known as Antifebrin

Acetanilide occurs in colourless, odourless crystals. It is analgesic, antipyretic, antirheumatic. Must be given with caution, as toxic effects have been produced by quite small doses. It is commonly given in migraine and is the active constituent in many of the proprietary headache powders and nostrums for neuralgia, &c

Acetanilide is a useful antiseptic, and at one time it was in good repute as a dusting powder for small wounds. It is contained in several of the advertised preparations of Witch Hazel, and to it the valuable properties ascribed to them are chiefly due

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0·06 to 0·2 gramme) in cachet or pill

Solubility 1 in 200 cold water, more so in hot, freely soluble in alcohol

Antidotes Hot blankets, hot water bottle to feet, artificial respiration, oxygen, strychnine, atropine

R Acetanilid gr ʒj	0 12 gramme
Quinin Salicyl gr j	0 06 "
Caffeinæ Citratis gr j	0 06 "

For one cachet Not more than two to be taken in six hours

Migraine

R Acetanilid gr ʒj	0 12 gramme
Caffeinæ Cit gr j	0 06 "
Sp Armoraciæ Co ʒj	4 00 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 00 "

The draught to be taken when pain comes on and repeated if necessary in four hours

Neuralgia

EXALGIN *Methyl acetanilid* Soluble 1 in 66² of water, freely in alcohol. A useful analgesic in neuralgia, lumbago,

sciatica, &c Dose, ¹ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme) Large doses are somewhat dangerous

R Exalgin gr j	0.06 gramme
Syrup Alomat ʒss	2.00 mls
Dec Cinchonæ ad ʒss	to 15.00 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Acute Neuralgia

ACIDUM ACETICUM

Acetic Acid

A colourless, volatile, pungent liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood

Largely diluted and applied as a lotion, it produces a soothing effect on the skin. It is the safest antidote in cases of poisoning by alkalis. Glacial acetic acid is sometimes used for the removal of corns and warts, its use is attended by a good deal of pain.

Dose of Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM

Arsenious Acid White Arsenic

Occurs as a heavy, white, inodorous powder. All its soluble preparations are irritant poisons and the insoluble compounds are probably so far acted on by the gastric juice as to become so. In very small doses it is alterative, anti-periodic, and tonic. Certain organic compounds are much less toxic and of late have come into general use.

Externally arsenious acid is a powerful caustic, made into a paste with charcoal and starch mucilage, it is sometimes used to destroy superficial morbid growths.

Internally it is of service in the treatment of chronic skin affections, especially when the skin is dry and scaly, in pemphigus, acne, lichen, chronic urticaria, in chronic malaria and as a prophylactic it is frequently beneficial when quinine fails or is not tolerated, in chlorosis, in pernicious anaemia, especially when injected subcutaneously, in chorea, rheumatoid arthritis, dysmenorrhœa, and as a general tonic in debility, arsenic, combined with general treatment, is often beneficial.

Preparations of arsenic should always be taken immediately after a meal. The course of treatment, commencing with a

R Sodii Arsenatis gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0025 gramme
Pulv Guaiaci gr ij	0 1000 „
P Antim Sulphurati gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0300 „

For one pill To be taken twice daily, after food

Chronic Eczema

R Acid Arseniosi gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0025 gramme
Aloini gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0300 „
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{64}$	0 0010 „
Pil Ferri gr iv	0 2500 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day, after food

Toxic and Antiperiodic

CACODYLATES, or *dimethylarsenates*, have been recommended for the treatment of chronic skin diseases, anæmia, malaria, tuberculosis &c. Although cacodylic acid contains the equivalent of more than 70 per cent arsenious acid, its toxicity is comparatively low. After an extended trial, numerous observers report that the value of cacodylates is not nearly so great as at first stated, and at the present time they are being superseded.

Ferr Cacodylas	Dose, by mouth 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 1 gramme)
Lithi	
Sodii	
Guaiacol	

These salts may be given dissolved in water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain in 10 or 15 minims (0 03 to 0 06 gramme in 1 mil) once in twenty four hours.

ARRHENAL *Disodium Methylarsenate* closely resembles sodium cacodylate both in properties and doses.

SODIUM p AMINOPHENYLARSONAS, *Syn Arsamin, Atoxyl, Soamin Sodium Arsanilate*. Dose, per os $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0 5 to 0 2 gramme) in a day for several days, then omit for a week. Must be used with caution. *Intramuscular injections* into the buttock, 2 to 5 grains (0 12 to 0 3 gramme) in water. Ten per cent solutions are best and should be perfectly sterile. Used as a substitute for mercurial treatment in syphilis. Doubtful if as useful as mercury.

Note —*Mercurials must not be given at the same time*

Atoxyl is also given in many skin diseases (lichen, psoriasis), in sarcoma, malaria, and trypanosomiasis. It is said to possess about $\frac{1}{16}$ the toxic effect of arsenious acid.

DIOXY-DIAMINO-ARSENIO-BENZOL-DI-HYDROCHLORIDE, *Salvarsan, Arsenobenzol, Arsenphenolamine, Ehrlich-*

Hata or "606" Introduced as a steriliser of the system For full particulars of Salvarsan treatment the reader is referred to the excellent chapter in *The Extra Pharmacopœia 'Martindale'* "The importance of not only sterilising the water but of removing the bodies of all dead micro organisms must be insisted upon" Salvarsan is given in all forms of syphilis, in malaria, yaws, leprosy, plague, pernicious anæmia, &c

Average intramuscular or subcutaneous dose, 0.5 gramme for an adult, 0.2 gramme for children

Average intravenous dose, 0.4 gramme for males, 0.3 gramme for females.

Patients should be warned that unpleasant symptoms may supervene

ACIDUM BENZOICUM

Benzoic Acid

In feathery, silky crystals with an aromatic odour It may be made artificially from toluene, but the *natural acid*, obtained by sublimation from benzoin, is to be preferred It is antiseptic, expectorant, stimulant, antipyretic, and diuretic Employed in inflammation of the urinary tract, nocturnal incontinence of urine, calculous affections, acute rheumatism, &c In the system it is converted into hippuric acid

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 400 cold water, freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, the fixed and volatile oils Its solubility in water is increased by the addition of borax or sodium phosphate, but the benzoic acid does not exist free

R. Acid Benzoici gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Acid Tannici gr xv	1.0 "
Acid Carbolic gr ʒ	1.2 "
Collodii ʒiv	15.0 mls

The pigment To be applied to the affected parts

Ulceration Cervix Uteri

R. Acid Benzoici gr ij	0.120 gramme
Camphoræ gr j	0.060 "
Ext Bellad gr ʒ	0.016 "

For one pill To be taken every night

Incontinence of Urine

The action of the benzoates on the system is similar to that of benzoic acid. Those most commonly used are

AMMONII BENZOAS Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme)

SODII BENZOAS Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes)

R. Sodii Benzoatis gr xv	1 gramme
Liq Ammon Acetatis ℥j	4 mils
Syrupi Aurantii ℥xx	2 "
Aq Gaultheriæ ad ℥j	to 30 "

To be taken every hour *Acute Rheumatism*

R. Ammon Benzoatis gr xv	1·0 gramme
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0·3 mil
Syrupi Mori ℥ss	2·0 "
Inf Buchu ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils

To be taken three times a day in linseed tea

Cystitis, Nephritis

R. Sodii Benzoatis gr xx	1·2 gramme
Tinct Buchu ℥ss	2·0 mil
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥xxv	1·0 "
Spirit Chloroform ℥x	0·6 "
Dec Pareiiæ ad ℥j	to 30·0

To be taken every four hours in barley water

Irritable Bladder

SODII HIPPURAS *Sodium Hippurate* Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes). Given in gout, gravel and calculus as solvent for urates. **AMMONIUM HIPPURATE** is used for similar purposes.

ACIDUM BORICUM

Boric Acid

A mild antiseptic and astringent. *Externally* a hot solution containing about 4 per cent is useful as a fomentation for sloughing ulcers. A cold saturated solution—boric lotion—is used to wash out cavities after operations. The powdered acid, either alone or mixed with an equal weight of talc is used as a dusting powder for perspiring feet and axillæ. *Internally* it is given as a urinary disinfectant, the bladder being washed out at the same time with a 2 per cent solution.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 30 cold water, 1 in 3 boiling, 1 in 4 glycerin

GLYCERINUM ACIDI BORICI A combination of boric acid and glycerin Useful as an antiseptic paint in throat affections The proprietary compounds *Boro glyceride* and *Branalcane* are closely allied preparations

PULVIS ACIDI BORICI COMPOSITUS A dusting powder containing boric acid 1 zinc oxide 3, starch 3 Useful for excoriated and chafed surfaces

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI This, the official ointment, is suitable for many skin affections, but as a dressing for wounds it should be diluted with an equal weight of paraffin ointment

PULVIS MAGNESII BORO-CITRATIS COMPOSITUS This compound is one of the most useful remedies in diseases of the bladder irritability, cystitis, dysuria, enuresis decomposing urine gravel &c **Dose**, half to one teaspoonful in half a pint of water three times a day

BORAX is milder and more sedative than boric acid, probably owing to its alkaline reaction It is especially useful in aphthous conditions of the mouth, and in dilute solution is a soothing collyrium to irritable eyelids **Dose**, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

GLYCERINUM BORACIS Useful in aphthæ, tonsillitis, and sore throat

SODII PERBORAS *Sodium Perborate* A powerful and very useful antiseptic and deodorant The dry salt may be mixed with talc and used as a dusting powder or with chalk for brushing the teeth Lotions may contain from 2 to 5 per cent of the salt

R. Acidi Borici gr viij	0.6 gramme
Aq. Laurocerasi ʒiv	15.0 mls
Aq. Sambuci ad ʒvj	250.0 „

The astringent lotion for the eyes

R. Thymol gr ss	0.03 gramme
Sp. Cinnamomi ʒss	2.00 mls
Glyc. Acid. Borici ad ʒj	to 30.00 „

The paint To be applied to the throat every four hours in early stage of measles or scarlet fever

- R Pulv Magnes Boro Cit Co \mathfrak{Zj} 4 grammes
 To be taken three times a day in a tumbler of water
Fetid Urine, Gravel
- R P Magnes Boro Cit Co \mathfrak{Zj} 4 0 grammes
 Hexamethylenetetramin gr v 0 3 gramme
 To be taken three times a day in half a tumbler of water
Urinary Disinfectant
- R Pulv Boracis gr v 0 3 gramme
 Sodii Benzoatis gr ij 0 1 ,
 Sodii Chlorid gr v 0 3 ,,
 Aq Gaultheriæ ad \mathfrak{Ziv} to 100 0 ,
 The lotion To irrigate the nostrils every four hours
Chronic Catarrh
- R Glycerin Boracis \mathfrak{Ziv} 15 mls
 Potassii Chloratis \mathfrak{Zss} 2 grammes
 Tinct Myrrhæ \mathfrak{Zj} 4 mls
 Aq Dest ad \mathfrak{Zij} to 60
 The lotion *Aphthous Mouth*
- R P Boracis \mathfrak{Ziv} 15 grammes
 Glyc Acid Carbohc \mathfrak{Zss} 2 mls
 Aq Menth Pip ad \mathfrak{Zviij} to 200
 The gargle *Sore Throat*
- R Pulv Boracis gr viii 0 5 gramme
 Sodii Benzoatis gr x 0 6 ,
 Aq Chlorof ad \mathfrak{Zj} to 30 0 mls
 To be taken in a cup of linseed tea every four hours
Cystitis
- R Glycerin Acid Boric \mathfrak{Zj} 30 0 mls
 Glycerin Acid Carbohc \mathfrak{Zj} 4 0
 Ol Gaultheriæ $\mathfrak{M}_{\Delta v}$ 1 0 mil
 Ol Menth Pip $\mathfrak{M}_{\Delta v}$ 1 0 ,,
 Eucalyptol \mathfrak{M}_{xv} 1 0 ,,
 Thymol gr ij 0 2 gramme
 Spirit Rect \mathfrak{Zij} 100 0 mls
 Aq Dest ad \mathfrak{Zviij} to 250 0 ,,
 Mix, stand twenty four hours, shaking occasionally Filter
 Diluted with a little water this forms a pleasant antiseptic
 mouth wash and gargle, and may be used in a similar manner
 to the American specialities known as Glycothymoline and
 Listerine

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM

Carbolic Acid Phenol

Obtained in the fractional distillation of coal tar oil It is caustic antizymotic, antiseptic, and disinfectant *Externally* it is used as a general disinfectant of sick room utensils drains &c Undiluted it acts as a caustic Accidental burns by carbolic acid should be freely washed with methylated spirit and then covered with boric ointment, *quarter strength* A solution of 2 per cent may be applied locally to allay itching, but not over too great an area For cleansing the hands surgical instruments, washing wounds, &c, the strength should not be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *Internally* it is occasionally of service in heartburn or painful dyspepsia with flatulence, and small doses sometimes check sickness and diarrhoea

Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme) in pill

Solubility Freely in alcohol, ether chloroform, glycerin, the fixed and volatile oils With water it behaves in a very peculiar way, but 5 per cent and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solutions are stable Mixed with about 10 per cent of water it forms Acidum Carboheum Liquefactum, which remains liquid at comparatively low temperatures

Antidotes Emetic of zinc sulphate or apomorphine hypodermically, good dose of sodium or potassium sulphate, raw white of egg lime water, chalk, brandy or ether subcutaneously, hot water bottles

GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI contains 20 per cent phenol Diluted with ten times its volume of glycerin, it is useful in aphthous stomatitis or with 30 parts of water, as a gargle in foul throat

R. Acidı Carbolici gr. ʒ	0.6 gramme
Glycerini ʒj	30.0 mls
Aq Rosæ ʒj	30.0 „

The lotion

Impetigo or Acne

R. Acidı Carbolici	1 part
Tincturæ Iodı	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Pulv Boracis	2 parts
Aq Camphoræ	to 100 „

A stimulant antiseptic lotion employed as gargle, nasal douche or intra uterine injection

R. Acidı Carbolıci gr j 0 06 gramme
 Pil Rheı Co gr ij 0 12 "

For one pill To be taken after each meal

Flatulence

R. Acidı Carbolıci gr ' 0 03 gramme
 Extract Opıı gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 01 "
 Bismuth Salicylatıs gr ij 0 20 "

For one pill To be taken three times a day

Summer Diarrhoea

R. Cocain Hydrochlor gr viij 0 5 gramme
 Acid Hydrocyan Dil \mathfrak{z} s 2 0 mls
 Glycerin \mathfrak{z} iv 15 0 "
 Lot Carbol 2½% ad \mathfrak{z} viij to 250 0 "

The lotion to be dabbed on three times daily

Pruritus Vulvæ

R. Glycerinı Acidı Carbolıci \mathfrak{z} ij 60 mls
 Glycerinı Acidı Tannıci \mathfrak{z} vj 180

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of tepid water and used as an injection night and morning

Fetid Vaginal Discharge

See also Zincı Sulphocarbolas

ACIDUM CHROMICUM

Chromic Acid Chromic Anhydride

In orange red deliquescent crystals It is a very powerful caustic and when freely diluted an efficient antiseptic One gramme made up to the measure of 1 mil with water may be applied with a pointed rod to warts condylomata, syphilitic affections of the tongue and throat A 3 per cent solution is used for bathing sweaty feet

It is important to see that this preparation is free from sulphuric acid— common impurity

Solubility Very freely soluble in water

Incompatibles Alcohol or alcoholic preparations ether, glycerin, arsenious acid, almost all organic substances When a strong solution of chromic acid has been applied as an escharotic, it should after a few minutes be washed off with solution of aluminum acetate

R. Acid Chromici gr x 0 6 gramme
 Aq Dest ad \mathfrak{z} j to 30 0 mls

The application To be painted on with a camel hair brush once a day *Superficial Glossitis, syphilitic or otherwise*

ACIDUM CITRICUM

Citric Acid

Citric acid in dilute solution with a little sugar forms a refreshing drink in febrile states, it is frequently employed for the extemporaneous preparation of fresh Citrates in effervescing draughts. Lime juice is commonly given in scurvy. Lemon juice contains about 40 grains of citric acid in each fluid ounce.

17 grains of citric acid neutralise about

24 grains	Potassium Bicarbonate
20 „	Sodium Bicarbonate
13 „	Ammonium Carbonate
11 „	Magnesium Carbonate

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility Freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

R Potassu Bicarb gr xx	1.2 gramme
Ammon Carb gr ij	0.1 „
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0.6 mil
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

The alkaline mixture

R Acid Citric gr xx	1.2 gramme
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0.2 mil
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken with an equal quantity of the alkaline mixture, while effervescing, three times a day.

Dyspepsia and Sickness

ACIDUM FORMICUM

Formic Acid

Given in doses of 2 to 10 minims (0.12 to 0.6 mil) freely diluted to give tone to the muscles. Sodium Formate and Calcium Formate are the salts in general use. Both are freely soluble in water. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme), increased to as much as 1 drachm (4 grammes in the day). Potassium and Lithium Formates are used similarly. Of the preparations Elixir Formatum Comp, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm (2 to 4 mls), and Syrup Formatum Comp, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mls), are those in common use.

ACIDUM GALLICUM

Gallic Acid

In pale fawn coloured or white silky needles. It does not possess the local astringent properties of tannic acid but as it is converted into the latter in the system it is occasionally given as a hæmostatic in hæmoptysis pyrosis uterine hæmorrhage &c

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in solution or cachet

Solubility 1 in 100 water, 1 in 5 alcohol, 1 in 12 glycerin

Incompatibles Metallic salts, spirit of nitrous ether

R. Acid. Gall. gr v	0.300 gramme
Morphinæ Hydrochlor gr ʒi-	0.006 „

In one cachet *Uterine Hæmorrhage*

R. Acid. Gall. gr viij	0.5 gramme
Pulv. Ergotæ gr viij	0.5 „

For one cachet, every four hours *Menorrhagia*

R. Acid. Gall. gr x	0.6 gramme
Glycerini ʒss	2.0 mls
Inf. Auranti ad ʒj	to 30.0 „

To be taken every four hours *Intestinal Hæmorrhage*

R. Acid. Gall. gr v	0.3 gramme
Spirit Rect ʒss	2.0 mls
Tinct. Opii Mij	0.2 „
Aq. Cinnam ad ʒij	to 8.0 „

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose *Hæmoptysis*

ACIDUM GLYCEROPHOSPHORICUM

Glycerophosphoric Acid

Glycerophosphoric acid is rarely prescribed alone, but its salts have come into very general use, they are of service in rickets, scrofula, and all cases of deficient nutrition, especially when associated with nervous diseases. For young children the Compound Syrup introduced by Dr. Robin is of more value than the better known "Chemical Food," and is certainly more palatable.

The following salts are given

Calcii Glycerophosphas	}	Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)
Ferri		
Lithii		
Magnesi		
Manganesi		
Quininae		
Sodii	}	
Potassii		

All except the last two appear in scales or amorphous powder, and are moderately soluble in water and wine. The sodium and potassium salts are hygroscopic, and are prepared in 50 per cent solutions.

The most convenient methods of prescribing the glycerophosphates are

Elixir Glycerophosphatum Compositum	}	Dose, half to one teaspoonful or more
Syrupus		
Vinum		
Glycerinum		

It is important to add the name "Robin" to the prescriptions as so many worthless preparations are on the market.

They are all palatable, and are readily taken by young children or fastidious persons. Each fluid drachm contains a medicinal dose of the glycerophosphates of calcium, iron, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, together with a *very small* dose of diastase, pepsin, and strychnine. For those who are run down through over work or are subjects of nervous debility there is no doubt these preparations do good.

Where any of the above liquid preparations are objected to, Pulvis Glycerophosphatis Compositus may be given *in cachet*.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

R Syr Glycerophosph Co "Robin" ʒss 2 mls
Syr Calcii Lactophosph ʒss 2 "

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day
Rickets, Scrofulous Diseases

R Syrup Glycerophosph Co "Robin" ʒj 4 mls

To be taken three times a day
Deficient Nutrition or Brain Fag

R Syrup Glycerophosph Co "Robin" ʒss 2 mls
Syrup Hypophosph Co ʒss 2

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day, after meals
Nerve Tonic

R Pulv Glycerophosph Co ' Robin ' gr x 0 6 gramme
 For one cachet To be taken three times a day
Nervine Tonic

LECITHIN *Choline di stearo glycerophosphate* A yellowish pasty substance extracted from egg yolk employed in the same manner as the glycerophosphates just described

Dose of Lecithin, 3 to 5 grains (0 2 to 0 3 gramme)
 Lecithin Emulsion, 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 16 mils)
 Lecithin Elixir, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mils)
 Lecithin Powder (50 per cent), 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme)

CEREGEN A compound of specially purified and sterilised milk proteid with glycerophosphates Unlike most casein bodies Ceregen is very palatable, and it has been found of enormous service in all cases of defective nutrition After influenza, wasting diseases, &c, it is very beneficial For business men and others who do not keep regular meal hours Ceregen is invaluable For convalescents it is an excellent tonic and is largely used in the wards of the Royal Naval Hospitals

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM

Dilute Hydrobromic Acid

An aqueous solution containing 10 per cent of hydrogen bromide The acid is a nervine tonic, and is given in much the same cases as its salts Administered with salts of quinine it is reputed to prevent quinism

Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils) The larger dose may be considered the equivalent of 10 grains (0 6 gramme) of potassium bromide

R Acid Hydrobrom Dil ℥xxx 2 00 mils
 Quinina Sulphatis gr j 0 06 gramme
 Syrup Aurant ℥xxx 2 00 mils
 Aq Dest ad ʒj ʒ 30 00 "

To be taken three times a day, before meals

Nervous Exhaustion

R Acid Hydrobrom Dil ℥xxx 2 0 mils
 Tinct Quinina ℥xxx 2 0 "
 Magnesi Sulphatis gr xx 1 2 gramme
 Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v 0 3 mil
 Syr Zingiberis ℥xxx 2 0 "
 Aq Dest ad ʒj to ʒ 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day

Nervine Tonic

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM

Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid

A colourless, fuming liquid containing 31.79 per cent hydrogen chloride. When suitably diluted it is antiseptic, tonic, astringent, and refrigerant. It is given in scarlet and typhoid fevers, hepatic affections, in some forms of sore throat, and in cases of phosphatic urinary deposits.

Incompatibles Alkalies and their carbonates, salts of silver and lead.

Antidotes Magnesia, chalk, alkaline carbonates, white of egg, demulcent drinks. If none of these is at hand, give soap and water.

Dose of Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls.)

R. Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil. ℥x	0.6 mil
Syr. Aurant. ℥xxx	2.0 mls
Inf. Gentianæ Co. ad ʒj	to 30.0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

An acid tonic after typhoid when hydrochloric acid is deficient in stomach.

Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil. ℥xv	1 mil
Syrup. Mori ℥xxx	2 mls
Decoct. Hordei ad ʒj	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of water.
Phosphatic Urinary Deposits

R. Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil. ℥x	0.6 mil.
Sodii Sulphatis ʒj	4.0 grammes
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0.6 mil
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj	to 30 mls

To be taken every morning in half a tumbler of water, before breakfast.
Torpid Liver

R. Acid. Hydrochloric. Dil. ʒj	4 mls
Potass. Chloratis ʒj	8 grammes
Glycerini ʒiv	15 mls
Aq. Dest. ad ʒvii	to 250 „

Gargle the throat with a tablespoonful and reject it. Repeat with another tablespoonful, which swallow.

Sore Throat

R Acid Hydrochlor Fort ℥v 6 6 mil
 Potassii Chloratis gr xl 2 5 grains
 Aq Dest ad ℥viij to 250 0 mls

Allow the acid and chlorate to react for ten minutes in a well corked bottle, add the water quickly and shake until the chlorine is dissolved

Chlorine Gargle and Mouth Wash

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid

An aqueous solution containing 2 per cent by weight of hydrogen cyanide. It has a characteristic penetrating odour and is a deadly poison. It is antispasmodic and sedative, applied to the unbroken skin in a lotion it is a local anæsthetic. Small doses quieten dry irritable cough, allay vomiting and gastric pain generally.

Dose, 2 to 6 minims (0 1 to 0 35 mls)

Skin lotions should not contain more than 10 minims in the fluid ounce (0 6 mil in 30 mls) and must never be applied if the skin is broken.

Antidotes. Prussic acid acts so rapidly that antidotes are generally of no avail. If possible give strong emetic ether or brandy subcutaneously with $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 006 gramme) of atropine sulphate fresh in cold effusions artificial respiration inhalation of ammonia. If at hand give hydrogen peroxide solution of ounce water or solution of chlorinated lime.

SCHÉELE'S PRUSSIC ACID is of uncertain strength, and should never be prescribed.

POTASSII CYANIDUM Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 004 to 0 01 gramme). May be substituted for prussic acid in skin lotions—not to be stronger than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A few drops $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution remove silver nitrate stains from conjunctiva, &c.

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iij 0 2 mil
 Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥v 0 3 ,
 Syr Tolutan ℥ss 2 0 mls
 Aq Anisi ad ℥ij to 10 0 „

A dessertspoonful every four hours

Dry Irritable Cough

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0 2 mil
Liq Bismuthi ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Sodu Bicarb gr xx	1 2 gramme
Liq Morphine Acet ℥viij	0 5 mil
Sp Chloroform ℥viij	0 5
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every four hours *Gastric Irritability*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iv	0 25 mil
Potassu Bicarb gr xx	1 20 gramme
Sp Ammon Aromat ℥xv	1 00 mil
Liq Bismuthi ℥xxx	2 00 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 00

Take three times a day with a dessertspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing *To allay Vomiting*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥j	0 06 mil
Sp Ammon Fetid ℥viij	0 50 „
Tinct Hyoscyam ℥iv	0 25 „
Syrup Auranti ℥xv	1 00 „
Aq Anisi ad ℥ij	to 10 00 mls

To be taken every four hours *Laryngismus Stridulus*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iv	0 25 mil
Creosoti ℥j	0 06 „
Terebinti ℥v	0 30 „
Mucil Acacie ℥xxx	2 00 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ℥iv	to 15 00 „

Take a tablespoonful at once and repeat at the end of an hour if not relieved *Spasmodic Asthma*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥j	5 mls
Liq Plumbi Dil ad ℥viij	to 250 „

The lotion *To allay itching in cutaneous affections when skin is unbroken*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ss	2 0 mls
Liq Plumbi Fort ℥j	4 0 „
Acid Carbolic Liq ℥v	0 3 mil
Emem Lactis ad ℥ij	to 60 0 mls

The paint *To be smeared thinly over the intractable part*

Not to be applied on mucous membrane or where the skin is broken

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0 20 mil
Creosoti ℥j	10 06
Liq Morph Hyd ℥ss	1 20 mls
Sodu Bicarb gr xxx	1 20 gramme
Mucil Acaciæ ℥ss	2 00 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 00 ,

Two tablespoonfuls for a dose

Gastrodynia with Vomiting

ACIDUM HYDROFLUORICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Hydrofluoric Acid

A solution containing 0.5 per cent of hydrogen fluoride. The B. P. C. suggests 0.2 per cent solution but the former is more generally used. It must be kept and dispensed in gutta-percha bottles. Has been recommended in goitre.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil) well diluted.

The fluorides of ammonia, iron, calcium, and sodium have been put forward as specific for enlarged spleen, phthisis, and whooping cough, but there is little evidence of their value in these complaints. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.0025 to 0.03 gramme).

ACIDUM LACTICUM

Lactic Acid

A syrupy liquid containing 75 per cent of hydrogen lactate. It increases the appetite and promotes digestion when the acid of the stomach is deficient. It has been recommended in various affections as a spray or paint in croup and diphtheria, tuberculous ulceration of tongue or pharynx and for the treatment of diabetes. Large doses are sometimes attended by acute pains in the articular rheumatism.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil).

of Acidum Lacticum Dilutum, 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 mls).

R Acid Lactic Dil ℥ix	4 mls
Glycerini ℥ss	2 "
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30 "

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Simple Indigestion

R Acid Lactic ℥ij	8 mls
Glycerini ℥ij	8 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 "

The paint, after several applications, to be gradually increased in strength until equal parts of lactic acid and glycerum are employed *Tuberculous Ulceration of Tongue*

LACTATES and **LACTOPHOSPHATES** are given as mild tonics and digestives Calcium lactophosphate is a favourite remedy in rickets

R. Ferri Lactatis gr ij	0 2 gramme
Syr Calen Lactophosph ʒj	4 0 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Rickets

ACIDUM NITRICUM

Nitric Acid

A fuming liquid containing 70 per cent of hydrogen nitrate It is exceedingly corrosive, is sometimes applied to warts, vascular growths, sloughing phagedænæ hæmorrhoidal excrescences, &c, diluted it is applied to superficial ulcers which are indisposed to cicatrise, to offensive sores, and caries of the bones It should be applied on a pointed glass rod, the surrounding parts being protected by paraffin ointment Dilute nitric acid is tonic, refrigerant, antiseptic, and acts as a cholagogue Is given in chronic hepatitis dyspepsia associated with uric and phosphatic urinary deposits, in scrofulous constitutions, and febrile diseases

Dose of Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil)

Incompatibles Alkalies, alkaline salts

Antidotes Whiting, chalk, magnesia, strong soap suds, white of egg demulcent drinks, sodium bicarbonate

R. Acid Nitric Dil ℥x	0 6 mil
Syrup Auranti ʒj	4 0 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Typhoid, Chronic Hepatitis

R. Acid Nitric Dil ℥x	0 6 mil
Ext Taraxaci Liq ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Dec Cinchonæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken twice a day before meals

Tonic, useful in Oxaluria

R Acid Nitric Dil ℥viij	0 5 mil
Tinct Cardam Co ℥xxx	20 mls
Vin Pepsini ℥xxx	20
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Tonic Dy-pepsia

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Nitro hydrochloric Acid

A colourless compound of nitric and hydrochloric acids. It is alterative, tonic, stomachic, and is one of the most useful hepatic stimulants. It is given in cases of torpid liver whether acute or chronic.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0 8 to 1 2 mil)

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥x	0 6 mil
Liq Strychninæ ℥iij	0 2 ,
Sp Chloroformi ℥v	0 3
Syr Zingiberis ℥ss	20 mls
Aq ad ℥j	to 30 0 ,

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Tonic useful in Oxaluria

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥viij	0 5 mil
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v	0 3
Ext Taraxaci Liq ℥xxx	20 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

Hepatic Tonic

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil	1 to 2 parts
Aquæ	98 to 99 ,

For sponging the hepatic region, calves of the legs and thighs, three times a day

ACIDUM OLEICUM

Oleic Acid

A straw coloured liquid, with faint acid reaction, obtained by the action of superheated steam on fats and oils. It dissolves alkaloids as well as the oxides of lead, mercury, zinc, &c. It is sometimes added to alcoholic liniments to assist penetration.

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils, insoluble in water

R Cocainæ gr \times	0 60 gramme.
Atropinæ gr \vee	0 30 ,
Aconitinæ gr ij	0 12 „
Acid Oleici ʒj	4 00 mils
Adip Benz ad ʒj	to 30 00 grammes

A piece the size of a filbert to be rubbed into the painful spot *Neuralgia*

R Lin Aconiti ʒj	30 mils
Lin Belladonnæ ʒj	30 „
Acid Oleici ʒss	15 „

The liniment *Neuralgia, Lumbago, &c*

ACIDUM OSMICUM

Osmic Acid

In yellowish crystals, emitting a pungent and irritating vapour. Injections of $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (1 to 6 milligrammes) dissolved in water have been given in neuralgia, goitre and rheumatism twice or three times per week. It is little used.

Osmic acid finds its chief use as a 1 per cent solution in hardening microscopical preparations

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM

Phosphoric Acid

A syrupy liquid containing 66·3 per cent of hydrogen orthophosphate. It is caustic and astringent, but less so than sulphuric acid. Very freely diluted it is employed as a cooling drink in fevers and to relieve thirst in diabetes. Phosphoric acid in medicinal doses rarely disturbs the digestion. It may be given to render the urine acid, and when taken *after* a meal is sometimes of service in alleviating that form of indigestion in which the patient complains of acid eructations and heartburn (Hale White). The phosphates are dealt with under the headings of their respective bases.

Dose of Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil)

R Acid Phosph Dil ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Limonis ℥xxx	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒiv	to 15 0 „

One tablespoonful in a tumbler of water when thirsty
D

ACIDUM PICRICUM

Picric Acid Carbazotic Acid

Occurs in yellow crystals which dissolve in water, forming a deep yellow and intensely bitter solution. It stains the skin. *Externally* a saturated solution of great service in burns, relieving pain and acting as an antiseptic. A 2 per cent ointment in white vaseline of service in burns of the eye due to quicklime, &c, especially after application of cocaine. *Internally* it has been tried in malaria, but there is little evidence that it does good.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0.15 to 0.12 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 100 cold water

NOTE—Picric acid and its salts explode violently when heated or even when rubbed vigorously in a mortar.

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM

Pyrogallol Pyrogallic Acid

In small white crystals. Has been given as an astringent in hæmoptysis, but is a somewhat dangerous remedy. *Externally* it is used in parasitic skin affections, it leaves dark-brown stains.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme) in pill

Solubility Freely soluble in water and alcohol

Antidotes Acid Nit Hyd Dil in 20 to 30 drop doses, well diluted

R Acid Pyrogallic gr xv	1 gramme
Adipis Præp ʒj	30 grammes

This is a weaker form of Jarisch's Ointment

R Pyrogallic Acid	5 parts	<i>Psoriasis</i>
Salicylic Acid	2	"
Ammoniated Iodol	5	"
Soft Paraffin	88	"

This is Unna's Ung Pyrogallol Co for cutaneous affections

NOTE—Pyrogallol ointment must not be applied over extensive areas

PYROGALLOL OXIDATUM *Pyroloxin* A black powder introduced by Unna as being less toxic than ordinary pyro-

gallol Used in the treatment of leprosy in 5 to 10 per cent ointment

EUGALLOL, SALIGALLOL, LENIGALLOL Acetic derivatives suggested as substitutes for pyrogallol Ointments may be made of 5 per cent strength

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM

Salicylic Acid

A crystalline acid obtained from the oils of sweet birch and wintergreen, or synthetically It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and to a certain extent antiperiodic *Externally* it is employed in the treatment of various skin affections—eczema, psoriasis, pruritis, ringworm, sweaty feet, &c, as a pigment for the removal of hardened epidermis (corns and warts), as an ointment for inflamed rheumatic joints, and generally for the preparation of antiseptic surgical dressings *Internally* it is rarely given alone being too irritating, but the sodium and other salts find many uses Sodium salicylate is one of the most useful remedies available for the treatment of acute rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and quinsy In subacute, chronic, and gonorrhœal rheumatism it is of less service, although some cases are undoubtedly benefited Salicylates are occasionally employed as antiseptics to the urinary tract but they are *contra indicated* in cases of renal inflammation, combined with quinine they are of service in malaria

Although both *natural acid* obtained from oil of wintergreen and *synthetic acid* from phenol are official, the former should when possible be employed internally When this is impracticable on account of the high price, the *physiologically pure acid* or its salts should be insisted upon, as the cheaper crude salts often give rise to unpleasant symptoms

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether

Incompatibles Spirit of nitrous ether, salts of quinine iron salts, ammonia, ammon carb spirit of sal volatile

R Ung Acid Salicylic ʒj 30 grammes

The ointment *Acne, Ringworm, Seborrhœa Capitis*

✓ R Acid Salicylic gr xl 2.5 grammes

Ext Cannabis Ind gr v 0.3 gramme

Collod Flexile ad ʒj to 30.0 mil

The paint

For removing Corns and Warts

R Acid Salicylic gr xv	1 gramme
Zinci Oxidi ℥ij	8 grammes
P Amyli ℥ij	8 "
Paraff Moll ℥vi	22 "

To be spread thickly over the affected parts

Dry Eczema

R Ung Acid Salicylic ℥j	30 grammes
Ung Eucalypti ℥iv	15 "

The ointment

Pruritus Ani

R Ung Acid Salicylic ℥j	30 grammes
Ung Pici ℥j	30 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ℥j	30 "

The ointment

Lichen Planus Psoriasis

R P Acid Salicylic gr xx	12 grammes
P Amyli ℥j	40 grammes
P Talci ℥j	30 0
P Acidi Borici ℥iv	15 0

The dusting powder

For Fœtid Perspiration of the Feet

R P Acid Salicylic ℥ss	20 grammes
Acid Carbolici ℥ss	20 "
Chinosol gr x	06 grammes
Adipis Præp ℥j	300 grammes

The ointment

For Ringworm

SODII SALICYLAS internally has all the physiological properties of salicylic acid, but is less likely to derange digestion Dose, 10 to 30 grams (0.6 to 2 grammes)

Solubility Freely soluble in water

Incompatibles Iron salts spirit of nitrous ether quinine salts, acids, ammonia, ammonium carbonate spirit of sal volatile

R Sodii Salicylatis gr x	0.6 gramme
Salicin gr v	0.3

For one cachet To be taken every four hours

Influenza

R Sodii Salicylatis gr. xx	12 grammes
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥xx	12 mil
Tinct Aurantii ℥x	12 "
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 300 mls

To be taken every four hours

Acute Rheumatism, Quinsy

R. Sodii Salicylatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Belladon ℥v	0 3 mil
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	2 0 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Erythematous Skin Affections

R. Sodii Salicyl Efferv ℥j 4 grammes
To be taken in half tumbler of water while effervescing

AMMONII SALICYLAS is used similarly to sodium salicylate, but is less depressing Useful in influenza Moderately soluble in water Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes)

R. Ammonii Salicylatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥℥	0 6 „
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every four hours

Influenza

FERRI SALICYLAS possesses styptic properties, is but slightly soluble in water Recommended in cachets for tonsillitis Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme)

POTASSII SALICYLAS Dose, &c, as the sodium salt, over which it possesses no advantage

QUININÆ SALICYLAS is antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic Specially useful in malaria, influenza, rheumatism, and lumbago Sparingly soluble in water Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0 1 to 0 6 gramme) in cachet

MESOTAN An oily preparation stated to be a methoxymethyl ester of salicylic acid Like oil of wintergreen and methyl salicylate, it is used, either alone or mixed with an equal volume of olive oil, as an outward application in rheumatism It is directed to be painted once a day on the affected parts, which are then wrapped very lightly in flannel.

ACIDUM ACETYSALICYLICUM

Acetylsalicylic Acid Salacetic Acid

May be obtained by the action of acetic anhydride on salicylic acid A white crystalline powder, faintly acid taste Passes through the stomach unchanged, but is decomposed by the alkaline secretions of the duodenum

salicylates and acetates being formed. Thus while reacting in a similar manner to salicylic acid and salicylates it produces less gastric disturbance.

Acetyl salicylic acid enjoys considerable popularity as an anti-rheumatic being useful in both acute and chronic affections of the joints, in gouty complaints, neuralgia, pleurisy, influenza, &c.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachets or tablets. The latter should always be crushed before swallowing. It should not be given on an empty stomach.

Incompatibles Free acids and alkalies, salts of iron. Thus, with sodium bicarbonate, it forms a clear solution of sodium acetate and salicylate.

Solubility Sparingly soluble in water, 1 in 5 of alcohol (90 per cent).

R. Acid Acetyl Salicylic gr x	0.60 gramme
Caffeinæ gr j	0.06 "
Quinin Sulph gr ij	0.20 "

For one cachet. Take every four hours. *Influenza*

SALACETOL An ester of salicylic acid introduced as a urinary and intestinal antiseptic. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose,** 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) in cachet.

SALOPHEN Another salicylic ester said to contain about 50 per cent of salicylic acid. Recommended in rheumatism, influenza and neuralgia. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose,** 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) in cachet.

DITHION *Sodium Di-thio salicylate*. A yellowish white powder, recommended in rheumatism. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose,** 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme).

ACIDUM DIIODOSALICYLICUM A white, crystalline powder containing about 50 per cent iodine. Reputed to be analgesic and to do good in rheumatism where ordinary salicylates have failed. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose,** 10 to 15 grains (0.6 to 1 gramme).

METHYL SALICYLAS This, the *synthetic* oil of winter-green, is scarcely distinguishable in its odour and effects from the natural oil of *Gaultheria*. It is given in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c. Mixed with an equal volume of oil is used for the relief of rheumatic pains, orchitis, mumps, &c. **Dose,** 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil) in gelatin capsule.

Solubility Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils

R Methyl Salicylatis } āā pts æq equal parts
Ol Olivæ

The painful part to be painted once daily, and then covered with a layer of cotton wool or lint. No friction should be used, and the part must *not* be wrapped tightly

To relieve Rheumatic Pains

R Methyl Salicylatis } āā pts æq equal parts
Ætheris Acetici
Ol Amygd Dulc

To be painted on the affected area and lightly covered with flannel

To relieve Rheumatic Pains

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM

Sulphuric Acid Oil of Vitriol

Concentrated sulphuric acid contains 98 per cent of hydrogen sulphate. It is exceedingly corrosive, charring and destroying all organised tissue. The diluted acid is astringent, antidiabetic, and tonic. Small doses are of service in summer diarrhoea and good results have been reported of its use in cholera. Five drops in a tumbler of water forms a pleasant cooling drink in febrile cases, and it is the drink generally supplied in lead works to prevent lead poisoning. Dilute sulphuric acid will often stop small hæmorrhages.

Dose of Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims
(0·3 to 1·2 ml)

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, 5 to 20 minims
(0·3 to 1·2 ml)

Incompatibles Alkalies, their carbonates and bicarbonates, salts of lead and calcium

Antidotes Magnesia, chalk, whiting, bicarbonate of soda, washing soda, soap and water, white of egg, copious draughts of milk and linseed tea

R Acid Sulphuric Atom M℥ 0·6 ml
Tinct Opii M℥ 0·3
Tinct Capsici M℥ 0·2
Tinct Cardam Co Mxxx 2·0 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj to 30·0

To be taken three times a day

Summer Diarrhoea

R. Acidi Sulphuric Dil ℥xv	1 mil
Magnes Sulph ℥j	4 grammes
Syrup ℥j	4 mls
Inf Rosæ Acid ℥iv	15 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *Epistaxis*

Acidi Sulphuric Dil ℥xv	1 mil
Syrup Mori ℥j	30 "
Aq Dest ad Oj	to 500 "

A wineglassful occasionally when thirsty *Feverish*

R. Acidi Sulphuric Arom ℥x	0 6 mil
Ext Cinchonæ Liq ℥v	0 6 "
Tinct Nuc.s Vom ℥v	0 3 "
Syrup Aurant ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Tonic*

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM

Sulphurous Acid

A colourless, pungent liquid containing 5 per cent of sulphurous anhydride. It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used externally as a parasiticide.

The undiluted acid (which should be quite freshly prepared) may be used as a spray or paint in tonsillitis, thrush, pruritis, chloasma, ringworm, &c. Doses of half to one tea-spoonful in a wineglassful of water are of service in forms of dyspepsia set up by decomposing food, and will sometimes check the vomiting in sarcinæ ventriculi. See also **Magnesium Sulphur**, **Sodium Sulphur**, **Sodium Hyposulphur**.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mil)

R. Acidi Sulphurosi ℥xxv	2 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15 "

To be taken in a wineglassful of water three times a day *Dilated Stomach*

R. Acidi Sulphurosi	} 3̄āā pts æq	equal parts
Glycerini		
Aq Dest		

The paint *Erysipelas*

R. Acidi Sulphurosi ℥iv	100 0 mls
Acidi Salicylici ℥j	3 5 grammes.
Quininæ ℥j	3 5 "
Spirit Rect ad ℥viij	to 200 0 mls

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every night until the scalp is nearly clean. Every third day the head must be well rinsed with hot water and then shampooed with this lotion.

Sapon Molis ℥ij	60 grammes
Spirit Rect ℥iv	100 mls
Liq Ammonia ℥iv	15 "
Aq Dest ad ℥viii	to 200 "

Care must be taken to wash away every trace of soap before resuming the acid treatment. When the scalp is clean—about seven or eight dressings usually suffice—the following ointment may be used twice a week.

Hydrag Oleatis ℥ij	8 grammes
Paraff Moll ℥ij	8 "
Adipis Præp ℥j	30 "
Ol Rosa gtt ij	2 drops

NOTE—Some people cannot use the sulphurous acid lotion, as it sets up bronchitis, but where it can be used it is a specific for eczema. No ill effect on the hair has been noticed.

ACIDUM TANNICUM

Tannic Acid

Occurs in pale brown glistening scales. It is a powerful local astringent and hæmostatic, and it may be employed to stop bleeding from the nose, gums, stomach, rectum, uterus, &c. Glycerin of tannic acid is applied as an astringent paint in pharyngitis, to sore nipples, &c. Lotions of tannic acid are of service in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, ozæna, weeping eczema, &c.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme), but to stop gastric bleeding doses up to 30 or 40 grains (2 or 2.5 grammes) may be safely given.

For the treatment of diarrhœa the preparations of *Lia menia hamamelis*, catechu, logwood, and kino are generally preferred to tannic acid, they are discussed under their respective headings.

Incompatibles Mineral acids, alkalies, lead, silver, antimony, ferric salts, alkaloids, and gelatin.

Solubility Very finely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

R. P. Acidum Tannicum	1 part
P. Kaolin	9 parts

The dusting powder *For drying up and checking discharge in moist eczema and other weeping skin diseases*

R Acid Tannici gr	xxx	2 grammes
Glycerini M	xxx	2 mils
Aq Dest ad	℥j	to 20

To be taken at once *Gastric Hæmorrhage*

R Glycerin Acid Tannic	℥j	30 mils
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The paint To be applied twice a day with a camel hair brush. *Tonsillitis, Pharyngitis*

R Acid Tannici gr	xxx	2 grammes
Aq Dest	℥j	4 mils

Solve et adde—

Cocain Oleat gr	x	0.6 gramme
Ung Lanolin	℥j	30.0 grammes

The ointment *For Piles*

TANNALBIN A brownish insoluble powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and albumen. An intestinal astringent, recommended in diarrhoea. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet.

TANNIGEN *Acetyl Tannin* Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. A whitish insoluble powder given as an astringent in gastro enteritis and infantile diarrhoea.

TANNOCOL Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet. A greyish powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and gelatin. An intestinal astringent similar to tannalbin.

TANNOFORM Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). A light brown insoluble powder, obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and formaldehyde. A harmless astringent and antiseptic, said to liberate formaldehyde.

R Tannoform	1 part
P Kaolin	4 parts

The dusting powder *Sweaty Feet, Moist Eczema, Oczena*

R Tannoform	℥j	4.0 grammes
Cocain Hydrochlor	gr x	0.6 gramme
Adipis Præp.	} aa ℥iv	15.0 grammes
Adipis Lanæ Hydrosi		

The ointment *Pruritus and Itching Piles*

R Tannoform gr x 0 6 gramme
 Bismuth Salicyl gr v 0 3 „
 For one cachet To be taken three times a day
Summer Diarrhœa

ACIDUM TARTARICUM

Tartaric Acid

In colourless prisms, obtained from cream of tartar. It has the same therapeutic action as citric acid, for which it is occasionally employed. It is, however, more irritant, and in doses of a few drachms has proved fatal. It is often employed with potassium bicarbonate to make effervescing saline draughts.

Solubility Very soluble in water, 1 in 3 of alcohol

Incompatibles Vegetable astringents, salts of potassium, lime, mercury, lead

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

Table of Equivalents

18 grains of Tartaric Acid neutralise about

24 grains Potassium Bicarbonate

20 „ Sodium Bicarbonate

13 „ Ammonium Carbonate

R Potassii Bicarb gr xij 0 70 gramme

Ammon Carb gr ij 0 15 „

Syr Zing'ib M℥ss 2 00 mls

Aq Dist ad ℥j to 30 00 „

R P Acid Tart gr x 0 06 gramme

Take two tablespoonfuls of the mixture with a powder while effervescing three times a day

A mild effervescing saline in Feverish Conditions

ACIDUM TRICHLORACETICUM

Trichloroacetic Acid

Occurs in deliquescent crystals, freely soluble in water. It is incompatible with albuminous compounds. Applied to corns or venereal warts it is a rapid escharotic. It is preferable to chromic acid, causing less pain and inflammation.

ACONITUM

Aconite Monishood

The root of *Aconitum Napellus* (Ranunculaceæ) Aconite is a violent poison. It is cultivated in gardens and its root, eaten in mistake for horseradish has caused death. Its preparations unless very dilute produce a sensation of tingling and numbness in the mouth and throat. A dose of one or two minims of the tincture every hour is frequently of service in the early stages of ordinary cold, tonsillitis, laryngitis, gonorrhœa (to prevent chordee) and in the very earliest stage of sthenic pneumonia if there is great arterial excitement. Very small doses frequently repeated give much better results than one large dose. Tincture of aconite also relieves the joint pain in acute rheumatism and does good in neuralgia, rheumatic, and cardiac.

Externally Tincture of aconite and alcohol are used in neuralgic, rheumatic, and superficial pain of almost every kind. They must not, however, be applied if the skin is broken.

Dose of Tinctura Aconiti, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil) or if frequently repeated 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 mil). Not more than 30 minims (2 mils) should be given in twenty four hours.

ACONITINA The active principle of aconite. It is a most active poison, and if administered internally, it must be with the very greatest care. The commencing dose should not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (one fourth of a milligramme) and should not rise to more than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (1 milligramme).

Antidotes Wash out stomach with pump or syphon. Inject ether, followed by alcohol and digitalis. Inject atropine or strychnine $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0033 grammes). Keep prone, with feet higher than head and maintain bodily warmth. Employ artificial respiration and administer amyl nitrite inhalation. These are somewhat dangerous, as vomiting may cause cardiac failure.

R. Tinct Aconiti ℥j	0.06 mil
Tinct Digitalis ℥ij	0.12 "
Tinct Belladon ℥ij	0.12 "
Inf Gent Co ad ℥iv	to 15.00 mils

To be taken every four hours

Nervous Palpitation of Heart

R Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	0 12 ml
Spirit Chlorof ℥v	0 30 "
Salicin gr v	0 30 gramme
Aq Camph ad ℥ss	to 15 00 mls

To be taken every two hours for four doses

Commencement of ordinary Cold

R Linim Aconiti ℥iv	15 mls
Linim Belladon ℥iv	15 "

To be painted over the painful part *Facial Neuralgia*

R Chlorof Aconiti ℥j	30 mls
Chlorof Belladonnæ ℥j	30 "
Lin Camphoræ ℥j	30 "

The liniment To be well rubbed into the affected parts

Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pain

Known as A B C Liniment

R Aconitinæ gr ij	0 2 gramme
Atropinæ gr ij	0 2 "
Morphinæ gr ij	0 2 "
Cocainæ gr v	0 3 "
Acid Oleici ℥j	4 0 mls
Ung Lanolin ℥vj	22 0 grammes

A piece the size of a small bean to be gently rubbed into the affected part *Not to be used if skin is broken*

Neuralgia and Sciatica

ADEPS

Lard

The purified fat from the abdomen of the hog, *Sus scrofa*, is a useful ointment base. It melts at the temperature of the body, and is rapidly absorbed.

ADEPS BENZOATUS *Benzoate of Lard* Consists of lard which has been heated with benzoin. Benzoic acid and its esters remain in solution and confer antiseptic properties. It is a favourite basis, but should not be used for eye ointments on account of the discomfort it occasions.

ADEPS LANÆ *Wool fat, known as Anhydrous "Lanolin"* The purified cholesterol fat of sheep's wool. A yellowish, unctuous, and very tenacious substance. Too sticky for use alone.

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS *Hydrous Wool fat, known as "Lanolin"* Wool fat combined with 30 per cent of water. It is less tenacious than anhydrous wool fat, but still too sticky for use in ointments alone.

Mixtures of lard and wool fat form the most absorbent ointment base at disposal.

UNGUENTUM LANÆ COMPOSITUS *Compound Lanolin Ointment* An excellent and very emollient basis consisting of lard, lanolin, and paraffin ointment.

UNGUEMOL A hydrated paraffin ointment basis, more readily absorbed than lard or even lanolin. Keeps well at all temperatures and may be impregnated with any medication. The combined water is slowly liberated in contact with the warm skin, producing a grateful cooling effect. Especially suitable for hot, dry skins.

ADRENALIN See SUPRARENAL GLAND

ÆTHER

Ether

A highly inflammable volatile liquid obtained by the interaction of alcohol with sulphuric acid. *Internally* it is a powerful diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, and anæsthetic. Injected subcutaneously it is a reliable stimulant in syncope. Inhalation of a small quantity controls spasmodic asthma.

The use of ether for producing local and complete anæsthesia for surgical operations does not come within the scope of this work.

It should be noted that æther (ordinary ether) while suitable for *internal* use is not intended for producing anæsthesia. For this purpose æther purificatus (purified ether) should alone be used.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls) for repeated administration, but as much as 60 minims (3.5 mls) may be given with safety for a single dose.
 of Spiritus Ætheris, 30 to 90 minims (2 to 6 mls)
 Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, 20 to 40 minims (1 to 2.5 mls)

Solubility 1 in 10 of water, freely soluble in alcohol

R. Sapon Mollis	2 parts
Spirit Rect	1 part
Æther	3 parts

Ethereal Soap Solution used for cleansing the hands prior to operations It has been noticed that after using this solution and rinsing ointments are very rapidly absorbed It is therefore suggested that prior to mercury or iodineunction the skin should be thoroughly cleansed from natural fat with the above

R Ætheris M viij	0 5 mls
Ol Terebinth M v	0 3 „

For one capsule To be taken three times a day
Gall stone

R Sp Ætheris M xxx	2 mls
Sp Ammon Aromat M xxx	2 „
Syr Zingiberis ℥ j	4 „
Aq Anethi ad ℥ j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day
Hysteria, Syncope, Tympanitis

R Sp Ætheris ℥ ij	8 mls
Liq Morph Hydroch M xxx	2 „
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥ iss	to 50 „

The draught *Spasmodic Colic*

R Spirit Ætheris Comp M xxx	2 0 mls
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 2 gramme
Spirit Armoracæ Co ℥ j	4 0 mls
Inf Cascarrillæ ad ℥ j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Chronic Bronchitis*

R Æther Purif M x	0 6 mil
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For a glass capsule covered with silk To be broken and contents inhaled when required *Spasmodic Asthma*

ÆTHER ACETICUS

Acetic Ether

A colourless ethereal liquid of pleasant odour It is antispasmodic, diaphoretic, stimulant *Externally* it is used as a liniment in gout

Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1 to 2 5 mls) for repeated administration, but as much as 90 minims (6 mls) may be given for a single dose

Solubility 1 in 10 of water, freely soluble in alcohol

R. Ætheris Acetici ℥ss	2 mls
Liq Ammon Acet ʒj	4
Syrupi Mori ʒj	4
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours until the lin acts freely
To promote Duophoresis

R. Ætheris Acetici ʒij	8 mls
Ol Cajuputi ℥ss	1 ml
Tinct Opi ʒj	4 mls

Ten or fifteen drops every two hours on a lump of sugar
Choleraic Diarrhœa

R. Sapon Mollis ʒiv	15 grammes
Spirit Rect ʒiv	15 mls
Æther Acetic ad ʒiv	to 125 „

The liniment To be rubbed *very gently* into the painful parts
Gouty Rheumatism

ETHYL BROMIDUM *Ethyl Bromide* A colourless, non inflammable liquid of unpleasant odour. It decomposes on keeping, especially in sunlight and should be stored in amber coloured bottles. It has been used to produce both general and local anæsthesia.

Glass capsules containing 5 minims encased in a wrapping of cotton wool and silk are made. One may be snapped between the fingers and the vapour inhaled for nervous headache.

ETHYL CHLORIDUM *Ethyl Chloride* A colourless, inflammable liquid used for general anæsthesia. (Generally supplied in glass tubes with a nozzle for directing a stream of the liquid on to the part to be anæsthetised.)

Ethyl and methyl chlorides are sold under fanciful names as Antidolorin, Anestilic, Anæsthol, Kelone, &c.

ETHYL IODIDUM *Ethyl Iodide* A colourless, non-inflammable liquid. Acts as an anti-spasmodic when inhaled. Conveniently prescribed in glass capsules containing 5 minims, protected with cotton wool and silk. One may be broken between the fingers and the vapour inhaled before described. Useful in dyspnœa of bronchial and spasmodic asthma.

AGARICUS

White Agaric Larch Agaric

A fungus growing on the larch, which, after preparation, occurs in white, spongy, friable pieces. In large doses it is purgative in small, astringent. It has been given to check night sweats in phthisis.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes)

of Tinctura Agarici, 20 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls).

ACIDUM AGARICUM *Agaric Acid Agaricin* The most usual form of employing is in pill. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.03 gramme) in pill.

R. Acid. Agarici gr $\frac{1}{6}$	0.015 gramme.
Acid. Camphoric gr $\frac{1}{12}$	0.200 „

For one pill To be taken at bedtime *Night Sweats*

R. Tinct. Agarici ℥ xxx	2 mls
Tinct. Ergotæ ℥ xv	1 ml
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ xxx	2 mls
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ ss	to 15 „

One tablespoonful at bedtime

To check profuse Perspiration

AGROPYRUM

Couch Grass Triticum

The dried rhizome of *Agropyrum repens* (Graminaceæ). The decoction and liquid extract are reputed to be sedative and demulcent, diuretic, and are frequently given in irritable conditions of the bladder and genito-urinary tract.

Dose of Decoction Agropyri, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls.)

Extractum Agropyri Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (3 to 7 mls.)

R. Potassii Citratis gr xv	1 gramme
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥ xv	1 ml
Dec. Agropyri ad ℥ j	to 30 mls

To be taken every four hours in a wineglassful of water

Irritable Bladder

R Ext Agropyri Liquid ℥j	4 0 mls
Hexaminæ gr v	0 3 gramme
Glycerin ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times daily in half a tumbler of water
Irritable Bladder

ALLIUM

Garlic

The bulb of *Allium sativum* (Liliaceæ) Stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant Generally given as a syrup

Dose, one teaspoonful

ALOE

Aloes

The evaporated juice of various species of *Aloe* known as Socotrine (Zanzibar Aloes) or Barbados (Curaçao Aloes)

In full doses aloes is cathartic and a hepatic stimulant, in small doses, stomachic and tonic Administered by the rectum, anthelmintic Useful in constipation dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, hepatic congestion, flatulence, ascariæ &c

Aloes alone is apt to cause griping This may be corrected by the addition of oil of cloves oil of cinnamon extract of belladonna or extract of henbane Combined with soap or an alkali its operation is quickened and the tendency to rectal irritation decreased Aloes is contra indicated in pregnancy Its habitual use may lead to piles

Dose of Powdered Aloes, 2 to 5 grains (0 12 to 0 3 gramme)

Extractum Aloes, 1 to 4 grains (0 06 to 0 25 gramme).

Decoctum Aloes Compositum, ¹ to 2 ounces (15 to 60 mls)

Tinctura Aloes, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

ALOIN The purgative principle of aloes Occurs in pale yellow crystals Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0 03 to 0 13 gramme)

R Ext Aloes Soc gr ij	0 12 gramm
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P Ipecac gr ss	0 03 ,,
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P Zingiberis gr ij	0 12 ,,
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For one pill To be taken before dinner

Constipation

R Ext Aloes Soc
 Ext⁶ Hyoscyam
 P^o Rhei
 P Ipecac
 P Sap Cast āā gr ss of each 0 03 gramme

For one pill One or two for a dose *Constipation*

R Ext Aloes Barb gr j 0 060 gramme
 Ferr Sulph gr ij 0 120 „
 Ol Sabinæ
 Ol Rutæ āā ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ of each 0 015 „
 P Capsici gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 015 „

For one pill To be taken three times a day
Amenorrhœa

Sodii Bicarb gr x 0 6 gramme
 Ext Taraxaci gr xx 1 2 „
 Sp Pimentæ ℥xxx 2 0 mls
 Dec Aloes Co ad $\frac{3}{4}$ to 30 0 „

For one dose *Habitual Constipation.*

NOTE—The decoction should be old and mellow When freshly made it is very nauseous

R Aloin gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 010 gramme
 Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{80}$ 0 001 „
 Ext Bellad Alc gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 008 „

For one pill To be taken three times a day
Laxative and Tonic

R Aloin
 Ext Nucis Vom
 P Myrrhæ
 Ferr Sulph
 P Saponis āā gr ss of each 0 03 gramme

For one pill To be taken shortly before dinner
Dinner Pill

R Pil Aloes et Myrrhæ
 Ol Asafet Co āā gr iiss of each 0 15 gramme

For one pill To be taken three times a day
Constipation with Nervous Debility

ALSTONIA

Alstonia

The dried bark of *Alstonia scholaris* and *A. constricta*, known as Fever or Dita Bark. Employed in the East as a tonic and for malaria and dysentery, though it is doubtful if it is of much use in either of the latter diseases.

Dose of Infusum Alstoniæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

Tinctura Alstoniæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥viii	0 5 mil
Tinct Nucis Vomiciæ ℥v	0 3
Syrup Zingib ℥ss	2 0 mls
Inf Alstoniæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken three times a day

Tonic in Dysentery

R Ext Alstoniæ Liq ℥ss	2 0 mls
Quin Hydrochlor gr ij	0 2 gramme
Salicin gr ij	0 2 „
Spirit Chlorof ℥x	0 6 mil
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

Malaria

ALUMEN

Alum

In colourless transparent crystals. It is astringent and hæmostatic, useful in hæmaturia, menorrhagia, and other hæmorrhages, in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery, and in atonic discharges generally. It is purgative and irritant in large doses, an emetic in repeated doses. *Externally* it is applied in a saturated solution as a styptic, and in a weaker solution as a lotion to ulcers and chilblains, as a gargle in relaxed sore throat and excessive salivation, &c. as a collyrium in chronic ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa. Alumen Exsiccatum (Alumen Ustum), dried or burnt alum, is used as a caustic to check unhealthy granulations.

Solubility 1 in 10 of water freely soluble in glycerin
Insoluble in alcohol

Incompatibles Alkalies and their carbonates, borax, tannic acid, and vegetable astringents

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme)

R. Aluminis
Ferri Sulph
Zinci Sulph 55 gr ij of each 0 2 gramme
Aq ad 3j to 30 0 mls

The lotion Bronchocele

R. Aluminis gr. vj	0 40 gramme
P. Ipecacuanhæ gr. iv	0 25 „

For one cachet *Dysentery*

R. Aluminium 0.25 gramme
Aq. Rosæ ad 100.00 mils

The eye lotion*Chronic Ophthalmia*

R Glycerin Aluminis Ziv 15 mls
Inf Rosæ Acid ad Zviii to 250 „

The gargle To be used frequently *Relaxed Sore Throat*

Liq. Aluminum Acet 3j 8 mls
Aq. Rosæ ad 3j to 30 „

The mouth lotion and gaigle Dilute with a little water
Relaxed Throat, Spongy Gums

FERRO-ALUMEN *Iron Alum* Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) In amethyst coloured crystals, freely soluble in water. Is a more powerful hæmostatic than alum. An injection containing 2 grains to an ounce of water is employed in gleet.

LAPIS DIVINUS *Divine Stone Aluminate of Copper*
A popular hæmostatic astringent, and antiseptic

ALUMINIUM ACETAS 31813 2 1' *Acetate*
A gummy mass of *Given*
in dysentery Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

ALUMINII ACETO-TARTRAS *Aluminium Aceto tartrate*
In yellowish granules freely but slowly soluble in water
Astringent and disinfectant A 50 per cent solution is used
to pain chilblains, 1 to 2 per cent solution may be used
as a gargle or mouth wash

R P Aluminu Aceto Tart	3j	4 grammes
P Acid Boric	3j	4
Lycopodu	3ij	S

ALUMINII CHLORIDUM *Aluminium Chloride* Dose 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme) A deliquescent amorphous salt Suggested in locomotor ataxia It is disinfectant and antiseptic, and may be used in the sick room for cleansing utensils in the same manner as zinc chloride over which it possesses the advantage of being non poisonous

ALUMINII SULPHAS *Aluminium Sulphate* Used for the same purposes as ordinary alum, but is a more powerful astringent

ALUMNOL *Aluminium Naphthol sulphonate* Freely soluble in water and glycerin A 2 per cent gargle useful in pharyngitis and tonsillitis, 1 per cent injection in gonorrhœa and gleet

The snuff To be used frequently

Nasal Catarrh

AMMONIACUM

Ammoniacum

A gum resin obtained from *Dorema Ammoniacum* (*Umbelliferae*) Occurs in tears or masses of a pale yellowish brown colour It is antispasmodic, diaphoretic diuretic emmenagogue expectorant stimulant It is chiefly given as an expectorant in affections of the chest unassociated with inflammation *Externally* it is applied to indolent ulcers

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

of *Mistura Ammoniaci*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

R Oxytel Scillæ M _{xx}	1 2 mil
Vin Antimonial M _{vj}	0 4 ,
Mist Ammoniaci ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken occasionally

Chronic Cough

R Tinct Camph Co M _{xxx}	2 0 mls
Vin Antimonial M _x	0 6 mil
Syr Tolutani $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	2 0 mls
Mist Ammoniaci ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 15 0 ,

To be taken when required

Pituitous Asthma

R Tinct Castorei M _v	0 30 mil
Tinct Opii M _j	0 06 ,
Syr Tolutani M _{xv}	1 00 ,
Mist Amygdalæ $\frac{3}{4}$ j	4 00 mls
Mist Ammoniaci ad $\frac{3}{4}$ j	to 8 00 ,

Two teaspoonfuls three times a day

Whooping Cough

R Hyd Subchlor gr $\frac{1}{3}$	0 02 gramme
Pil Tpecac c Scillâ gr ij	0 20 „

For one pill Three times a day *Chronic Cough*

AMMONITHYOL *See* ICHTHYOL

AMMONIUM

Ammonium

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ *Solution of Ammonia* (sp gr 0 959)
Contains 10 per cent by weight of ammonia gas **Liquor Ammonia Fortis** (sp gr 0 880) is three times the strength of the preceding

Solution of ammonia is stimulant, expectorant, antacid, antispasmodic, rubefacient, and counter irritant It is useful in dyspepsia and bronchitis, and is given to counteract the effects of alcohol and tobacco in low states of the system, in typhoid, scarlet fever, &c, as an antidote to prussic acid, sedatives, and the bites of poisonous reptiles, used as a rubefacient and counter irritant in pain and stiffness of the joints

The vapour of ammonia is applied to the nostrils as a stimulant in fainting, nervous headache, vertigo, suspended animation, &c It should not be used in too concentrated a form, especially in cases of insensibility, as the after effects have sometimes proved serious

Dose of Liquor Ammonia, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil)
For a snake bite 10 to 15 mls diluted with an equal volume of water, although not a true antidote, should be injected subcutaneously without loss of time

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FETIDUS *Fetid Spirit of Ammonia* Is stimulant and antispasmodic Given in hysterical and nervous affections **Dose**, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls)

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS *Spirit of Sal Volatile* One of the favourite preparations of ammonia It is a valuable general and cardiac stimulant, expectorant, and antacid Given in syncope, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c **Dose**, 20 to 40 minims (1 2 to 2 5 mls), but for a single dose as much as 90 minims (6 mls) may be given in water

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ *Liniment of Ammonia* Employed as a counter irritant and rubefacient If used too vigorously acts as a vesicant

R Sp Ammon Aromat ℥℥℥	2 mls
Sodu Bicarb gr ℥℥	2 grammes
Tinct Zingiberis ℥℥	1 mil
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 mls

To be taken an hour after each meal

Antacid and Stimulant

R Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥℥℥	2 mls
Spirit Armoracii Co ℥℥℥	2
Tinct Cardui Co ℥℥℥	2
Aq Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30

Two tablespoonfuls occasionally

Stimulant and Carminative

R Spirit Ammon Fetid ℥℥	1 2 mls
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥℥℥	2 0 mls
Spirit Anisi ℥℥	1 0 mil
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every four hours

Hysterical Affections

R Spirit Ammon Fetid ℥℥℥	2 0 mls
Tinct Castorei ℥℥	1 0 mil
Tinct Moschi ℥℥	0 6
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Hysteria

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS *Milderer's Spirit* A safe and reliable diaphoretic and diuretic. Given in renal disease and all kinds of febrile conditions. Externally it is applied to bruises and inflammations and as a collyrium (diluted) in chronic ophthalmia. For this last purpose it is most important for the solution to be neutral. **Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mls)**

R Liq Ammonii Acetatis ℥ij	8 0 mls
Tinct Aconiti ℥℥℥	0 2 mil
Vin Ipecac ℥℥	0 3
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken at bedtime

Diaphoretic in Simple Cold

R Liq Ammon Acetatis ℥ij	12 mls
Syr Tolu ℥ss	2
Aq Camph ad ℥j	to 30

The draught

A mild Diaphoretic

R Liq Ammon Acetatis ℥ij	12 mls
Vin Antimonial ℥xv	1 mil
Tinct Opii ℥xv	1 „
Aq Camph ad ℥j	to 30 mls

The draught To be taken at bedtime

Acute Rheumatism

R Liq Ammon Acet ℥iss	6 mls
Sp Ætheris Nit ℥xv	1 mil
Vin Antimonial ℥xv	1 „
Syr Tolutani ℥ss	2 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ℥ij	8 „
Aq Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours

Bronchitis

R Liq Ammon Acetatis ℥ij	90 mls
Spirit Rect ℥ss	15 „
Aq Rosæ ad ℥viij	to 250 „

The lotion

Lichen

R Liq Ammonii Acetatis ℥ij	8 0 mls
Ammon Benzoatis gr x	0 6 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 0 mls
Dec Scoparii ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours

Acute Nephritis

AMMONII BROMIDUM *Ammonium Bromide* Occurs in small colourless crystals Its action is analogous to that of potassium bromide but is less depressing Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0 3 to 2 grammes)

Incompatibles Acids, acid salts, spirit of nitrous ether

R Ammon Bromid gr xv	1 gramme
Syrup Aurantii ℥j	4 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 „

The draught To be taken at bedtime

Soporific

R Ammon Bromid gr xv	1 20 gramme
Liq Arsenicalis ℥j	0 06 mil
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥viij	0 50
Inf Caryoph ad ℥ss	to 15 00 mls

To be taken three times a day

Epilepsy

R Ammon Bromid gr v	0 3 gramme
Syr Papav Alb ℥xv	1 0 mil
Aq Rosæ ad ℥ij	to 8 0 mls

To be given at bedtime, if the child is inclined to wake up screaming

R Ammon Bromid gr x	0 6 gramme
Ferr Ammon Cit gr v	0 3 "
Sp Ammon Arom ℥xxx	1 2 "
Tinct Lavand Co ℥j	4 0 grammes
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day

Neuralgia

AMMONII CARBONAS *Ammonium Carbonate* Occurs in translucent crystalline masses of characteristic odour. In large doses it is emetic, in small, a valuable gastric and cardiac stimulant, it is also given as a stimulating expectorant in bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, croup, &c. A tablespoonful of lemon juice or 17 grains of citric acid neutralises 13 grains of ammonium carbonate. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0 2 to 0 6 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 4 of water

Incompatibles Acids, alkalies, lime water

R Ammonii Carbonatis gr v	0 3 gramme
Sodu Bicarb gr x	0 6
Sp Chlorof ℥xj	0 8 mil
Inf Quassia ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken every four hours

Indigestion with Acidity

R Ammon Carb gr v	0 3 gramme
Liq Ammon Acet ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Syr Tolu ℥ss	2 0 "
Aq Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

To be taken as directed

Stimulant and Diaphoretic

R Ammon Carb gr iv	0 25 gramme
Ammonii Bromid gr xv	1 00 "
Syr Papaveris ℥ss	2 00 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 00 "

Take at once, and repeat in a quarter of an hour if not relieved

Spasmodic Asthma

R Ammon Carb gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 030 gramme
Sodii Bicarb gr v	0 300 „
Oleo Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 „
Ol Menth Pip gr $\frac{1}{6}$	0 010 „

Make a tablet Two or three to be taken for *Indigestion and Flatulence*

R Caffein Cit gr ij	0 2 gramme
Sp Ammon Arom ℥xv	1 0 mil
Tinct Valerian Ammon ℥xv	1 0 „
Syrup Zingib ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken when required *Nervous Headache*

AMMONII CHLORIDUM *Ammonium Chloride Sal Ammoniac* Appears in small white crystals of unpleasant taste. This to a certain extent may be covered by liquid extract of liquorice. *Internally* it acts as a mild cholagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, and general gastric stimulant. It stimulates the mucous membrane of the pharynx larynx, lungs, &c especially when inhaled as a vapour from a suitable apparatus. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

Solubility Freely soluble in water

Incompatibles Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, lead and silver salts

R An Ammonium Chloride Inhaler

The fumes to be inhaled every three hours for five minutes at a time. *In Laryngitis Pharyngitis, and Chronic Bronchitis, especially when the secretion is tough*

R Ammonu Chloridi gr x	0 6 gramme
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 3 mil
Syr Tolutani ℥ss	2 0 mls
Mist Ammoniac ℥ij	8 0
Aq Anisi ad ℥j	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day *Chronic Bronchitis*

R Ammonu Chloridi gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Gelsemi ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	0 1 „
Ext Kolæ Liquid ℥ss	2 0 mls
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liquid ℥ss	2 0 „
Aq Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken every four hours *Neuralgia*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Valerianæ Amm ℥℥v	1 0 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥x	0 6 „
Tinct Ignatiæ ℥v	0 3 „
Syrup Aromatici ℥j	4 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours for three doses *Neuralgia*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr x	0 6 gramme
Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥x	0 6 mil
Flux Auranti ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq ad ℥ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken twice a day *Albuminaria*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr x	0 6 gramme
Vin Antimonial ℥vj	0 4 mil
Ext Glycyrrhiz Liq ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Anisi ad ℥ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken every four hours *Pleurisy, Mucous Congestion, &c*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr ℥j	0 8 gramme
Ext Taraxaci Liq ℥j	4 0 mls
Tinct Gent Co ℥ss	2 0 „
Syrup Aurant ℥ss	2 0 „
Inf Sennæ Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken twice a day *Embolism of Iliac*

R Ammonii Chloridi ℥j	4 grammes
Sp Rect ℥j	30 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥vj	to 200 „

The lotion Keep soaked lint on the painful part *Swelled Testicles*

For producing local effect on larynx and pharynx Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi T H P may be prescribed One to be slowly sucked every hour

LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS *Solution of Ammonium Citrate* A neutral solution made by dissolving citric acid in solution of ammonium carbonate A mild diaphoretic and diuretic used in a similar manner to solution of ammonium acetate Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mls)

R Liq Ammon Citratis ℥ij	8 0 mls
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 1 gramme
Syr Tolu ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Camph ad ℥j	to 30 0

To be taken every four hours

Febrifuge and Expectorant

R Ammon Carb gr viij	0 50 gramme
Sp Chlorof ℥v	0 30 ml
Tinct Aconiti ℥j	0 06 "
Aq ad ℥ss	to 15 00 mls

To be taken every three hours with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing

Febrifuge

AMMONII IODIDUM *Ammonium Iodide* A granular white salt gradually becoming yellow on keeping. Its action is similar to potassium iodide, but is not so depressing.

Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0 2 to 1 gramme)

Solubility Freely soluble in water and rectified spirit

AMMONII PHOSPHAS *Ammonium Phosphate* A salt occurring in colourless prisms becoming opaque on exposure to air, and losing ammonia and water. It is antilithic, diaphoretic and a hepatic stimulant. It is given in rheumatism, gout, to prevent lithic deposits, and in cases of uric acid calculus.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 4 of water, insoluble in rectified spirit

R Ammonii Phosphatis gr v	0 6 gramme
Ammonii Salicylatis gr v	0 6
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Acute and Subacute Rheumatism

R Ammonii Phosphatis ℥j	4 grammes
P Mag Borio Citratis Co ℥j	30 "

The powder. Take a teaspoonful three times a day in aerated lithia water

Gout and Gravel

AMYGDALA AMARA

Bitter Almond

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var *amara* (Rosaceæ). It contains a bland fixed oil, and when bruised with water a

volatile oil is formed (oleum amygdalæ volatile) together with prussic acid. The powdered seeds rubbed with water and strained yield a milk like emulsion which is grateful in certain skin affections.

On account of the variable yield of hydrocyanic acid, bitter almonds should not be used internally.

R. Glycerini ℥ss	2 0 mls
Hydrag Perchlor gr ij	0 1 gramme
Tinct Benzoin Simp ℥j	4 0 mls
Amygd Amur (Decort) ℥ij	8 0 grammes
Aq Sambuci ad ℥viij	to 250 0 mls

A Soothing Lotion for Sunburn and Chapped Skins

AMYGDALA DULCIS

Sweet Almond

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var *dulcis* (Rosaceæ), known as the Jordan almond. When triturated with water almonds form an emulsion which is emollient and demulcent. The expressed oil is bland and slightly laxative. The emulsion is a useful adjunct to cough mixtures.

R. Acetomorph Hydrochlor gr i	0 002 gramme
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 300 ml
Syr Tolu ℥ss	2 000 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15 000

To be taken every four hours *Troublesome Cough*

R. Oxytel Scillæ ℥ss	2 0 mls
Vin Ipecac ℥viij	0 5 ml
Syr Prun Vig ℥v	2 0 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Cough*

R. Potass Cit gr xv	1 gramme
Ext Agropyri Liq ℥j	4 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ad ℥j	to 30 "

Take in a wineglassful of water every four hours

Renal and Urinary Irritation

AMYL NITRIS

Amyl Nitrite

An ethereal liquid, of somewhat fragrant odour. It is a powerful antispasmodic, giving speedy relief in angina pectoris, spasmodic and uræmic asthma, and all kinds of paroxysmic cardiac pain. It is useful for the relief of sea sickness, migraine, neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, whooping cough, laryngismus stridulus &c. It averts syncope from sudden fright, shock or anæsthetics. In syncope, if the first few whiffs are of no avail it should not be pushed. For the relief of tetanic convulsions it must be administered *between* the spasms.

Inhalations of amyl nitrite are valuable in hæmoptysis, being in fact almost a specific. Menorrhagia is controlled by a single inhalation a day. Good results in post partum hæmorrhage. If not efficacious at first provided sufficient has been inhaled to induce full physiological action, subsequent inhalations rarely do any good.

Amyl nitrite decomposes on keeping or exposure, and cannot be dispensed in mixtures except for immediate use. A few drops may be inhaled from a handkerchief, but it is most conveniently prescribed in glass capsules containing 3 or 5 minims (0·3 or 0·3 mil). These are encased in cotton wool and silk and when snapped between the fingers permit inhalation without danger of overdose. The vapour should be directed to be inhaled slowly at first and continued for three or four minutes.

See also Erythrol and Mannitol Nitrates, Nitro-glycerin

AMYLUM

Starch

Starch obtained from maize, wheat, or rice is used for various purposes. *Internally* it is nutritive and demulcent. As a dusting powder it is the safest application to prevent excoriation in infants. Alone or mixed with talc, fullers' earth, boric acid, &c, it is employed to absorb secretions, prevent chafing, and allay inflammation. *Freshly prepared* enemata of starch, with or without opium, are commonly employed in irritable states of the rectum, dysentery, &c.

R. Glycerin Amyli ℥iv	15 grammes
Unguemol ℥iv	15 "
Ol Rosæ gtt j	1 drop

A soothing application for chapped hands. It is especially useful to surgeons for counteracting the effects of strong antiseptics on the hands.

R Zinci Oxidi ℥ss	2 grammes
Adipis Benzoatis ℥ij	8
Paraff Moll Alb ℥ij	8
Liq Calcis ℥ij	8
Glycerin Amyli ℥ij	8
Ol Rosæ gtt j	1 drop

An emollient cream for irritable skin

R P Zinci Oxid	5 parts
Pulv Indis	5
Pulv Amyli	90

The dusting powder. For infants or sensitive skins

ANALGEN

A crystalline ———— insoluble in water. It is a derivative of ———— and has been used in acute rheumatism and neuralgic affections. It is but little used.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet

ANETHI FRUCTUS

Dill Fruit

The ripe fruit of *Anethum graveolens* (Umbelliferae). It is aromatic carminative, stimulant. Oil service in the flatulent disorders of infancy, hiccough &c. and is a vehicle for more active or less agreeable remedies especially to disguise the taste and to prevent the griping effects of purgatives. The distilled saturated water is pectorable for children.

AQUA ANETHI Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls)

OLEUM ANETHI Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mls)

ANISI FRUCTUS

The ripe fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum* (Umbelliferae). Like dill and caraway, it is a useful carminative, stomatic and flavouring agent. The distilled water or spirit is a useful addition to cough mixtures, especially for children.

AQUA ANISI Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls)

OLEUM ANISI Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml)

SPIRITUS ANISI Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES

Chamomile Flowers

The dried flower heads of *Anthemis nobilis* (Compositæ) Aromatic, stomachic, carminative and tonic. They are useful in dyspepsia, and are a popular domestic remedy. *Externally* the hot decoction or the flowers themselves made into a poultice are used to relieve pain.

R Hydarg Subchlor gr ss	0.03 gramme
Pil Coloc Co gr ij	0.20 "
Ol Anthemidis gr ss	0.03 "

For one pill *Artificial Pill*

R Pulv Rhei gr ij	0.200 gramme
Ext Anthemidis gr ¼	0.015 "
Ol Anthemidis gr ss	0.030 "

For one pill Every night after dinner

Carminative Pill

R Tinct Carminativæ Mv	0.3 ml
Tinct Rhei Co ʒss	2.0 mls
Syr Zi ~ ~ ~	4.0
Inf ~ ~ ~ ad ʒj	to 30.0 "

Take three times a day

Tonic and Stomachic

ANTIMONIUM

Antimony

LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI *Solution of Antimony Chloride* A reddish liquid coloured by impurity. The pure solution is colourless but possesses no advantage over the preceding. *Externally* it has been applied as an escharotic to cancerous growths. Is reported to cause but little pain or inflammation, and to leave a clean and healthy surface.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM *Antimony Oxide* A greyish white, insoluble powder possessing emetic, alterative and diaphoretic properties. It is generally prescribed as *Pulvis Antimonialis*. Antimony compounds are external and internal irritants. They are depressants. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme).

Antidotes Emetics strong solution of tannin, stimulants and demulcents.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS A mixture of antimony oxide and calcium phosphate. Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme).

James's Powder is an analogous preparation but with some slight unascertained difference of composition.

R Pulv Antimonialis gr ij	0.12 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0.03
Ext Hyoscyami gr iss	0.10

For one pill To be taken twice a day

Chronic Rheumatism

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM *Sulphurated Antimony* A dull red powder consisting of a mixture of antimony sulphides and oxides. It is alterative, diaphoretic, emetic. Its action is uncertain, being dependent upon the acidity of the stomach. Used in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, and cutaneous eruptions. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme).

Incompatibles Acids, acidulated food, &c.

Solubility Insoluble in water.

Antidotes Emetics, strong tannin solution, stimulants and demulcents.

R Pil Rhei Co gr ij	0.10 gramme
Pil Hyd Subchlor Co gr ij	0.20
P Sapo Cast gr j	0.06

For one pill Every other night

Bilious Dyspepsia

R Antim Sulphurati gr ij	0.10 gramme
Pulv Ipecac Co gr ij	0.10 "
Pulv Guaiaci gr j	0.06 "

For one pill Three times a day

Skin Affections.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM *Tartarated Antimony Tartar Emetic* A combination of acid potassium tartrate and antimonious oxide. It is emetic, diaphoretic and a powerful depressant. Useful in the early acute stage of bronchitis and pneumonia, but should not be continued after free secretion of mucus has been established. Its administration has been largely abandoned in favour of ipecacuanha. **Dose**, as a diaphoretic $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.0025 to 0.008 gramme) as an emetic, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme).

Solubility 1 in 17 cold water, almost insoluble in alcohol

Antidotes Strong tannin solution, stimulants and demulcents

R. Antim Tart gr $\frac{1}{4}$	2.5 mls
Potass Nitratis gr v	0.3 gramme
Tinct Camph Co M℥	0.6 mil
Mist Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mls

Take every three hours

Early Acute Bronchitis

VINUM ANTIMONIALE *Antimonial Wine* Sherry wine containing 2 grains (0.12 gramme) of tartarated antimony in each fluid ounce (30 mls). **Dose**, 10 to 30 minims (0.5 to 2 mls) as a diaphoretic, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mls) as an emetic.

R. Vin Antimonial M℥	0.6 mil
Syrup Papaveris ℥ss	2.0 mls
Aq ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

Take every four hours

Spasmodic Cough

APIOL

Apiol

A greenish oily liquid obtained from common parsley, *Apium Petroselinum*. Used as an emmenagogue, and stated to be of service in malaria.

Dose, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mls)

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water

On account of its pungency and insolubility it should be prescribed in gelatin capsules or perles, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mil) in each

CRYSTALLINE APIOL is sometimes substituted in the same doses but its composition is not well defined

R Ext Ergotæ gr j	0 06 gramme
Apioi ℥ij	0 26 „

For one capsule One to be taken three times a day
Amenorrhœa and Dysmenorrhœa

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM

Canadian Hemp

This root is known in America as Indian hemp, but it must not be confounded with *Cannabis indica*. It is emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and cathartic. Good results have attended the use of apocynum in cases of feeble heart action accompanied by dropsy, due to defective compensation when the pulse is feeble and either slow or rapid.

The preparation used is the tincture (1 in 10) Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0 6 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Apocyni ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 3 „
Liq Strychninæ ℥ij	0 1 „
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Uræmia*

APOCYNIN An eclectic resinoid prepared from the root. Used like the above. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0 03 to 0 06 gramme) in pill.

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM

Apomorphine Hydrochloride

An alkaloid obtained by heating morphine hydrochloride in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. Occurs in greyish white acicular crystals. A powerful and prompt emetic and hence valuable in cases of poisoning, it is usually injected hypodermically. In very small doses a useful expectorant and sedative in bronchitis and cough.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 002 gramme) as an expectorant $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 016 gramme) or less as an emetic. Hypodermically as an emetic, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0 003 to 0 006 gramme).

Incompatibles Alkalies, iodides and bromides, ferric salts.

Antidotes Emetic, stomach tube, ammonia, and stimulants, artificial respiration

ARGENTI IODIDUM *Silver Iodide* A yellowish insoluble powder given in gastralgia, syphilis, and epilepsy **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gram (0.015 to 0.06 gramme) in pill. Its protracted use is stated not to cause discoloration of the skin, but this statement requires corroboration

ARGENTI OXIDUM *Silver Oxide* A brownish insoluble powder Astringent, sedative, and tonic It is not so powerful an escharotic as the nitrate Given in dyspepsia, gastrodynia, uterine hæmorrhage chronic diarrhœa **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme) in pill

Incompatibles Ammonia, creosote, tannic acid, extracts, and organic substances generally

ARGENTAMINE A nearly colourless alkaline liquid turning yellow on exposure, said to consist of silver phosphate dissolved in solution of ethylene diamine It is antiseptic and astringent Used as a gonorrhœal injection, strength 1 in 4000 to 1 in 8000

ARGONIN A silver casein compound containing 4.25 per cent silver It is antiseptic, and is chiefly used in gonorrhœa as an injection—strength 1 to 5 per cent For conjunctivitis $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution

ARGYROL *Silver Vitellin* Stated to contain 30 per cent of silver It is freely soluble in water, the solution does not coagulate albumen Used as an injection in gonorrhœa commencing with 2 per cent solutions gradually increased to 5 per cent For purulent conjunctivitis, &c, the solution may be even stronger Is favourably reported upon

COLLOGARLUM *Colloidal Silver* **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gram (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) Antiseptic and bactericide Lotions may be 0.1 to 1 per cent, ointments 5 to 10 per cent Soluble 1 in 20 of water

ICHTHARGAN *Silver Thio hydrocarburo sulphonate* Powerful antiseptic and bactericide, said to contain 20 per cent silver Soluble in water Both the salt and its solution rapidly decompose on exposure

LARGIN A grey compound of silver and albumen containing 11 per cent of silver. Soluble 1 in 10 water and in glycerin. Antiseptic, astringent and bactericide. Useful in gonorrhœa and purulent ophthalmia. Strength $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent solutions.

PROTARGOL A yellow powder readily soluble in water consisting of a proteid compound of silver. Antiseptic and bactericide. Used in gonorrhœa, conjunctivitis and purulent ophthalmia. Lotions may be made from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent, ointments up to 10 per cent with unguentum præaffini.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX

Horse-radish Root

The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia* (Crucifera). Diaphoretic and stimulant having properties similar to mustard. The compound spirit is frequently given in tonic dyspepsia and rheumatism and is a pleasant flavouring agent. The compound syrup is used for whooping cough, and seems to be beneficial.

Dose of Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls.)

Syrupus Armoraciæ Compositus, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

R Sp Armoraciæ Co $\frac{3}{4}$	40 mls.
Sp Ammon Arom M $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Inf Rhci Co ad $\frac{3}{4}$	to 300

To be taken three times a day *Tonic in Dyspepsia*

ARNICA

Arnica

The dried flowers of *Arnica montana* (Compositæ). Arnica is an irritant both to the stomach and intestinal tract and may induce paralysis of the nervous centres. It is rarely given internally, and even externally the tincture should be very largely diluted with water before application to sprains or bruises. On some skins it produces extensive dermatitis and should never be employed when the skin is broken.

Dose of Tinctura Arnice Florum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

ASAFETIDA

Asafetida

A gum resin obtained from the root of *Ferula foetida* and other species (Umbelliferæ) Antispasmodic stimulant, and laxative, given in hysterical and nervous affections, in flatulent distension of the bowels

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme), of Tinctura Asafetidæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Asafetidæ ℥℥	1 2 mls
Sp Ammon Arom ℥ss	2 0 „
Moschi gr iij	0 2 gramme
P Acaciæ ℥ss	2 0 grammes
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 4 0 mls

The draught *Hysterical or Spasmodic Colic*

R Pil Aloes et Asafetidæ gr v 0 3 gramme

To be taken every night as an intestinal stimulant

Flatulency

R Pil Asafetidæ Co gr v 0 3 gramme

To be taken twice a day as a laxative and stimulant

Flatulency

R Asafetidæ gr v	1 gramme
Ovi Vitelli ℥j	30 mls
Inf Valerianæ ℥j	50

The enema *Flatulent Distension of Bowel*

Asafetida is extremely disagreeable, and there is no way of disguising it completely, when possible it should be given in pill

ASPARAGIN

Asparagin Althein

In colourless crystals having a slight acid reaction Soluble 1 in 50 of water, almost insoluble in alcohol Diuretic Is given in dropsy cardiac dropsy and gout

Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme) in pill or in aqueous solution

ATROPINA *See BELLADONNA*

AURANTII CORTEX

Bitter Orange Peel

The fresh and dried outer part of the pericarp of *Citrus Aurantium* var *Bigaradia* (Rutaceæ) Orange peel is a bitter tonic, carminative, and stomachic

- Dose of Infusum Aurantii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)
 Infusum Aurantii Compositum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)
 Syrupus Aurantii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)
 Syrupus Aurantii Floris, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)
 Tinctura Aurantii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

The foregoing preparations of bitter orange peel are all agreeable flavouring agents and may be used freely Syrup of the flowers is rather sickly, and is sometimes objected to

In the same category may be classed Syrupus Aromaticus, dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls), and Elixir Aromaticus, dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Aurantii $\overline{3j}$	1 0 mls
Spirit Chlorof $\overline{M\ss}$	0 6
Inf Cascariillæ ad $\overline{3j}$	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day

Mild Tonic and Stomachic

R Sodii Bicarb gr xx	1 gramme
Syrup Zingiberis $\overline{3ss}$	2 mls
Sp Ammon Arom $\overline{3ss}$	2 "
Inf Aurantii Co ad $\overline{3j}$	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day an hour after meals

Tonic in Dyspepsia

AURUM

Gold

AURI BROMIDUM *Auric Bromide Gold Tribromide*
 A dark brown powder, soluble in water Given in hysteria, epilepsy, nervous dyspepsia Bright's disease, migraine, alcoholic neurasthenia, &c Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.01 to 0.04 gramme) in pill or mixture Small and frequent doses give the best results

R. Aur. Tribromidi gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 001 gramme
Kaolin gr j	0 060 „
Ung Paraffini q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken every three hours

Hystero epilepsy

Liquor Aur. et Arseni Bromidi	} Dose, 5 to 10 minims
Liquor Aur. et Hydragry Bromidi	
	(0 3 to 0 6 mls)

Given in the same cases as Auric Bromide

AURI et SODII CHLORIDI A yellow hygroscopic salt
Used in solution as a caustic, and has been given in tubercular
affections Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0 002 to 0 01 gramme)
Injections of $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain used successfully in treatment
of lupus

AURI CYANIDUM *Gold Tricyanide* A colourless, very
hygroscopic salt Has been given in tuberculosis Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$
to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0 001 to 0 005 gramme)

BALSAMUM DIPTEROCARPI

Gurjun Balsam Wood Oil

A viscid oleo resin obtained from *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*
and other species (Dipteraceæ) In its properties Gurjun
balsam resembles copaiba In the East it has a reputation
for the treatment of leprosy eczema, and other skin diseases

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) in mixture or gelatin
capsule

R. Bals Diptercarpī ʒss	2 0 mls
Liq Potassæ Mv	0 3
P Acaciæ gr xv	1 0 gramme
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
	<i>Chronic Eczema</i>
R. Bals Diptercarpī ʒj	4 0 mls
Ung Lanolin Co ʒj	30 0 grammes
	<i>Chronic Eczema</i>

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM

Balsam of Peru

A balsam obtained from the trunk of *Myroxylon Pereiræ*
(Leguminosæ) It is disinfectant, antiseptic, carminative,

and expectorant Applied *externally* to sore nipples to chilblains, to indolent ulcers and as a parasiticide

Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

Solubility Freely soluble in chloroform mixes with an equal bulk of 90 per cent alcohol but is thrown out on the addition of a larger quantity

R Bals Peru	$\overline{3}\text{J}$	4 mils
Ung Resinæ	$\overline{3}\text{J}$	30 grammes

The application, to be spread on lint *Bed sores*

R Bals Peruvian	$\overline{3}\text{J}$	4 mils
Ung Lanolin Co	$\overline{3}\text{J}$	30 grammes

The ointment *For Sore Nipples*

R Sapon Sulphur, Camphor, et Bals Peru

To be used in place of ordinary toilet soap
Sk in Diseases

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM

Balsam of Tolu

A balsam obtained from *Myroxylon toluifera* (Leguminosae) is closely allied to Balsam of Peru in properties used almost entirely as an expectorant in cough mixtures &c

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1.0 gramme)

of Syrupus Tolutanus, *Tolu Syrup*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

Tinctura Tolutana, *Tincture of Tolu* $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Bals Tolu	$\overline{3}\text{J}$	4 grammes
Ovi Vitelli	$\overline{3}\text{J}$	30 mils
Tr Camph Co	$\overline{3}\text{ij}$	8 "
Syr Prun Vng	$\overline{3}\text{iv}$	15 "
Aq Santali ad	$\overline{3}\text{viij}$	to 200

An eighth part to be taken in a little water every four hours
Bronchial Expectorant

R Tinct Tolu	$\mathbb{M}\text{ss}$	0.6 mil
Vin Ipecac	$\mathbb{M}\text{ij}$	0.2
Mist Amygdalæ	$\overline{3}\text{ij}$	8.0 mils
Aq Anisi ad	$\overline{3}\text{ss}$	to 15.0

To be taken in a little water when cough is troublesome

R Syrup Tolu ꝯss 2 mls
 Syrup Scillæ ꝯss 2 ,
 Infusum ad ꝯiv to 15 ,

To be taken in a little water three times a day
Old Bronchitis

BAPTISINUM

Baptisin

An eclectic resinoid obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria* (Wild Indigo) (Leguminosæ) Appears as a brown powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol Purgative and emetic in large doses, mild laxative and hepatic stimulant in small

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill

TINCTURA BAPTISÆ *Tincture of Baptisia* Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls)

R Baptisin gr j	0.06 gramme
Aloin gr ss	0.03 ,
Ext Cascaræ gr j	0.06 „
Ext Hyoscy gr ss	0.03 „

For one pill To be taken every other night
Cholagogue and Laxative

R Tinct Baptisæ ℥xv	1 ml
Tinct Podophyll Amm ℥xv	1 „
Syrup Zingib ad ꝯj	to 4 mls

One teaspoonful at bedtime, in a little water
Cholagogue

BARBITONUM

*Barbitone, Malourea, Diethylbarbituric Acid,
 Diethylmalonylurea*

A synthetic body introduced as Veronal Occurs as a white crystalline powder Inodorous faintly bitter taste slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water and alcoholic liquids

Malourea is a useful hypnotic in insomnia and nervous restlessness inducing sound sleep without subsequent depression Of special service in delirium tremens, mania and cardiac troubles Without effect on temperature or respiration It is best given in cachets followed by a draught of hot milk or tea Large doses are attended with danger, 60 grains (4 grammes) having proved fatal

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes)

MEDINAL *Ironal Sodium* Freely soluble in water

Dose, 5 to 15 grains in water (0·3 to 1 gramme)

Three hours before bedtime

BARIUM SULPHIDUM

Barium Sulphide

Barium sulphide is only used as a depurative for which purpose, if perfectly fresh it is efficient

R Barium Sulphidi Recentis ʒij	8 grammes
Pulv Amyli ʒij	8 ,

Mix and preserve in a stoppered bottle For use make a little into a thin paste with water and spread over the skin, after five or ten minutes (according to the strength of the sulphide) scrape off with a bone knife and bathe the part with warm water If there is any soreness or inflammation, apply a little cold cream after bathing

BEBERINA

Beberine

The active principle of *Beberia lutea* *Actinidia Radix* (Lauraceæ) Occurs as an amorphous brown powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol is supposed to be identical with *Buxine* and *Pelosine* Antiperiodic and tonic suggested as a substitute for quinine but is seldom used Given in pill

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) as a febrifuge, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0·03 to 0·06 gramme) as a tonic

BEBERINÆ^f SULPHAS *Beberine Sulphate* Reddish brown scales, soluble in water Dose, as for the alkaloid

R Beberinæ Sulphat gr iij	0·2 gramme
Acid Sulph Aromat ℥v	0·6 mil
Syr Auranti ʒss	2·0 mls
Aq ad ʒss	to 150 ,,

To be taken every six hours

Periodic Headache and Neuralgia

BELÆ FRUCTUS

Bael Fruit

The dried half ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos* (Rutaceæ)

The *fresh* fruit is largely used in India in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery

Confection of the fresh fruit is sometimes to be obtained and is reputed to preserve some of its original efficacy

Dose of Extractum Belæ Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls) Stated to be of little value

BELLADONNA

Belladonna Deadly Nightshade

All parts of the plant *Atropa Belladonna* (Solanaceæ) contain practically the same mydriatic principle, atropine. This alkaloid, a violent poison acts on the skin as an anodyne and local anæsthetic, and is of service in relieving neuralgic osteo arthritic and other pain

Belladonna is diuretic and antispasmodic, and is given for cardiac palpitation, dysmenorrhœa constipation laryngismus stridulus collapse, the night sweats of phthisis, nocturnal incontinence of urine, cystitis, spasmodic asthma and whooping cough it is employed both *externally and internally* in neuralgic affections, to check secretion of milk to relieve cramp whether of body or limbs spasm of sphincter of uterus bladder or rectum in chordee, &c. Installed into the eye it dilates the pupil. Some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy towards belladonna quite moderate doses producing delirium and occasionally in erythematous rash

Dose of Extractum Belladonnæ, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme)

Succus Belladonnæ, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

Tinctura Belladonnæ, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

Incompatibles Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, tannic acid and astringent tinctures, mercuric chloride

Antagonists Morphine, pilocarpine, muscarine, aconitine, eserine

Antidotes Emetics stomach syphon, tannic acid, large doses of charcoal and water, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain pilocarpine nitrate hypodermically (this is the best)

R Tr Belladonnæ ℥ _{ij}	0 1 mil
Bromoform ℥ _{ij}	0 1 „
Vin Ipecac ℥ _v	0 3 „
Mist Amygdalæ ℥ _{ij}	8 0 mls
Aq ad ℥ _{ss}	to 15 0 „

To be taken every four hours *W hooping Cough*

R T _i Belladonnæ ℥ _v	1 0 mil
T _i Lobeliæ Æther ℥ _v	0 6 „
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ _j	to 30 0 mls

The draught *Spasmodic Asthma*

R T _i Belladonnæ ℥ _{vij}	0 5 mil
Ext Kavæ Liq ℥ _v	1 0 „
Inf Buchu ad ℥ _j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken in half a tumbler of barley water every six hours *Irritable Bladder*

R Emp Belladonnæ, 6 in diameter, on thin leath r

To be applied to the breasts

To check Flow of L

R Chlorof Belladonnæ ℥ _j	30 mls
Linum Belladonnæ ℥ _j	30 „

To be painted several times a day over the painful part *Lumbago*

R Linum Belladonnæ	
Linum Chloroformi	
Linum Aconiti aa ℥ _j	of each 30 mls

The liniment A tablespoonful to be well rubbed into the painful area, the part then to be covered with hot spongio piline *Lumbago*

R Ammonii Benzoatis gr x	0 6 gramme
Liq Ammonii Citratis ℥ _j	4 0 mls
Tr Belladonnæ ℥ _{vij}	0 5 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥ _{vij}	0 5 „
Dec Agropyri ad ℥ _j	to 30 0 mls

Two tablespoonfuls in a wineglassful of water every four hours *Nephritis*

R Ext Belladonnæ gr ¼	0 015 gramme
P Capsici gr ¼	0 015 „
Ext Cascaræ gr ij	0 200 „

For one pill One every night when required

Constipation

R Tr Belladonnæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Tr Cacti Grandiflor ℥v	0 3
Ext Kolæ Liq ℥j	4 0 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken in a little water twice a day

Cardiac Weakness

ATROPINA *Atropine* The active principle of bella donna **Dose**, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 0003 to 0 0006 gramme) In acute mania larger doses are given—up to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 030 gramme) **Solubility** 1 in 300 water 1 in 40 olive oil freely soluble in chloroform, alcohol, ether, glycerin, and oleic acid

ATROPINÆ SULPHAS *Atropine Sulphate* Best antidote in fungus and opium poisoning **Dose**, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 0003 to 0 0006 gramme) **Solubility** 1 in 10 alcohol, freely soluble in water, insoluble in chloroform ether and oils **Incompatibles** Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, salts of mercury

LIQUOR ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS *Solution of Atropine Sulphate* Contains 1 gramme of salt in 100 mls **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0 03 to 0 06 ml), hypodermically 1 to 2 minims (0 06 to 0 12 ml)

R Lamellæ Atropinæ gr $\frac{1}{100}$	0 013 milligramme
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One disc to be placed in the inner lid every night

To dilute the Pupil

R Atropinæ gr iv	0 25 gramme
Cocuinæ gr viij	0 50
Acid Olivæ ℥iv	15 00 mls
Methyl Salicyl ad ℥j	to 30 00 „

The Pigment 30 drops to be gently rubbed into the affected part

Neuralgia and Lumbago

R Atropinæ gr j	0 06 gramme
Ol Ricini ℥ij	8 00 mls

A drop to be applied to the inner lid

For dilating the Pupil

It is not so irritating as Liq Atropinæ Sulph

R Atropinæ Sulphatis gr ss	0 03 gramme
Cocain Hydrochlor gr ij	0 12 „
Aq Dest Steril ad ℥c	to 10 00 mls

The eye drops The R O H formula

HOMATROPINA. *Homatropine.* This has practically superseded atropine as a mydriatic, dilating the pupil as quickly and as certainly. The effects pass off quicker, the eye regaining its normal condition in about one-fourth the time. A 2 per cent. solution of homatropine, or 2 per cent. each of cocaine and homatropine in castor oil, may be dropped into the lower lid in place of watery solutions, and are not so readily washed out by the tears.

HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM. *Homatropine Hydrobromide.* Dose, $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0008 to 0.003 gramme).

INJECTIO HOMATROPINÆ HYPODERMICA. 1 per cent. solution. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil.).

LAMELLÆ HOMATROPINÆ. Gelatin discs containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grain in each.

EUPHTHALMINE HYDROCHLORIDE. A synthetic mydriatic. Brought forward as a substitute for homatropine, mydriasis being stated to be still more evanescent, while it disturbs the accommodation but little. Used in 3 to 10 per cent. aqueous solution.

MYDRINE. A combination of the alkaloids ephedrine and homatropine. Employed in 5 to 10 per cent. aqueous solution as an evanescent mydriatic. It is not much used.

BENZOINUM

Benzoin

A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin* and other species (Styraceæ). *Externally* it is antiseptic and styptic; *internally* an expectorant. Burned in the form of benzoinated paper, it is a useful deodorant in the sick room, while the vapours relieve cough and hoarseness. A teaspoonful of the simple tincture added to a quart of water forms a milk—*Lait Virginal*—largely employed in the toilet, and for bathing irritable skin eruptions.

Solubility. Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and caustic alkalis.

Dose of Tinctura Benzoini, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

The latter is the well-known *Friar's Balsam*. Applied on lint to cuts and small wounds, it is a popular household remedy.

R Tinct Benzoin Co \mathfrak{J} j 4 mls

Add to a pint of water at 150° F in a suitable vessel and inhale the vapours for five minutes several times a day

Pharyngitis

R Tinct Benz Co \mathfrak{J} ss 2 0 mls

Vin Ipecac \mathfrak{M} vij 0 5 ml

Syrup Pruni Ung \mathfrak{J} ss 2 0 mls

Mucil Acacie \mathfrak{J} ss 2 0

Aq Anisi ad \mathfrak{J} j to 30 0

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Chronic Bronchitis

BENZOLUM

Benzol Benzenc

For internal use benzol should readily crystallise in cold weather. It is miscible with alcohol ether chloroform and the fixed oils. It is an antiseptic and antispasmodic, occasionally given in catarrh, cough influenza, and whooping cough.

Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0 2 to 0 6 mil) in gelatin capsule or in an emulsion.

R Benzol Puriss \mathfrak{M} v 0 3 ml

Sp Anisi \mathfrak{M} v 0 3 ,

Mist Amygdalæ ad \mathfrak{J} ss to 15 0 mls

To be taken every four hours

Pertussis

Benzol destroys pediculi. A single application is generally sufficient. Care must be taken not to use benzol near a light or fire as it is exceedingly inflammable.

A little sprinkled about the room is said to be useful in whooping cough.

BERBERIS

Berberis

The dried stem of *Berberis aristata* (Berberidæ) an Indian shrub. Is used in India and the East as a bitter tonic in intermittent fevers.

Dose of Tinctura Berberidis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Berberidis \mathfrak{J} ss 2 00 ml

Quinin Hydrochlor gr j 0 06 gramme

Syr Zingib \mathfrak{J} ss 2 00 ml

Inf Alstoniæ ad \mathfrak{J} ss to 15 00 mls

To be taken every four hours

Malaria

BERBERINA *Berberin* Obtained chiefly from *Berberis vulgaris* (Berberidaceæ) It is antiperiodic tonic and stomachic The salts in use are the carbonate hydrochloride, phosphate and sulphate They are sparingly soluble in water Given in malaria, vomiting of pregnancy and dyspepsia

Dose of the salts, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill

R. Berberin Sulph gr ʒ	0.120 gramme
Ext Anthemidis gr ʒ	0.060
Ol Anthemidis ℥ ¼	0.016 mil

For one pill Twice a day *Dyspepsia*

BETEL

Betel

The dried leaves of *Piper Betle* (Piperaceæ) an Indian and Malayan shrub Betel is stimulant and carminative, and is commonly chewed throughout the East

BUTEÆ GUMMI

Butea Gum Bengal Kino

The dried juice obtained from *Butea Frondosa*, growing in India It is highly astringent and is generally used for the same purposes as Kino (q v)

BUTEÆ SEMINÆ *Butea Seeds* The seeds of *Butea Frondosa* possess aperient and anthelmintic properties and answer the same purpose as Santonin The usual dose is from 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) according to age

BISMUTHUM

Bismuth

AIROL *Bismuth Oxydohgallate* A greyish odourless powder introduced as a substitute for iodoform May be applied directly or in an ointment

BISMUTHI BENZOAS *Bismuth Benzoate* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water Has been used externally as an antiseptic in place of iodoform Internally it is a gastro intestinal antiseptic and mild astringent Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

BISMUTHI CARBOLAS *Phenol bismuth* An insoluble powder containing about 20 per cent phenol Given as a gastric and intestinal antiseptic and astringent Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

BISMUTHI CARBONAS *Bismuth* (Sub carbonate) An odourless and tasteless white powder, insoluble in water Useful in dyspepsia diarrhoea and chronic vomiting Externally is a soothing dusting powder Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

BISMUTHI CITRAS *Bismuth Citrate* A white tasteless, and odourless powder almost insoluble in water, stomachic and astringent Given in diarrhoea dyspepsia, &c Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

BISMUTHI ET CERII SALICYLAS. *Bismuth and Cerium Salicylate* A double salt, supposed to combine the virtues of both metals, given to check vomiting and summer diarrhoea, &c Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

BISMUTHI NITRAS *Bismuth Nitrate* In colourless hygroscopic crystals with very acid reaction is decomposed by water but freely soluble in glycerin Dissolved in the latter it is used as an application in eczema

BISMUTHI OXYCHLORIDUM *Bismuth Oxichloride* An insoluble tasteless and perfectly smooth white powder Is used in the manufacture of face powders Applied in a lotion to the mucous membrane of raw places it acts as a soothing protective Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

BISMUTHI OXYIODIDUM *Bismuth Subiodide* Brownish red tasteless odourless, insoluble powder An internal and external antiseptic applied as a dusting powder in place of iodiform Given in gastritis typhoid fever &c Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

BISMUTHI OXYNITRAS *Bismuth Oxynitrate* (Sub nitrate) An insoluble white powder with acid reaction Possesses the general properties of bismuth but its acidity is a drawback It should not be prescribed with alkaline carbonates Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

BISMUTHI SALICYLAS *Bismuth Salicylate* A white, tasteless and odourless powder, insoluble in water An internal and external antiseptic May be dusted on wounds

and suppurating sores is useful in diarrhoea and typhoid fever. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes). This form is stated to be calcium salicylate of . . . as a desiccant antiseptic powder.

BISMUTHI SUBGALLAS *Bismuth Subgallate* *Dermatol* A tasteless odourless insoluble yellow powder. A useful antiseptic and astringent. Employed in . . . affections and may be dusted on clean . . . powder and ointment is useful in eczema. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).

BISMUTOSE A compound of bismuth and albumen. A sedative in gastric disturbance. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes).

LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS *Solution of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate* Given in dyspepsia. Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls).

ORPHOL *Bismuth β Naphthol* Introduced as an intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Given in diarrhoea and dysentery. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

XEROFORM *Tribrom phenol bismuth* An almost tasteless, insoluble powder, introduced as a surgical antiseptic in place of iodoform. Is administered *internally* as an intestinal antiseptic in summer diarrhoea, &c. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

R. Bismuth Carb gr x	0.60 gramme
Vin Pepsini ℥j	4.00 mls
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥viij	0.50 ml
P. Acaciæ gr iv	0.25 gramme
Aq. Menth Pip ad ℥j	to 30.00 mls

To be taken every four hours

Dyspepsia

R. Bismuth Carb gr x	0.60 gramme
P. Acaciæ gr iv	0.25
'Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iv	0.25 ml
Liq. Morphinae Hyd ℥ss	0.60 ,
Aq. Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15.00 ,

To be taken three times a day when necessary

Subacute Gastritis

R Bismuth Carb gr xv	1 00 gramme
Hyd c Cietâ gr ij	0 10
P Pepsini gr ij	0 10 „
P Ipecac gr j	0 02 „

For one cachet To be taken twice a day, *Gastritis*

R Liq Bism et Am Cit M℥ss	2 0 mls
Vin Pepsini M℥ss	2 0
Ferri Pyrophosph gr viij	0 5 gramme
Elix Aromatici M℥v	1 0 mil
Liq Starchinin e Mij	0 2 „
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Gastric Tonic*

R Bismuthi Salicylat gr xij	0 8 gramme
Sodu Bicarb gr xv	1 0 „
Liq Morphine Hyd M℥	0 6 mil
Mucil Acaciæ M℥ss	2 0 grammes
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every four hours while sickness continues

Diarrhœa with Vomiting

R Bismuthi et Cerni Salicyl gr x	0 6 gramme
Pulv Cinnam Co gr viiss	0 5
Tinct Camphor Co M℥ss	2 0 mls
Tinct Chlorof Co M℥ss	1 2
Sp Ammon Arom M℥ss	1 2
Ess Ment Pip M℥	0 6
Mist Cietæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every three or four hours

Anti cholera Mixture RCP

R Bismuthi Salicylatis gr ij	0 200 gramme
Tannigen gr ij	0 120 „
Ol Carui gr j	0 005 „

For one powder Give a teaspoonful of castor oil with one drop of liq hydrag perchlor After a little time let one powder be given every four hours

Diarrhœa of Infants

R Bismuth Carb gr ij	0 12 gramme
Salol gr ss	0 03 „
P Tragac Co gr iij	0 20 „
Syr Aurant M℥iij	0 50 mil
Aq Anethi ad ℥j	to 4 00 mls

One teaspoonful every three hours

Diarrhœa of Infants

BOLDO*Boldo*

The leaves of *Peumus Boldus* (Monimiaceæ) Tonic stimulant and stomachic, and in large doses emetic, credited with anthelmintic properties Given in atony of stomach and liver

Dose of Tincture, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

BROMUM*Bromine*

Bromine is not used medicinally in the free state The bromides are considered under the headings of their respective bases

BROMIPIN *Brominol* A bromine addition product of sesame oil Occurs as a yellow oily liquid Used as a nervine sedative, recommended as being more readily assimilated than alkaline bromides

R Bromipin (33 per cent) ℥xxx	2 mls
P Acaciæ gr xxx	2 grammes
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	2 mls
Aq Carui ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken twice a day

Epilepsy

If preferred the 33 per cent compound may be given in capsules 15 minims (1 ml) each, or rectally in a little soap and water, or in linseed tea

BROMOFORMUM *Bromoform* A heavy, colourless liquid, having a sweet taste similar to chloroform Soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water A powerful sedative and antispasmodic Chiefly used in whooping cough **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml) according to age May be administered in capsules containing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0.03 to 0.06 ml) dissolved in oil, or in emulsion, as—

R Bromoform ℥j	0.06 ml
Tinct Aurant ℥v	0.30 „
Tinct Senegæ ℥ij	0.20 „
Mucil Tragac ad ℥j	to 4.00 mls

Take four or five times a day, shaking well before each dose *Pertussis*

BRUCINA

Brucine

An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos Aur*
Voxica (Ternstroemia). It is analogous to strychnine but less
 *1 in water freely soluble in alcohol. It
 should be free from all but the merest traces of strychnine.

Antidotes Chloral chloroform tannic acid

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.006 to 0.02 gramme) in pill, or in
 solution in dilute acid

BRYONIA

White Bryony Vitis Alba

A tincture made from the fresh roots of *Bryonia alba* or
Bryonia dioica (Cucurbitaceæ) has been resuscitated. In
 small doses it is given in pleurisy and for cough, in large
 doses it is a hydragogue cathartic.

Dose of Tinctura Bryoniæ, B.P.C., 1 to 10 minims (0.06
 to 0.6 ml.)

BUCHU

Buchu Buco

The dried leaves of *Barosma betulina* (Ruticæ) Buchu
 acts as a diuretic and astringent diuretic to the urinary
 tract. It is useful in irritable bladder, especially in catarrh,
 in incontinence of urine in dyspepsia and gastric debility.

The most useful preparation is the infusion. **Dose,** 1 to
 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls.)

Dose of Tinctura Buchu, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 ml.)

R Potass Bicarb gr xv	1 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 mls
Inf Buchu ad ℥j	to 50 „

To be taken three times a day *Catarrh of Bladder*

R Tinct Buchu ℥j	40 mls
Acid Boric gr viij	0.5 gramme
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0.3 ml
Dec Agropyri ad ℥j	to 300 „

To be taken every six hours in water *Cystitis*

R Potassii Acetatis gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
Tinct Scillæ ℥viij	0 6 mil
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 3
Inf Buchu ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take every four hours *Diuretic*

P Sodii Benzoatis gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥v	1 0 mil
Sp Chloroform ℥v	0 6
Inf Buchu ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take every four hours *Cystitis*

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS

Butyl Chloral Hydrate Croton Chloral Hydrate

Occurs in pearly white scales possessing a perceptible odour and unpleasant taste. It is analgesic, sedative, and anti-spasmodic, and is one of the best remedies for facial neuralgia.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)
of Syrupus Butyl-Chloral, B P C, 1 to 4 fluid drachms
(4 to 15 mls)

Solubility 1 in 50 water, freely soluble in glycerin and strong alcohol

Antidotes Atropine, strychnine, caffeine, artificial respiration

R Butyl Chloral Hyd gr ʒ	0 6000 gramme
Gelsem Hydrochl gr ʒ	0 0003 „

For one cachet. Take one at once. Repeat in thirty minutes if necessary, but not again within six hours.

Acute Facial Neuralgia

R Butyl Chloral Hyd gr viij	0 5 gramme
Phenazoni gr v	0 3
Spirit Chlorof ℥v	1 0 mil
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take every two hours for three doses, but not again until after six hours.

Facial Neuralgia

CHLORETONE *Trichlor tertiary butyl alcohol Acetone Chloroform* Occurs in white needles slightly soluble in water Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet Is hypnotic and externally a local anesthetic and weak antiseptic A saturated aqueous solution may be used for spraying the throat and nostrils

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS

Night blooming Cactus

By some prescribers cactus is regarded as a more generally applicable heart tonic than digitalis. It is given in cardiac weakness associated with defective nutrition so is especially valuable in cases of extreme irregularity of the heart action due to debility, but is to be avoided if this action is of nervous origin. Cactus lowers the temperature in fever, but in certain cases with a subnormal temperature it restores it more quickly than strychnine, this apparently contradictory action is due to the effect on the heart.

Dose of Tinctura Cacti Grandiflori, 3 to 15 minims (0.2 to 1 mil)

R Tinct Cacti Grandiflori ℥iv	0.60 mil
Tr Nucis Vom ℥iv	0.25
Sp Chloroformi ℥v	1.00
Inf Columbe id ꝑss	to 15.00 mls

Take one tablespoonful when pain is felt in the heart
Cardiac Tonic

R Tinct Cacti Grandiflori ℥v	0.3 mil
Caffein Cit gr ij	0.2 gramme
Liq Strychninæ Hyd ℥ij	0.2 mil
Aq Chloroform ad ꝑss	to 15.0 mls

To be taken in a little water every four hours
Dyspeptic Palpitation

CAFFEINA

Caffeine Theine Guaranine

An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Camellia Thea* (Ternstroemiaceæ). In colourless silky needles. Caffeine is a diuretic and a cardiac stimulant. Much used in heart disease, especially as a stimulant in aortic or mitral obstruction but it does not take the place of digitalis. As a diuretic is

valuable in cardiac dropsy, in migraine and bronchial asthma. Adept to induce insomnia

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill or cachet

Solubility 1 in 80 water, freely soluble in alcohol

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS *Caffeine Citrate* A white powder (not a true salt) with bitter acid taste Soluble 1 in 32 water **Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme)** This salt may be prescribed for headache in the granular effervescent form—**Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens**—dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes)

CAFFEINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM *Caffeine Bromide* Occurs in glassy crystals discolouring on exposure **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)**

CAFFEINÆ SODIO-BENZOAS

CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLAS

are soluble in 2 parts of water **Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme)** For *Hypodermic Injection* 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

CAFFEINÆ VALERIANAS Given in hysteria and whooping cough **Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme) in pill**

MIGRAININ Said to be *Caffeine Citrate* Recommended in headache and " " **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet**

R. Caffeinæ Citratis gr. iv	0.25 gramme
Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	0.30 mil
Decoct. Agropyri ad ℥j	to 30.00 mls

To be taken every four hours *Diuretic*

R. Caffeinæ Sodii Benzoatis gr. v	0.3 gramme
Ammonii Benzoatis gr. viij	0.5 "
Sp. Chlorof. ℥x	0.6 mil
Inf. Pareiræ ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

Take every three hours *Partial Suppression of Urine*

R. Caffeinæ gr. iij	0.20 gramme
Antipyrin gr. iv	0.25 "
Phenacetin gr. v	0.30 "

For one cachet Take one at once, and repeat if necessary in an hour *Migraine*

R Caffeinæ Citratis gr ʒ	0 3 grammæ
Tinct Cacti Grand M ʒ	0 3 mil
Tinct Cardui ʒ ss	0 3
Aq Chloroformi ʒ ss	to 15 0 mls

Take three times a day,

Cardiac Tonic

THEOCIN A synthetic body said to be identical with a rare alkaloid theophylline contained in tea leaves, introduced as a diuretic in place of caffeine. **Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0 2 to 0 4 gramme)** in dilute solution immediately after meals

THEOCIN - SODIUM and **THEOCIN - SODIUM ACETATE** are more soluble compounds. Dose as preceding

CAJUPUTI OLEUM

Oil of Cajuput

A bluish green oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Leucadendron* (Myrtaceæ). Is stimulant, aromatic and carminative, and is given in flatulent colic, gastric spasm, &c. As a liniment it is employed as a gentle irritant for rheumatic pains chilblains, &c. in inflammatory conditions.

Dose, ½ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

of Spiritus Cajuputi, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil)

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol and in the fixed and volatile oils

R Spirit Cajuputi M ʒ	1 0 mil
Tinct Chloroformi Morph Co M ʒ	0 6
Sp Anisacis Co M ʒ	2 0 mil
Aq Dest ad ʒ ss	to 10 0

The draught To be taken at once

Colic

R Spirit Cajuputi M ʒ	0 6 mil
Tinct Cardui Co M ʒ	2 0 mil
Tinct Carminative M ʒ	1 0 mil
Syr Auranti ʒ ss	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒ j	to 30 0

To be taken in a little water when required

Flatulent Colic

R Oil Cajuputi	} pts æq	equal parts
Lin Belladon		
Lin Chloroformi		

The liniment

Chronic Rheumatism

CALAMINA

Prepared Calamine

A pinkish impalpable powder, consisting of zinc oxide or carbonate coloured with iron cuttle. It is slightly astringent, and is largely employed in skin lotions and dusting powders. A well prepared lotion should leave a smooth, closely adherent film.¹

R Calaminæ ℥iv	15 grammes
Glycerini ℥ss	2 mls
Liq Picis Carbonis ℥v	2 "
Aq Rosæ ad ℥viij	to 250 "

Chronic Eczema

R Calaminæ ℥iv	15 00 grammes
Hydrarg Perchlor gr j	0 06 gramme
Aq Laurocerasi ℥ss	15 00 mls
Glycerin ℥ss	2 00 "
Aq Sambuci ad ℥vj	to 200 00 "

The lotion

Psoriasis

Calaminæ ℥ij	8 0 grammes
Ol Olivæ ℥iv	15 0 mls
Ol Caryoph ℥v	0 6 mil
Liq Carbonis Deterg ℥v	0 3 "
Liq Calcis ad ℥ij	to 60 0 mls

To be painted on and covered with gauze

Irritable Eczema

Should calamine alone yield too dark coloured a film when dry a proportion of zinc oxide may be substituted, the therapeutic effects being identical. Consult also **Zinci Oxidum**

CALCIUM

Calcium

CALCI CHLORIDUM *Calcium Chloride* A crystal line deliquescent salt which for medicinal purposes is generally desiccated. Internally it is given for the reduction of lymphatic glands, profuse menstruation, chorea, and intes-

¹ It is important to note that calamine and zinc oxide lotions for weeping surfaces, as in chronic eczema, should be spread very thinly otherwise a sensation of heat is produced

tinal hæmorrhage, *externally* it acts as a hæmostatic and styptic **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)**

R. Calci Chloridi gr. xvj	1 gramme
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ʒss	2 mls
Aq Anisi ad ʒj	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *Intestinal Bleeding*

CALCI GLYCEROPHOSPHAS See **Acidum Glycerophosphoricum**

CALCI HIPPURAS *Calcium Hippurate* An almost insoluble white powder. Is antilithic and is given in cystitis, &c. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)** in cachet

CALCI HYPOPHOSPHIS *Calcium Hypophosphite* Like the sodium salt this is given as a nervine tonic **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme)** It is most conveniently given as the compound syrup with other hypophosphites See **Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus**

Solubility 1 in 8 cold water

CALX SULPHURATA *Calcium Sulphide* A greyish white powder with strong odour of hydrogen sulphide. Is administered in small but frequent doses for boils, carbuncles, acne &c. **Dose, 1 to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme)** in pill

CALCI LACTAS *Calcium Lactate* Occurs as a granular white mass soluble about 1 in 20 of cold water. Almost without taste. It increases the coagulability of the blood and is given before operations. Useful to prevent chilblains in rickets and in tubercular disease

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes)

R. Calci Lacti gr. xvj	1.0 gramme
Syr. Ant. Mxx	1.2 ml
l. c. i. i. Mxx	1.2
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Chilblains*

SYRUP CALCI LACTOPHOSPH A pleasant and excellent method of administering lime and phosphates to children **Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)**

CALCI PERMANGANAS See **Manganesium**

LIQUOR, CALCIS *Lime Water* Added to new milk this frequently enables a milk diet to be tolerated when the stomach would otherwise refuse it. It is a useful addition to the regular diet of infants brought up on cow's milk—a table spoonful to about half a pint of the diluted milk. Mixed with an equal part of olive or linseed oil it forms a creamy emulsion (*Carion Oil*), very soothing for burns, scalds, eczematous affections, &c

R Liq Calcis ℥j	30 mls
Zinci Oxidi ℥j	4 grammes
Adipis Præp ℥iv	15 "
Adipis Lanæ Anhydros ℥j	4 "
Ol Amygdalæ ℥iv	15 mls

To be applied to the irritable patches

Eczema

CALCI CARBONAS *Calcium Carbonate Creta Præparata Prepared Chalk* Should be absolutely free from gritty particles. It is antacid and astringent and is given in heartburn, diarrhoea, rickets &c. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes). In the form of *whiting* it is the readiest antipote to poisoning by corrosive acids. Externally it is mildly astringent, and is sometimes employed as a dusting powder to moist eczema, it is the basis of many tooth powders.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS *Aromatic Chalk Powder* is prepared chalk associated with aromatics and carminatives. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes). It is a safe remedy for simple diarrhoea especially in children. Combined with 2 per cent of opium it constitutes **PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO**. Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes).

MISTURA CRETÆ *Chalk Mixture* Consists of chalk suspended in sweetened cinnamon water by the aid of gum acacia. Useful in simple diarrhoea. Dose, 1 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls).

R Pulv Cretæ Aromat gr x	0.6 gramme
Tinct Card Co M℥v	1.0 ml
Mist Cretæ ad ℥ss	to 150 mls

To be taken every four hours

Simple Diarrhoea

R P Cret Arom c Opio gr x	1.0 gramme
Tinct Catechu M℥ss	2.0 mls
Spirit Ammon Arom M℥	0.6 ml
Syr Zingiberis ℥j	4.0 mls
Aq Pimentæ ad ℥j	to 300 "

To be taken every four hours until diarrhoea ceases

R Tinct Calumbæ ℥℥v	1 mil
Tinct Aurantii ℥℥v	1 ,
Syr Aurantii ℥ss	2 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15 ,

To be taken in a little water three times a day before meals
Tonic for Children

R Pulv Calumbæ gr v	0 3 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr v	0 3 ,
Pulv Cinnam Co gr v	0 3 ,
Sodu Bicarb gr x	0 6 ,

For one cachet, an hour after each meat meal
In Atonic Dyspepsia

R Ferr Ammon Cit gr viij	0 5 gramme
Tinct Aurantii ℥℥	0 6 mil
Syrup Mori ℥j	4 0 mils
Infus Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 0

Take three times a day
Tonic in Convalescence

R Tinct Calumbæ ℥ss	2 0 mls
Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥℥viij	0 5 mil
Syrup Aurantii ℥℥℥℥	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken in a little water three times a day
Mild Hepatic Tonic

COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM In the East this drug is used as a substitute for calumba. It contains a large amount of bellocaine and is decidedly unpleasant to the taste.

Dose of Tinctura Coscini, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)
Infusum Coscini, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (8 to 30 mls)

CAMBOGIA

Gamboge

A gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburyi* (Guttiferæ). It is a powerful hydragogue and drastic purgative. Causes griping, and action is uncertain. Rarely used now and never alone. It enters into the composition of Pil Cambogiæ Co.
Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0 25 to 0 5 gramme)

CAMPHORA

Camphor

(Obtained from *Cinnamomum Camphora* (Lauraceæ)
Externally camphor is a mild rubefacient anæsthetic, and
 antiseptic. *Internally* it is sedative antispasmodic and
 aphrodisiac and carminative, in large doses it is
 deliriant and poisonous. It is a favourite ingredient in
 liniments for relieving rheumatism & neuralgia &c
 Dissolved in olive oil (*camphorated oil*) is a good applica-
 tion for the milder chest affections of children. A saturated
 alcoholic solution (*Rubina's Essence*) is a household remedy
 for colds—3 or 4 drops on sugar

Dose 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme)

of Spirit Camphoræ, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2
 mil)

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, 1 to 1 fluid drachm
 (2 to 4 mls)

R Camphoræ gr ij	0.2 gramme
Ext Hyoscyami gr ij	0.1

For one pill To be taken at bedtime and repeated in an
 hour if required *Chordee*

R Spirit Camphoræ ℥ss	1 mil
Tinct Valerianæ Amm ℥ss	2 mls
Mucil Acacia ʒss	2
Aq Cynophyllid ʒj	to 50

To be taken three times a day *Hysteria*

R Camphoræ gr j	0.660 gramme
Pulv Ipecac ʒi	0.015
Morphinæ Hyd gr ʒ	0.005
Plumbi Acet gr ij	0.100 „

For one pill Every three hours *Diarrhœa*

R Camphoræ ʒss	4 grammes
Acid Carbolic ʒj	4
Acid Carbolic Cryst ʒj	4
Thymol gr xv	1 gramme

To be applied to the hollow tooth on cotton wool, and
 changed every hour *Toothache*

R Spirit Camphoræ ℞v	1 0 mil
Tr Belladonnæ ℞	0 6 mil
Mucil Acaciæ ℞v	2 0 mls
Potass Bromid gr xx	1 2 gramme
Aq Chlorot ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

The draught To be taken at the commencement of a
paroxysm *Spasmodic Asthma*

R Linim Camphoræ ʒj	30 mls
Olei Terebinth ʒj	30 „

The liniment

Lumbago

R Linim Camph Co ʒj	30 mls
Linim Saponis ʒj	30 „
Linim Aconiti ʒj	30 „

Stimulating Liniment

ACIDUM CAMPHORICUM *Camphoric Acid* In colour less needles or scales, practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether Is anticatarrhal and antiseptic Given in gonorrhœa, chronic cystitis, and as an intestinal disinfectant Recommended for night sweats of phthisis **Dose,** 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme) in cachet

CAMPORA MONOBROMATA *Camphor Monobromide* Is well spoken of as a hypnotic in lumbago, delirium tremens, Has been suggested in chorea **Dose,** 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme) in cachet or pill Must not be given where there is gastric irritation

CANNABIS INDICA

Indian Hemp

The dried flowering or fruiting tops of (Cannabinaceæ) It is exhilarant, narcotic It is useful in insomnia, dysmenorrhœa, migræ neuralgic and rheumatic affections An overdose produces a peculiar delirium and catalepsy

Dose of Extractum Cannabis Indicæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 06 gramme)

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil)

R Tl Cannabis Ind M℥	0 6 mil
Phenazom gr viij	0 5 gramme
Mucil Acacie ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 „
The draught	<i>Sciatica or Neuralgia</i>
R Ext Cannabis Ind gr ss	0 03 gramme
Pulv Opii gr ss	0 03 „
Camphoræ gr ij	0 10
For one pill	<i>Dysmenorrhœa</i>
R Ext Cannabis Ind gr ss	0 03 gramme
Ext Hydrastis gr j	0 06
Camphoræ gr j	0 06
For one pill	<i>Menorrhagic</i>

CANNABIN TANNAS *Cannabim Tannate* A brownish powder insoluble in water. A somewhat uncertain hypnotic. Suggested in hysterical dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0 1 to 0 6 gramme) in pill or cachet.

CANNABINON A purified resinous powder obtained from cannabis used in insomnia hysterical &c. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 06 gramme) in pill.

CANTHARIS

Cantharides Lytta Spanish Fly

The dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Coleoptera). *Internally* cantharides act as an irritant and vesicant and are employed as a counter-irritant in neuritis, rheumatism, carditis, &c. Weak preparations are used as a diuretic to promote the growth of hair. As absorption takes place fairly rapidly, the areas treated must not be extensive. *Internally* very small doses (of the tincture) are said to stimulate the genito-urinary tract, and are given as a uterine stimulant in atonic amenorrhœa, in chronic parenchymatous nephritis, pyelitis, chronic cystitis, gleet, and impotence in incontinence of urine of the aged, &c., but are *contra-indicated* if there is inflammation of any kind.

Dose of Tinctura Cantharidini, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil)

Antidotes Stomach tube, emetics, opium, morphine subcutaneously

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS A mild counter-irritant
A plaster may be applied in pericarditis, pleurisy, severe
gastric pain &c

The following are **BLISTERING AGENTS**

Collodium Vesicans, Liquor Epispasticus (the most active),
Emplastrum Cantharidin

CANTHARIDIN A crystalline principle obtained from
cantharides is a powerful vesicating agent, only suitable
for outward application. Not more than $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain should be
prescribed in an ounce (30 grammes or mils) of ointment or
lotion

R Emp Cantharidin, for the night ear

After Treatment Wash the blister with tepid water, prick
with a sterilised needle, and cover with Boric Acid Ointment
one quarter strength

R Liq Epispastici $\overline{\text{Ziiv}}$ 15 mils

Paint twice over the neuralgic spot (area must not be
larger than a shilling) Prick bleb with a sterilised needle
and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one quarter strength,
spread on lint

R Emp Calefaciens 4 in \times 6 in

Place over stomach for gastric pain

R Aceti Cantharidin $\overline{\text{Zij}}$ 8 mils
Spirit Myrciæ Co $\overline{\text{Zij}}$ 8 "
Aq Rosmarini ad $\overline{\text{Zvj}}$ to 200 "

The stimulating hair wash

R Cantharidin gr j 0.06 gramme
Spirit Rosmarini $\overline{\text{Ziiv}}$ 15.00 mils
Ol Ricini $\overline{\text{Zij}}$ 8.00 "
Spirit Rect ad $\overline{\text{Zvj}}$ to 170.00 "

A small quantity to be rubbed into the scalp every night
for six times, the head must then be thoroughly washed
with soap and water containing a little ammonia, to prevent
the cantharidin accumulating *Alopecia*

R Unguent Cantharidin $\overline{\text{Ziiv}}$ 15 grammes
Adipis Præp $\overline{\text{Zij}}$ 30 "
Ol Neroli gtt j 1 drop
Ol Rosæ gtt j 1 "

The stimulating pomade for the hair

CAPSICI FRUCTUS

Capsicum Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum minimum* (Solnaceæ)
Externally it is a powerful rubeficient stimulant and irritant
Internally it is stomatic and cumminative Useful in
 atonic dyspepsia diarrhœa &c

Dose of Tinctura Capsici, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)
 the powdered fruit, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06
 gramme) in pill

R Pulv Capsici gr ss	0.030 gramme
Pil Sacchari Co gr iij	0.200
Ol Anthemidis gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.016 „

For one pill, after each meat meal *Painful Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Capsici $\overline{3}$ j	4 mils
Decoct Cinchonæ ad $\overline{3}$ vj	to 200 „

The gargle *Hoarseness and Simple Sore Throat*

R Ung Capsici $\overline{3}$ j	30 grammes
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To be well rubbed into the affected part *Sciatika*
 This resembles *Smadley's Chilea Paste*

R Tinct Capsici \overline{M} v	0.3 mil
Acid Sulph Aromat \overline{M} v	0.6 „
Tinct Opii \overline{M} v	0.3
Syrup Aurantii $\overline{3}$ ss	2.0 mils
Aq Camph ad $\overline{3}$ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day *Diarrhœa*

CARDAMOMI SEMINA

The dried ripe seeds of *Elettaria Cardamomum* (Scitamineæ) They are stomatic carminative and generally cordial The compound tincture is one of the most pleasant and grateful of adjuvants

Dose of Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

TINCTURA CARMINATIVA B.P.C. *Carminative Tincture* A compound tincture of cardamoms, ginger, cinnamon, caraway, and clove A useful and pleasant addition to purgatives to prevent griping **Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.1 to 0.6 mil)**

R Tinct Cudam Co 3ss	2 mls
Syr Zingiberis ʒj	1 ,
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 ,
To be taken three times a day	
<i>Carminative</i>	
R Tinct Cardam Co 3ss	2 mls
Tinct Rhei Co 3ss	2 ,
Sodu Bicarb gr ʒv	1 gramme
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30 mls
Take three times a day	
<i>Atonic Dyspepsia</i>	
R Tinct Carminativæ, B P C, ℥x	0 6 ml
Glyc Papainæ 3ss	2 0 mls
Vin Pepsini ʒj	4 0
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 0
Take three times a day	
<i>Digestive Tonic</i>	

CARUI FRUCTUS

Caraway Fruit

The dried fruit of *Carum Carvi* (Umbelliferae) is aromatic, stimulant, and carminative. A pleasant flavouring agent and corrective of purgatives. Locally the oil is antiseptic and is applied to carious teeth.

Dose of Oleum Carui, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0 08 to 0 2 ml)

Aqua Carui, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

AQUA CARUI is sometimes given to infants as a carminative in teaspoonful doses.

R Pil Coloc c Hyosciam gr ʒij	0 20 gramme
Hydrag Subchlor gr j	0 06 ,
Ol Carui ℥ss	0 03 ,,
For one pill, at bedtime	
<i>Antibilious or Liver Pill</i>	

CARYOPHYLLUM

Cloves

The dried flower buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (Myrtaceae) Cloves are aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. The oil is antiseptic, stimulant, and irritant. Applied locally it causes stinging followed by anaesthesia. It is a popular and useful remedy for carious teeth. Preparations of cloves are used in a similar manner to those of caraway.

Dose of *Oleum Caryophylli* 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil)
Aqua Caryophylli, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)
Infusum Caryophylli 1 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

R Li Caudam Co ʒss	2.0 mls
℞ Myristic Mviii	0.5 mil
Sp Annon. Atom Mxv	1.0
℞ Zingiberis ʒss	2.0 mls
Inf Caryophylli id ʒj	to 30.0

To be taken in a little water when required

Carminative Stimulant

R Sodii Bicarb gr xv	1.0 gramme
℞ Zingiberis Mxv	1.0 mil
Sp Chloroform Mv	0.3
℞ Cuminum Mxv	1.0
Aq Caryoph ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls

To be taken every four hours *Antacid and Carminative*

CASCARA SAGRADA

Cascara Sacred Bark

The dried bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus* (Rhamnaceæ). It is a simple laxative and aperient, hepatic and intestinal tonic and is especially useful in chronic constipation. Provided *old and mature* bark has been used in its preparation the extract does not cause griping or other unpleasant symptoms. Unlike other laxatives the dose of cascara does not need to be increased even when the drug is used habitually.

The most reliable preparation is the liquid extract. This is very bitter and nauseous but the taste may be almost covered by suitable aromatics. Equally efficacious and more pleasant to take is *Cascara Liquidum*. Of all the preparations probably compressed tablets are the least reliable. These are at times made so hard that they leave the bowel unchanged, and even when the pressure on the tablet has been correctly adjusted the extract is some times dried at so high a temperature as to be inactive.

For the treatment of chronic constipation cascara should be administered in small but frequently repeated doses.

Dose of *Extractum Cascaræ*, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme)

Extractum Cascaræ Liquidum, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Elixir Cascaræ, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

Syrupus Cascaræ Aromaticus, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms
(2 to 8 mls.).

Cascaræ Aromatica, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.).

R Cascaræ Aromaticæ $\overline{\text{Z}}\text{iv}$ 100 mls.

Thirty drops in a little water three times a day. The treatment to be persevered in for some time, and the frequency of the dose lessened as soon as possible.

Chronic Constipation.

R Cascaræ aromaticæ $\overline{\text{Z}}\text{j}$ 30 mls.
Syrup. Rhei $\overline{\text{Z}}\text{j}$ 30 "
Syrup. Sennæ $\overline{\text{Z}}\text{ij}$ 60 "

A laxative syrup for children. Fifteen drops to a teaspoonful, according to age, at bedtime. *Constipation.*

R Ext. Cascaræ gr. ij 0.120 gramme
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.015 "
Ext. Bellad. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ 0.008 "

For one pill. To be taken every night. *Constipation.*

R Ext. Cascaræ gr. iij 0.200 gramme.
Strychninæ Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.001 "
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.015 "

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime.

Chronic Constipation.

R Ext. Cascaræ Liq. \mathcal{M} xxx 2.0 mls.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. \mathcal{M} xxx 2.0 "
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. \mathcal{M} v 0.3 mil.
Aq. Carui ad $\overline{\text{Z}}\text{ss}$ to 15.0 mls.

One tablespoonful every night at bedtime.

Laxative.

R Ext. Cascaræ Liq. \mathcal{M} xxx 2.0 mls.
Syr. Zingiberis \mathcal{M} xxx 2.0 "
Aq. Cinnam. ad $\overline{\text{Z}}\text{ss}$ to 15.0 "

One tablespoonful for a dose.

Laxative.

R Ext. Cascaræ Liq. \mathcal{M} xxx 2.0 mls.
Sp. Anisi \mathcal{M} ij 0.1 mil.
Sp. Chlorof. \mathcal{M} iij 0.2 "
Sp. Armoraciæ Co. \mathcal{M} viij 0.5 "
Glycerinum ad $\overline{\text{Z}}\text{j}$ to 4.0 mls.

One teaspoonful (more or less) at bedtime. *Laxative.*

R Ext Cascarię gr ij	0 100 gramme
Oleo Resin Pipenis gr $\frac{1}{3}$	0 008
Alomi gr $\frac{1}{3}$	0 008
P Ipecac gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 016
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 010

For One pill at bedtime

Constipation

CASCARILLA

Cascarilla

The dried bark of *Croton tiliaria* (Euphorbiaceę) Is aromatic stomachic cumminative and a mild stimulant expectorant a useful addition to cough mixtures

Dose of Infusum Cascariellę, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

Tinctura Cascariellę, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Sodii Bicarb gr $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 gramme
Tinct Cardum Co $\mathcal{M}\text{ss}$	1 2 mls
Sp Chlorof $\mathcal{M}\text{ss}$	0 3 mil
Infus Cascarielle ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$	to 30 0 mls

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Atonic Dyspepsia

R Acid Sulph Dil $\mathcal{M}\text{ssij}$	0 5 mil
Tinct Camph Co $\mathcal{M}\text{ss}$	1 0
Vin Ipecac $\mathcal{M}\text{ss}$	0 3
Infus Cascarielle ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$	to 30 0 mls

To be taken in a little water twice a day

Expectorant Cough Mixture

R Tinct Cascarielle $\mathcal{M}\text{ssss}$	2 mls
Tinct Lupuli $\mathcal{M}\text{ss}$	1 mil
Tinct Rhei Co \mathfrak{ss}	1
Syr Zingiberis $\mathcal{M}\text{ssss}$	2 mls
Aq Carui ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$	to 30

To be taken in a little water immediately after each meal

Dyspepsia

CASEIN See ACID GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC

CASTOREUM

Castor

The dried preputial follicles of the Beaver, *Castor Fibra* and their secretion *Castoreum* is said to be anti spasmodic, emmenagogue, and a nerve stimulant. It is very unpleasant to the taste

Dose of Tinctura Castorei, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Castorei ℞	2 0 mls
Tinct Pulsatillæ ℥v	0 3 ml
Tinct Camminativæ ℥viij	0 5 „
Syr Auranti ʒj	4 0 mls
Inf Valerianæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken twice daily when required *Hysteria*

CATECHU NIGRUM

Black Catechu Cutch

Prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* (Leguminosæ). In India the East and in the North American colonies it is generally used in place of *Pale Catechu*

CATECHU PALLIDUM

Pale Catechu

An extract prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier* (Rubiaceæ). It is a powerful astringent. Given in diarrhoea chronic dysentery and as a remote astringent in hæmorrhages. As a guggle or in a lozenge it may be employed for relaxed sore throat.

Dose of Tinctura Catechu, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Pulvis Catechu Compositus, 10 to 40 grains (0 6 to 2 5 grammes)

Incompatibles Alkalies, metallic salts, gelatin, ferric salts

R Pulv Catechu Co gr xv	1 00 gramme
Syrup Zingib ℥xxx	2 00 mls
Tinct Opii ℥iv	0 25 ml
Mist Cretæ ad ʒj	to 30 00 mls

To be taken in a little water every four hours while diarrhoea continues

R Pulv Catechu ʒij	50 grammes
Pulv Myrrh ʒi	10 "
Catechu Princip ʒi	300 "
Ol Cinnamon ʒij	0.2 mil

The tooth powder

Spongy Gums

R Tincture Catechu ʒij	20 mils
Tincture Opium ʒij	0.5 mil
Tincture Clove ʒij	0.6 "
Tinct. Belladonna ʒij	0.2 "
Aq. Pimento ad ʒij	to 300 mils

To be taken in a little water every six hours

Chronic Dysentery

CAULOPHYLLUM

Blue Cohosh

CAULOPHYLLIN A resinoid powder obtained from *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (Berberidaceæ) is diaphoretic, diuretic, and anthelmintic. Chiefly used as an emmenagogue and parturient.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill
of *Extractum Caulophylli Liquidum*, 10 to 30 minims
(0.6 to 2 mils)

R Caulophylli ʒij	0.020 gramme
Ext. Heloniadis ʒij	0.016 "
Ext. Eriogoniæ ʒij	0.016 "
Ext. Ergotæ ʒij	0.008 "

For one pill Every six hours

Urine Tonic

R Caulophylli ʒij	0.2 gramme
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. ʒij	10 mil
Ext. Hydrastis Liq. ʒij	0.6 "
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ʒij	20 mils
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒij	to 300 "

To be taken every six hours just before the periods

Dysmenorrhœa

R Ext. Caulophylli Liq. ʒij	1 mil
Tinct. Pulsatillæ ʒij	1 "
Ext. Viburni Liq. ʒij	1 "
Syrup. Zingiberis ʒij	4 mils
Dec. L. ad ʒij	to 300 "

To be taken every four hours

Dysmenorrhœa

CEREGEN *See* ACID GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC

CEREVISÆ FERMENTUM

Beer Yeast

Fresh beer yeast was included in the B P 1885 It is a popular remedy for boils

Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls

NUCLEIN A liquid prepared from yeast and stated to contain 5 per cent nucleinic acid **Doses** of 1 fluid drachm (4 mls) three times a day, persisted in for some time are stated largely to increase the number of the leucocytes, which destroy noxious bacilli Good results are reported in tuberculosis, tonsillitis, diphtheria, &c

LEVURINE is a French preparation made from yeast It is recommended for boils and carbuncles **Dose**, 1 fluid drachm (4 mls) with meals

CERII OXALAS

Cerium Oxalate

An insoluble white powder Is always contaminated with cerium, lanthanum and didymium Said to be a nervine sedative Given in vomiting of pregnancy and hysteria, seasickness and other forms of gastric disturbance

Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet

R Cerii Oxalatis gr iij	0.200 gramme
Creosoti Mss	0.030
Strychninæ gr ʒi	0.001 „

For one pill every three hours *Obstinate Scirrhus*

R Cerii Oxalatis gr iv	0.25 gramme
Bismuth Salicylatis gr v	0.30
Cocain Hydrochlor gr ʒi	0.01

For one cachet Every four hours

Vomiting of Pregnancy

CHAULMOOGRÆ OLEUM

Chaulmoogra Oil Gynocardia Oil

The fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Taraktogenos Kauri* (Bivincæ) Generally appears as a soft fat The ointment has been recommended in psoriasis, eczema and other chronic skin diseases Given internally and applied externally in leprosy Success of treatment is doubtful

Dose in capsules 5 to 10 minims, gradually increased to half or even half a fluid drachm (0.3 to 0.6 mls increased to 2 to 4 mls)

UNGUENTUM CHAULMOOGRÆ contains 10 per cent of the oil but this proportion is much increased by some practitioners

R. Ol Chaulmoogræ ℥℥	0.6 mil
Pulv. Acaciæ ʒi ss	2.0 grammes
Aq. Cinnam. id ʒss	to 15.0 mls

To be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of milk
Leprosy

R. Ol Chaulmoogræ ʒj	4 grammes
Pulv. Bala ʒj	1
Adipis ʒvj	24

The ointment *Chronic Leprosy*

CHINOSOL

Orychnoline Potassium Sulphate

A yellow crystalline powder, freely soluble in water It is a powerful antiseptic germicide and disinfectant For cleansing surgical instruments, catheters &c solutions may be used 1 in 1000 in midwifery 1 in 2000 for irrigations, for cleansing wounds 1 in 2000 to 1 in 1000

Chinosol	1 part
Powd. Boric Acid	9 parts
Powd. Tale	10

The dusting powder *For Cleansing Feet &c*

CHIRATA

Chiretta

The dried plant of *Sweria Chirata* (Gentianaceæ) A simple bitter tonic, free from tannin, and can therefore be given with iron Is prescribed like Calumba, *q v*, but is less pleasant

Dose of Tinctura Chiratae, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)
Infusum Chiratae, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

R Tinct Auranti $\overline{5}$ ss	2 mls
Tinct Chiratae $\overline{5}$ ss	2 „

Take one teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of sherry before each meat meal

Atonic Dyspepsia

R Ferr Ammon Cit gr viij	0 5 gramme
Syrup Auranti $\overline{5}$ ss	2 0 mls
Inf Chiratae ad $\overline{3}$ j	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day

Iron Tonic

CHLORAL HYDRAS

Chloral Hydrate

Occurs in colourless crystals possessing a pungent but not acid odour and taste It is a powerful hypnotic, antispasmodic and general depressant *Externally*, when combined with morphia, cocaine, camphor, menthol, &c, it is used as a local anodyne in neuralgia It may be given in simple and febrile insomnia, cerebral congestion, mania delirium tremens Most useful in tetanus and strychnine poisoning Best results are obtained by injection *per rectum*, the chloral being dissolved in starch mucilage If necessary keep patient under chloroform until remedy is absorbed from the bowels

Chloral hydrate is *contra indicated* in Bright's disease cardiac affections, or for the aged It is of no use in insomnia accompanied by pain

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

of **Syrupus Chloral**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Solubility Freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether It dissolves alkaloids, forming oily compounds

Antidotes Stomach tube, emetics, stimulants, hot strong coffee, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically Maintain bodily heat by hot water bottles

Incompatibles Alkalies and their carbonates. It liquefies on rubbing with camphor, menthol, thymol or phenol. With alkaloids, rhazone, phenacetin and similar bodies it is liable to form only in soluble compounds.

R Chloral Hydrat gr ss	1 gramme
Syrup Auranti $\overline{\text{ss}}$	4 mls
Aq ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30

The draught at bedtime

Hypnotic

R Chloral Hydrat gr ss	1 gramme
Potass Bromid gr xxx	2 grammes
Syrup Auranti Mss	2 mls
Aq Caryophylli ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30

The sleeping draught

Hypnotic in Mania

R Cocaine gr v	0.5 gramme
Menthol gr xxx	20 grammes
Chloral Camphor ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 300 mls

To be painted over the affected part

Neuralgia,

R Chloral Hydrat gr v	0.6 gramme
Potass Bromid gr x	0.6
Tinct Hyoscyami Mx	0.6 ml
Ext Glycyrrh Liq $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2.0 mls
Aq Cami ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 150

One tablespoonful for a dose. This is said to resemble the specificity *Bromidia*.

CHLORAL FORMAMIDE

Chloral Formamide Chloralamide

Colorless crystals of bitter taste. Sedative and hypnotic and said to be of special service in nervousness. Useless where there is pain. **Dose, 10 to 45 grains (0.6 to 3 grammes)** in cachet or wine.

R Chloralamid gr xxx	2 grammes
Potass Bromid gr xxx	2
Ext Glycyrrh Liq $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 mls
Vin Aenci $\overline{\text{ss}}$	15
Aq Dest ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose

Hypnotic or to prevent Sea sickness

CHLORALOSE Insoluble crystals of bitter taste. Put forward as a hypnotic. Said not to possess disagreeable after effects. Is little used. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)** in cachet.

CHLOROFORMUM

Chloroform

A colourless volatile liquid of characteristic ethereal odour. When inhaled under suitable conditions chloroform is a general anæsthetic, and special works must be consulted regarding its administration.

Applied to the skin it produces a sensation of cold followed by local anæsthesia; used as a liniment it acts as a rubefacient, and is of service in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. *Internally* it is sedative and carminative, and is commonly added to mixtures as a sweetening agent, especially when it is inadvisable to give sugar.

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0·06 to 0·3 mls.) in solution or capsule.
of Aqua Chloroformi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls.).
Spiritus Chloroformi, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·3 mls.).

Solubility. Sparingly soluble in water, freely in ether, alcohol, the fixed and volatile oils.

Antidotes. Stomach tube, emetics, cold douche, artificial respiration, inversion of the body, amyl nitrite inhalation.

R Chloroformi ℥ij	0·2 mil.
One capsule every three hours.	<i>Whooping Cough.</i>
R Spirit. Chloroformi ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xx	1·2 „
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ℥xx	1·2 „
Aq. Ment. Pip. a ʒj	to 30·0 mls.
To be taken when required.	<i>Carminative and Stimulant.</i>
R Chloroformi c. Camph. ʒj	4·0 mls.
Cocainæ gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Ung. Paraffini ʒj	30·0 grammes.

The application.

Prurigo.

A.C.E. Mixture for producing general anæsthesia :

A mixture of Alcohol	1 volume.
Chloroform	2 volumes.
Ether	3 „

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA *Compound Tincture of Chloroform* Is principally used as a flavouring agent and stomachic. Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 mls.)

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ COMPOSITA Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml.) well diluted with water. The number represents the active ingredients of the tincture. In addition to flavouring agents and stomachics each 10 minim dose contains—

Chloroform	4 minims
Morphin Hydrochlor	$\frac{1}{15}$ grain
Acid Hydrocyan Dil	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Linct Cannabis Ind	1 "

Of service in diarrhoea, colic, &c. In case of overdose of chloroform give or inject atropine, strychnine, stimulants.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI Chloroform liniment either alone or combined with belladonna and aconite liniments is useful in chronic rheumatism. The following often gives relief in neuralgia.

R. Menthol	} equal parts
Chloral	
Camphor	
Chloroform	

To be frequently painted over the affected part
Neuralgia and Sciatica

CHRYSAROBINUM

Chrysarobin

A crystalline yellow powder obtained from *Andira paroba* (Leguminosæ). It consists chiefly of chrysarobin, but contains varying proportions of chrysophanic acid. Internally it is a powerful irritant and purgative, and its use has been discontinued. Externally it is irritant and antiparasitic and is used in ringworm, psoriasis, eczema, acne, diphtheria &c.

The stains on the skin may be removed with benzol or dilute solution of chlorinated lime.

Solubility Practically insoluble in water. Hot benzol, oil of turpentine, chloroform, fats and oils dissolve it freely, but most of the chrysarobin comes out again on cooling.

R Chrysarobini	5 parts
Acid Salicylic	2 "
Ichthyol	5 "
Puff Moll	to 100 "

Constitutes Unna's *Ung Chrysarobin Co* *Poriasis*

R Hydrarg Ammon gr	0.6 gramme
Ung Picis Liq 5ij	80 grammes
Ung Chrysarobini 5iv	150 "
Ung Paraffin 5iv	150 "

The ointment

Poriasis and Eczema

R Chrysarobini 5j	40 grammes
Ol Cynophylli Mx	0.6 mil
Ampis Benz 5j	300 grammes

This ointment is almost a specific for *dhobie* or washerman's itch so common in the East. This strength is also suitable for ringworm of the body.

PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI *Chrysarobin Part*

Is made by dissolving from 5 to 10 parts of chrysarobin in solution of gutta percha (*Traumaticin*). This localises the action and is very cleanly. Traumatism sometimes causes such tension as to become unbearable, in such cases the following may be tried.

Chrysarobin	5 to 10 parts
Vaseline	to produce 100 "

It is easily applied and as readily removed by warm water.

EUROBIN *Chrysarobin Triacetate* A brownish powder, introduced as being more active than chrysarobin without the objectionable staining properties. It is used in ointments 2 to 5 per cent with vaseline.

LENIROBIN *Chrysarobin Tetraacetate* This also may be substituted for chrysarobin. It does not stain and is said not to irritate. Ointments may be made 1 to 5 per cent.

CIMICIFUGA RHIZOMA

Cimicifuga Actæa Black Snake Root Black Cohosh

The dried rhizome of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (Ranunculaceæ). It acts on the gastric secretion like a bitter and is credited with iodine, antirheumatic, and antineuralgic properties.

Has been recommended in chorea, amenorrhœa, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c

Dose of Tinctura Cimicifugæ 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)
Extractum Cimicifugæ Liquidum, 5 to 30 minim
 (0.3 to 2 mls)

R Tinct Cimicifugæ ℞	2 0 mls
Sodii Bromidi gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
Sodii Salicylatis gr ʒ	0 6 "
Syrup Auranti ℞	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒss	to 15 0 "

Take every four hours

Lumbrago

R Ext Cimicifugæ Liq ℞	0 6 ml
Sodii Salic latis gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
Tinct Colchici ℞	0 3 ml
Aq Chlorof ad ʒss	to 15 0 mls

Take three times a day

Chronic Rheumatism

R Tinct Cimicifugæ ℞	2 0 mls
Ammon Chlorid gr ʒij	0 5 gramme
Ext Glycyrrh Liq ʒss	2 0 mls
Tinct Aconiti ℞	0 2 ml
Aq Dest ad ʒss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken every four hours

Amenorrhœa with Headache, Ovarian Neuralgia

CIMICIFUGIN A yellowish brown resinoid powder obtained from cimicifuga. **Dose**, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill. May be given in place of other preparations of cimicifuga.

R Cimicifugin ʒj	0 06 gramme
Ext Aloes Soc gr ʒ	0 03 "
Ferr Sulph Exsic gr ʒ	0 06 "
	0 06 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day when needed

Amenorrhœa

CINCHONA

Cinchona

The dried bark of various species of *Cinchona* (Rubiaceæ) is used for the manufacture of galenic preparations and for the extraction of the alkaloids. Red Bark (*Cinchona succubua*) is now official and its preparations only need be considered. It should contain not less than 2.5 per cent

of quinine. Various other species have been used from time to time, but their therapeutic effects do not differ in any material degree.

Cinchona is stomachic, astringent, tonic, antineuralgic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic. It is a useful tonic in dyspepsia, neuralgia, and debilitated conditions generally; in intermittent and remittent fevers (malarial types) it is almost a specific.

Dose of *Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum*, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Infusum Cinchonæ Acidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.).

Tinctura Cinchonæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.).

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.).

Decoctum Cinchonæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls.).

Syrupus Cinchonæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.).

Elixir Cinchonæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.).

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates; metallic salts; iodides.

R <i>Tincturæ Cinchonæ</i> ℥xxx	2·0 mls.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	0·1 gramme.
<i>Glycerini</i> ℥xv	1·0 mil.
<i>Mucilag. Acaciæ</i> ℥xv	1·0 „
<i>Aq. Dest. ad</i> ℥j	to 30·0 mls.

Take three times a day.

Alkaline Tonic.

R <i>Extract. Cinchonæ Liquid.</i> ℥viii	0·5 mil.
<i>Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil.</i> ℥x	0·6 „
<i>Syrup. Aurantii</i> ℥ss	2·0 mls.
<i>Aq. Dest. ad</i> ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Acid Tonic.

R <i>Syrup. Cinchonæ</i> ℥ss	2·0 mls.
<i>Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co.</i> ℥ss	2·0 „

One teaspoonful three times a day.

A mild Tonic in Nervous Debility.

R <i>Potassii Chloratis</i> gr. x	0·6 gramme.
<i>Glycerini</i> ℥ss	2·0 mls.
<i>Dec. Cinchonæ ad</i> ℥j	to 30·0 „

Use to gargle the throat; it may be swallowed.

R Tincturæ Cinchonæ Co ℥ss	2 0 mils
Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥viij	0 5 mil
Liq Styrchninæ ℥iij	0 2 ,
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *A strong Tonic*

R Ferri Pyrophosph gr v	0 3 gramme
Liq Styrchninæ ℥iij	0 2 mil
Vin Pepsini ℥ss	2 0 mils
Elxir Cinchonæ ℥ij	8 0 ,
Aq Carui ad ℥iv	to 15 0 ,

Take three times a day immediately after meals

In Atonic Dyspepsia

R Syrup Hypophosph Co ℥ss	2 0 mils
Elxir Cinchonæ ad ℥ij	to 8 0 ,

Take twice a day, after the principal meals

A light Tonic

TINCTURA WARBURGII *Warburg's Tincture Tinctura Antiperiodica* A remedy in high repute in the East. It may be regarded as a tincture of cinchona combined with small doses of opium camphor, aloes rhubarb, and numerous aromatics and carminatives. It certainly is of value as an antiperiodic in ague and malaria. **Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils)**

ELIXIR CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ A preparation of good repute as a mild tonic and general stimulant. Particularly useful for those requiring a stimulant, but who refuse any or the ordinary alcoholic drinks. It consists of brandy medicated with cinchona and pleasant aromatics as caraway, coriander, &c. **Dose, 1 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)**

R Ext Cocæ Solubil Liq ℥ss	2 mils
Elxir Cinchonæ ad ℥ss	to 15 ,

To be taken in a little water four times a day

Stimulant

CINNAMOMI CORTEX

Cinnamon Bark

The dried inner bark obtained from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Lauraceæ). It is stomachic, carminative, antispasmodic, and somewhat astringent. Oil of cinnamon is a powerful antiseptic. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia,

flatulence, diarrhoea, and dysentery, and is commonly used as a flavouring agent. Applied on cotton wool to a carious tooth, it frequently alleviates toothache.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme)

of Aqua Cinnamomi, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, 10 to 40 grains
(0.6 to 2.5 grammes)

Tinctura Cinnamomi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 flu d drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Oleum Cinnamomi, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mls.)

Spiritus Cinnamomi, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls)

R Birchall Carb gr 100 0 5 gr 1000000

2	Cinna	10m	Co	gr	xx	1 (0)
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For one credit Take one when required By permission

R Acid Sulph Atomat Mx	0.6 ml
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Sp. Cinnamomum Mx. 0 6

†unct () 1 1 1 1 1

Int Cascade ad 51 to 37, 0 mi-

Take every four hours

De Cuius 67

R. Pulv. (innamomum) 6 gr. ʒv 10 gr. mnc.

Pulv	Ipoccat	gr	lv	10
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For one catched like every night

Dyscnlcru

R Pulv Cinnamomi gr v 0 3 gramme

Bismuth Salicyl gr. x	0 6
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Salol gr 11j	0 2
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For on powder To be taken three times a day

Discipline

OLIVERI CORTEX *Olive's Bark Black Sassafras* The bark of *Cinnamomum oliveri* (Lauraceae), commonly used in Australia in place of cinnamon, q.v.

Dose of Tincture Oliveri, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 ml's)

COC 1

Coca *Cuca*

The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca* and its varieties (Juncea) The physiological action depends chiefly upon the alkaloid cocaine. It is given as a general stimulant and tonic.

The leaves when chewed or small doses of the liquid extract are stated to facilitate muscular exertion

Dose of **Extractum Cocæ Liquidum**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Tinctura Cocæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

Liquid extract of coca forms a turbid and unsightly mixture with water. For this reason **Ext Cocæ Liq 'Miscible'** should be prescribed in its place. It contains all the active principles of the leaves yet forms a clear mixture with water.

VINUM COCÆ *Coca Wine* As a rule this preparation is not made of medicinal strength, but if made with good port wine it constitutes an excellent method of administering alcohol to persons who could not ordinarily be induced to take it. Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls

R. Extract Kolæ Liq $\overline{3}$ ss	20 mls
Extract Carnis gr \times	0.6 gramme
Ext Malt $\overline{3}$ j	40 mls
Vin Cocæ ad $\overline{3}$ j	to 300 "

To be taken three or four times a day

Nutritive and Stimulant

R. Extract Cocæ gr ij	0.100 gramme
Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001 "
Strichninæ gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001 "
Quin Sulph gr ss	0.030 "

For one pill twice a day *Tonic*

R. Ext Cocæ Liq 'Miscible' $\overline{3}$ ss	2 mls
Eluvi Cinchonæ ad $\overline{3}$ ss	to 15

To be taken in a little water three or four times a day
Stimulant

COCAINA *Cocaine* An alkaloid obtained from coca leaves. The crystals are colourless, and have a bitter taste which is succeeded by a sensation of tingling and numbness. Injected hypodermically or applied to the mucous membrane cocaine produces local anæsthesia. Hypodermic solutions should be made with sterile salt solution (0.6 per cent), and not with distilled water. To obtain the full physiological effect take 10 minims of a 5 per cent solution of the hydrochloride into the syringe and insert the nozzle under the skin, press out one or two minims and leave the syringe *in situ*. After two minutes the needle may be withdrawn and on in two or three different directions several minims being injected into each place (Rowell). For extractions a cotton wad soaked in a 10 per cent solution should be pressed

around the gum for at least five minutes. In ophthalmic practice 2 per cent solutions are strong enough to produce complete local anæsthesia. A little pad soaked in 5 per cent solution of the hydrochloride affords speedy relief in cases of wasps' stings, &c

Dose of Cocainæ Hydrochloridum, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01 to 0.03 gramme)

NOTE—Solutions of cocaine cannot be sterilised by boiling, as decomposition takes place

Solubility of the Alkaloid Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform, about 1 in 10 of the fixed oils, 1 in 100 of liquid paraffin

Solubility of the Hydrochloride Freely soluble in water, less so in glycerin and alcohol, insoluble in fat

Antidotes Stomach syphon, emetics, inhalation amyl nitrite, ammonia, $\frac{1}{6}$ grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically

OLEUM COCAINÆ A 2 per cent solution in almond oil is useful in carache. The same strength in castor oil is used for the eye, for smearing catheters, &c

VERNISOL COCAINÆ contains 2 per cent of cocaine. Smeard thinly over eruptions, as shingles, herpetic patches, chilblains, &c, and allowed to dry to a thin film it affords instant relief. There is no sensation of tension as with collodion and it is easily removed by water

INJECTIO COCAINÆ HYPODERMICA contains 10 per cent of cocaine hydrochloride, should be made with 0.6 per cent sterilised salt solution. **Dose,** 2 to 5 minims (0.1 to 0.3 mls)

R Cocainæ gr \mathfrak{xx}	1.2 gramme
Acid Oleic gr \mathfrak{xxx}	2.0 grammes
Camphoræ gr \mathfrak{xxx}	2.0
Spirit Rect $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{xxx}$	2.0 mls
Adip Lanæ Hyd $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{iv}$	15.0 grammes
Paraff Moll $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{iv}$	15.0 „

The ointment *Hæmorrhoids*

R Cocainæ gr $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{ij}$	0.5 gramme
Ol Olivæ $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{iv}$	15.0 grammes
Liq Calcis $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{iv}$	15.0 „

The soothing application

Burns, Sore Nipples, Pruritus, &c

R Cocain Hydrochlor	gr ij	0 100	gramme
Acid Salicylic	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008	
Aq Dest Steril ad	$\overline{3j}$	to 30 000	mils

The lotion One drop to be instilled into the eye when discomfort is felt

Conjunctivitis

R Cocainæ Hydrochlor	gr xx	1 2	gramme
Spirit Rect	$\overline{3ij}$	8 0	mils
Glycerin Acid Carbohc	$\mathcal{M} \overline{xxv}$	1 0	mil
Aq Rose ad	$\overline{3j}$	to 30 0	mils

To be painted over the affected part *Pruritus Vaginæ*

R Cocainæ Nitrat	gr λ	0 600	gramme
Hydrarg Pernitrat	gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 016	
Liq Plumbi Dil ad	$\overline{3j}$	to 30 000	mils

To be painted over the affected part *Itching Eczema*

R Cocainæ Hydrochlor	gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0 008	gramme
Sodii Bromid	gr ij	0 200	
Aq Dest ad	$\overline{3ss}$	to 15 000	mils

To be taken every half hour for three or four doses

Sea sickness Also of service in Vomiting of Pregnancy

R Cocaine Hydrochlor		0 75	gramme
Atropin Sulph		0 10	"
Sodii Nitris		3 50	"
Glycerin		33 00	mils
Methyl Salicylate		0 10	mil
Aq Dest to produce		100 00	mils

Closely resembles a popular spray remedy for asthma and hay fever

ALYPIN A crystalline powder freely soluble in water. Solutions may be sterilised by boiling. For minor dental operations up to 2 mils of a 1 per cent solution is sufficient. If desired 1 or 2 drops of adrenalin solution (1 in 1000) may be added.

BENZAMINÆ LACTAS *Benzamine Lactate Betacaine Lactate* Benzamine lactate, a local anæsthetic, originally introduced as *B eucaine* is the salt of benzoyl vinyl diaceton alkaline. A white crystalline powder soluble in 5 parts of water.

Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 005 to 0 03 gramme)

The anæsthetic action takes about twenty minutes for full development but the toxic power is only about one fifth

that of cocaine. Solutions may be boiled without decomposition.

The following solutions are commonly employed for ophthalmic operations and dentistry 2 to 3 per cent for infiltration anæsthesia, 0.1 (one tenth) per cent for regional anæsthesia, 2 to 3 per cent, for operations on nose, throat and ear, 10 to 15 per cent. Solutions containing under 1 per cent of benzamine lactate should be made up with sodium chloride solution, 0.8 per cent, which is practically isotonic.

BENZAMINE ADRENALIN COMPOUND for serious operations is made as follows

Benzamine Lactate	0.2 gramme
Sodium chloride	0.8
Distilled Water to produce	100.0 mils

Boil two or three minutes just before use and add 0.6 mil of adrenalin solution (1 in 1000)

R Benzamin Lact gr iiss	2.0 grammes
Menthol gr ss	0.6 grammes
Ol Amygd Dule ʒj	4.0 grammes
Adipis Lanæ Hydros ad ʒj to 30 0	,

The ointment

For pruritus

HOLOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM *Holocaine Hydrochloride* Occurs in white needles soluble 1 in 90 of water. Quicker and stronger than cocaine. Used in solutions of about 2 per cent but should not be injected subcutaneously.

NOVOCAIN A substitute for cocaine. Occurs as a colourless crystalline salt freely soluble in water. A very powerful but transient local anæsthetic. 0.25 to 2 per cent solutions being used for hypodermic use. **Hypodermic dose** is — to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.06 gramme).

ORTHOFORM NEW The methyl ester of Meta amino para oxy benzoic acid. Only slightly soluble in water. **Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.1 to 0.2 gramme)**. Has been given in cancer and ulcer of the stomach as an analgesic and antiseptic.

ORTHOFORM Allied to novamin. A white odourless powder sparingly soluble in water, possessing antiseptic and local anæsthetic properties. **Dose, 1 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)** as an internal anodyne and antiseptic. Has been applied as an ointment (5 to 10 per cent) to burns and scalds. It has little action on sound epidermis.

STOVAINE *Benzoyl ethyl dimethyl aminopropiñol Hydrochloride* In powdery white crystals m.p. 175° C. An important local anæsthetic and vaso dilator comparatively non-toxic because so slowly diffusible. Stated to be free from disagreeable after effects not causing syncope, nausea or vertigo.

Dose By the mouth and hypodermically $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.02 to 0.05 gramme). For lumbar anæsthesia from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.02 to 0.1 gramme). The maximum dose should not exceed 2 grains (0.13 gramme).

Solubility In distilled water at 15° C, about 1 in 12. More freely in alcohol.

Injectiōns for Spinal Anæsthesia

Chaput's Solution Stovaine, 10, Sodium Chloride, 10, Distilled Water, 80

Lark's Solution Stovaine, 5, Glucose, 5, Distilled Water, 90. The average dose is 1 mil.

Tufler's Solution Stovaine, 10 per cent, in normal salt-solution (0.9 per cent.)

TROPACOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE *Benzoyl pseudo tropine* Occurs in colourless crystals freely soluble in water. A 3 per cent solution produces rapid local anæsthesia, but it is not so prolonged as by cocaine. Is less toxic than cocaine, is very costly, and little used.

CODEINA

Codeine

An alkaloid obtained from opium or from morphine. Occurs in colourless crystals. Is a hypnotic. Useful in cough, whooping cough, and in diminishing glycosuria in diabetes.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0.016 to 0.12 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 80 of water. freely in alcohol, chloroform, and dilute acids.

CODEINÆ PHOSPHAS *Codeine Phosphate* The salt in most general use. Freely soluble in water. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.016 to 0.12 gramme).

SYRUPUS CODEINÆ *Codeine Syrup* **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms (2 to 8 mls.)

PASTILLI CODEINÆ *Codeine Pastilles* Contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.08 gramme) of codeine in each **Dose**, one sucked slowly, for irritable cough

R Syrup Codeinæ $\overline{3}$ ss 2 mls
Syrup Pruni Viig $\overline{3}$ ss 2 „

The linctus A teaspoonful occasionally
Troublesome Cough

R Syrup Codeinæ $\overline{3}$ ss 2.0 mls
Liq Picis Aromat M℥ 0.6 ml
Elixir Heroin Terpin Co ad $\overline{3}$ j to 4.0 mls

The cough syrup A teaspoonful occasionally
Phthisical Cough

R Codeinæ gr j 0.060 gramme
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.016 „
Ext Cascaræ gr ss 0.030 „

For one pill Take three times a day *Diabetes*

APOCODEINE The hydrochloride has been used as an expectorant and sedative in chronic bronchitis Not enctic like apomorphine It is weaker than codeine **Dose**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)

COLCHICUM

Colchicum Meadow Saffron

The corm and seeds of *Colchicum autumnale* (Melanthaceæ) are used in medicine, both containing the same alkaloid, colchicine Colchicum is a gastrointestinal irritant and in large doses acts as a purgative and emetic It controls the pain and inflammation of gout, rheumatism, and allied affections

Dose of Extractum Colchici, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)

Vinum Colchici, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

Tinctura Colchicis **Seminum**, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

Colchici Semina, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme)

Antidotes Emetics, stimulants and demulcents

COLCHICINA *Colchicine* The active principle of colchicum Soluble in water alcohol, ether, chloroform &c **Dose**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.001 to 0.0025 gramme)

COLCHICINÆ SALICYLAS *Colchicine Salicylate* **Dos**
 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 001 to 0 0025 gramme) *Hypodermicai*
 not more than $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0 002 gramme) at one time

R Ext Colchici gr j	0 06 gramme
Ext Rhei gr j	0 06 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr j	0 06 "
Ext Belladon gr $\frac{1}{6}$	0 01

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Gout*

R Vin Colchici ℥viij	0 5 mil
Magnes Sulph gr xix	2 0 grammes
Potass Bicarb gr xix	2 0 "
Sodu Salicylatis gr x	0 6 gramme
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

Two tablespoonfuls with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, whil
 effervescing, three times a day *Gouty Rheumatism*

R Pulv Sem Colchici gr iij	0 2 gramme
Sodu Salicylatis gr v	0 3 "
Magnes Calc gr v	0 3 "

For one cachet Take every four hours *Gout*

R Tinct Colchici ℥viij	0 5 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥iij	0 2 "
Lithi Citratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Syr Glycerophos Co ad ℥j	to 4 0 mils

Take one teaspoonful three times a day, after food *Gout*

R Colchicin Salicylat gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 001 gramme
Acid Acetylsalicyl gr iij	0 200

For one pill To be taken every four hours *Gouty Rheumatism*

R Colchicinæ Salicyl gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 001 gramme
Methyl Salicyl ℥v	0 300 mil
Ol Menth Pip ℥j	0 060 "

For one capsule To be taken three times a day *Gout*

R Tinct Colchici ℥viij	0 5 mil
Tinct Cimicifugæ ℥v	0 3 "
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥iij	0 2 "
Sodu Bicarb gr xv	1 0 gramme
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a little water every four hours *Gout*

COLLODIUM

Collodion

A colourless, inflammable solution of pyroxylin in a mixture of ether and alcohol. When applied to the skin it dries rapidly to a thin transparent film. Occasionally causes a good deal of pain, especially if applied to a large surface.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE is collodion containing Canadian balsam and castor oil, and, as its name implies, it leaves a more pliable film.

R. Acid Salicylic	15 parts
Extract Cannabis Ind	2 "
Collodii Flex	to 100 "

The application *Solvent for Corns and Warts*

R. Acid Tannic	10 parts
Acid Benzoic	5 "
Bals Peru	2 "
Collodii Flex	83 "

A useful Styptic

R. Iod. Resub gr ʒ	0.6 mil
Collodii ad ʒij	to 80 mls

The pigment *Ringworm*

COLOCYNTHIS

Colocynthis

The dried pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis* (Cucurbitaceæ). It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic. Occasions griping, and should not be prescribed alone. Combined with milder purgatives and carminatives it usually operates without inconvenience.

Dose of **Extractum Colocynthis Compositum**, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme)

Pilula Colocynthis Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)

Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami, 4 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)

R. Ext Colocynthis Co gr ʒij	0.20 gramme
Pulv Saponis gr j	0.06 "
Ol Menth Pip ℥ss	0.03 mil

For one pill, at bedtime occasionally *Constipation*

R Ext Coloc Co gr ij	0 20	gramme
Pil Hydrarg gr ss	0 03	,
Ext Hyosciami gr j	0 06	"
P Capsici gr ½	0 02	,
For one pill	Take one or two at bedtime	<i>Aperient</i>
R Pil Coloc Co gr ij	0 20	gramme
Ext Nucis Vom gr ½	0 01	"
P Piperis Nig gr j	0 06	"
For one pill		<i>Aperient</i>
R Ext Coloc Co gr ij	0 200	gramme
Podophyllin gr ½	0 010	,
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0 030	"
Olco Resin Zingib gr ¼	0 016	"
Ol Cinnam gr ¼	0 016	"
For one pill	One or two for a dose	<i>Antibilious Aperient Pill</i>

CONDURANGO

Condurango

The bark of *Gonolobus Condurango* (Asclepiadaceæ) was originally introduced as a specific for cancer, but is quite useless. Appears to be an alterative, and is given in syphilis and dyspepsia.

Dose of Tinctura Condurango, 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 mls)

Extractum Condurango Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mls)

R Tinct Condurango ℥℥℥	2 0	mils
Potas Iodid gr v	0 3	gramme
Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ℥℥	1 2	mil
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 0	mils

To be taken twice a day *Syphilis*

CONIUM

Conium Hemlock

Both the dried seeds and the fresh tops of *Conium maculatum* (Umbelliferæ) are used in medicine. Conium is a narcotic poison and was formerly supposed to possess anodyne and other properties and was used as an application to wounds and sores. It was also given in phthisis, whooping cough,

symphilis neuralgia, &c It has now almost fallen into disuse

Dose of Succus Conii, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

Tinctura Conii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Extractum Conii Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

CONINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM *Conine Hydrobromide*

Freely soluble in water Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.002 to 0.008 gramme) In tetanus doses up to 1 grain have been given Hypodermically $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01 gramme) Given in acute mania neuralgia, and whooping cough

Antidotes Stomach pump, emetics, atropine, strychnine, picotoxin, caffeine

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS

Lily of the Valley

The entire plant is used in medicine Convallaria controls the heart's action when the derangements of the organ are due to reflex influence, it diminishes the number of pulsations, relieves the pressure, improves the tone of the arteries and renders respiration easy and regular

Dose of Extractum Convallariæ, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme)

Extractum Convallariæ Liquidum, 2 to 10 minims (0.1 to 0.6 ml)

Tinctura Convallariæ, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

R Tincturæ Convallariæ ℥viij	0.5 ml
Caffeinæ Citratis gr. ij	0.1 gramme
Liq Strychninæ ℥iij	0.2 ml
Aq Chlorid ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mls

To be taken every four hours *Mitral Regurgitation*

R Tincturæ Convallariæ ℥v	0.30 ml
Liq Trinitrini ℥j	0.06 "
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥iij	0.20 "
Sp Ether Co ℥ss	1.00
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.00 ml-

To be taken three times a day *Cardiac Stimulant*

COPAIBA

Copaiba Balsam Copara

The oleo resin obtained from *Copaifera Langsdorfi* and other species (Leguminosæ) Is diuretic and stimulant to the mucous membrane generally, it is used in diseases of the genito urinary organs as gonorrhœa and gleet and occasionally as a disfectant expectorant in bronchitis. It is unpleasant to taste, but in large doses, some times sets up an erythematous rash.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

of Oleum Copaibæ, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

R. Copaibæ $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 0 mls
Sp. Æthel Nit $\mathcal{M}\text{℥}$	0 6 mil
Liq Potassæ $\mathcal{M}\text{℥}$	0 6
Mucil Acaciæ $\overline{\text{ss}}$	4 0 mls
Aq Cinnam ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Gonorrhœa

R. Copaibæ $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 0 mls
Liq Pancreatis $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 0 „
Vin Pepsini $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 0 „
Liq Potassæ $\mathcal{M}\text{℥}$	0 8 mil
P. Acaciæ $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 0 grammes
Aq Pimentæ ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day, immediately after food

Gonorrhœa

R. Copaibæ $\mathcal{M}\text{℥}$	1 2 mil
Bals Peru $\mathcal{M}\text{℥}$	0 2 „
Tinct Benzoin $\mathcal{M}\text{℥}$	0 6 „
Mucil Acaciæ $\overline{\text{ss}}$	4 0 mls
Syrup Aurant $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 0 „
Inf Buchu ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day, diluted with an equal volume of water

Late stages of Gonorrhœa

R. Copaibæ $\mathcal{M}\text{℥}$	1 2 mil
Mucil Acaciæ $\overline{\text{ss}}$	4 0 mls
Tinct Belladonnæ $\mathcal{M}\text{℥}$	0 2 mil
Ext Santal Liq $\overline{\text{ss}}$	2 0 mls
Dec Tritici ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30 0

To be taken in a wineglassful of water three times a day

Gonorrhœa

R Ol Copaibæ	
Ol Cubebæ	
Ol Santalī āā ℥ij	of each 0 2 mil
Mucil Acaciæ ℥ss	2 0 mls
Syrup Tolu ℥ss	2 0 "
Dec Hoider ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

To be tal en three times a day

A disinfectant Expectorant in Bronchitis

R Ol Copaibæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Salol gr v	0 3 gramme

For one capsule, three times a day *Gleet*

R Ol Copaibæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Methylene Blue gr ij	0 2 gramme

For one capsule, twice daily *Gleet*

R Bals Copaibæ ℥v	0 6 mil
Pulv Acaciæ ℥ss	2 0 grammes
Ext Kava Liq ℥ss	2 0 mls
Ext Sabal et Santal Liq ℥ss	2 0 "
Inf Caryoph ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day diluted with water

Gonorrhœa

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS

Coriandri Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (Umbellifere) chiefly used as a flavouring agent. It is cumminative and stomachic. As a stomachic in pills to prevent griping 1 minim (0 06 mil) of oil of coriander may be given. In many cases coriander water (aq coriandri) is pleasant and grateful.

COTO CORTEX

Coto Bark

The bark of an undetermined species. The tincture and liquid extract are given in diarrhoea and dysentery, and to check night sweat.

Dose of Tinctura Coto, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mls)

Extractum Coto Liquidum, 2 to 8 minims (0 1 to 0 5 mil)

R Tincturæ Coto ℥℥	1 00 ml
Ol Cajuputi ℥j	0 06 ,
Salol gr iij	0 20 gramme
Mucil Acaciæ ʒss	2 00 mls
Aq ad ʒj	to 30 00 „

Take every four hours

Diarrhoea

R Tincturæ Coto ℥℥	1 2 ml
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥iij	0 2 „
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥iij	0 2 ,
Tinct Krameriæ ℥℥℥℥	2 0 mls
Dec Tritici ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

Take every four hours

Chronic Dysentery

R Ext Coto Liq ℥v	0 30 ml
Acid Agaric gr ʒ	0 02 gramme
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0 30 ml
Mucil Acaciæ ʒss	2 00 mls
Aq Chlorot ad ʒss	to 15 00 „

To be taken in a little water every 4 h⁺*To check \ \ \ Phthisis*

COTOIN A pale yellow powder obtained from coto bark
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0 03 to 0 1 gramme) in pill Action same
 as tinctura coto

COUMARINUM

Coumarin

A crystalline odorous principle contained in Tonkin beans, *Dipteris odoratu* (Leguminosæ), but manufactured synthetically, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fats Used to perfume ointments, and pomades— $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 1 ounce (0 016 to 30 grammes) One part will modify, but not entirely mask the odour of 50 parts of iodoform The following is occasionally used Iodoform, 95 parts, Bals Peru, 3 parts, Coumarin, 2 parts

CREOSOTUM

Creosote

A mixture consisting principally of guaiacol with other phenols obtained in the distillation of wood tar It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant To a certain extent it is escharotic, and produces slight local anæsthesia It is

useful to check sickness diarrhoea, and cholera in the treatment of phthisis, both *internally* and when inhaled either from a dry inhaler or from boiling water For phthisis the quantity should be gradually augmented

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil) in mixture or capsule

Solubility Very sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol ether, and glycerin

Antidotes Emetics, stomach tube, Epsom or Glauber's salt

CREOSOTE CARBONATE *Creosotal* A light brown oily liquid insoluble in water, soluble in the fixed and volatile oils, alcohol, chloroform &c **Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)** Is decomposed in the system into creosote and carbonic acid It does not appear to possess any great advantage over creosote

CREOSOTE PHOSPHATE *Phosphote* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil)**

CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE *Phosphotal* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil)** Brought forward as a substitute for creosote, but does not appear to be superior in any way

CREOSOTE VALERIANATE *Eosote* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil)** Used like creosote Said to be useful in phthisical diarrhoea

GUAIACOL The principal constituent of beechwood creosote An almost colourless, oily liquid **Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil)** It is also prepared synthetically from pyrocatechin and appears as colourless crystals **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)** Guaiacol is soluble in alcohol, ether chloroform, glycerin, and all fixed and volatile oils, it is also sufficiently soluble for medicinal purposes in sherry wine, orange wine, elixir of orange &c Guaiacol is used principally in phthisis as a substitute for creosote It is said to cause less indigestion

GUAIACOL BENZOATE *Benzosol* In colourless crystals **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme)** in cachet Is slowly decomposed in the system

GUAIACOL CARBONATE *Duotal* An insoluble white powder containing over 90 per cent guaiacol Undergoes

slow decomposition and is an unirritating method of exhibiting guaiacol **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme)** in cachet

GUAIACOL CINNAMATE *Styracol* White crystals in soluble in water Given in intestinal phthisis and vesical catarrh **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)**

GUAIACOL POTASSIUM SULPHONATE *Thiocol* **Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme)**, Soluble in water Recommended in phthisis

GUAIACOL SALICYLATE *Guaiacol Salol* A crystalline powder useful in phthisis and as an intestinal antiseptic and disinfectant **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)** in cachet

GUAIACOL VALERIANATE *Geosote* A liquid compound **Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil)** in capsule

THIOL *Potassium guaiacol sulphonate* A soluble white powder **Dose, 8 grains (0.5 gramme)**, gradually increased to 30 grains, in cachet or in solution Used in phthisis, chronic cough, &c

R Creosoti ℥j	0.06 mil
Cocain Hydrochlor gr ʒ	0.01 gramme
Cern Oxalat gr ij	0.10

For one pill One pill on rising followed by another later in the day if necessary *Sickness of Pregnancy*

R Creosoti ℥ij	0.2 mil
Tinct Card Co ℥iv	1.0 "
Tinct Carminativæ ℥v	0.3
Syrup Aurant ʒss	2.0 mls
Aq ad ʒj	to 30.0 "

To be taken three times a day *Flatulent Dyspepsia*

R Creosoti ℥ij	0.1 mil
Ol Morrhuæ ad ʒj	to 4.0 mls

One teaspoonful three times a day after food *Phthisis*

R Creosoti ℥ij	0.1 mil
Paraffini Liq ʒj	4.0 mls
Ol Morrhuæ ʒj	4.0 "
P Acaciæ gr iiii	2.0 grammes
Syrup Auranti ʒss	2.0 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30.0

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after food *Phthisis*

R Creosoti ℥ij	8 0 mils
Menthol gr v	0 3 gramme
Spirit Chloroform ad ℥iv	to 15 0 mils

Ten drops to be placed on the cotton of an oro nasal respirator, which should be worn for ten minutes six times a day
To lessen Cough in Phthisis

Instead of the foregoing 20 drops or more of the mixture may be dissolved in a pint of water and vapourised from an ordinary bronchitis kettle into the room

R Guaiacol ℥ij	0 2 mil
Tinct Card Co ℥v	2 0 mils
Glycerini ℥v	1 0 mil
Vin Xerici ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mils

To be taken three times a day, after meals
Pulmonary Tuberculosis

R Guaiacol ℥ij	0 2 mil
Syrup Picis Aromat ℥j	4 0 mils
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours *Phthisis*

R Guaiacol ℥ij	0 2 mil
Tinct Benz Co ℥v	1 0 „
Syrup Tolu ℥ss	2 0 mils
Mist Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day
Cough

R Bismuth Carbonatis gr v	0 3 gramme
Guaiacol Salicyl gr x	0 6 „

For one cachet Every four hours *Diarrhœa*

R Guaiacol Carbonatis gr v	0 3 gramme
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For one cachet Three times a day for six months
Phthisis

R Guaiacol ℥j	4 0 grammes
Cocainæ gr v	0 3 gramme
Paraff Moll ad ℥iss	to 40 0 grammes

The ointment To be smeared over the testicles and covered loosely with lint
Orchitis

CROCUS

Saffron

The dried stigmas and tops of the styles of *Crocus sativus* (Iridacæ) Saffron was formerly reputed emmenagogue and antispasmodic, but is now only employed as a colouring agent (yellow) The flavour is not pleasant

TINCTURA CROCI *Tincture of Saffron* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil)

CROTONIS OLEUM

Croton Oil

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium* (Euphorbiacæ) *Externally* it is irritant and vesicant *Internally* it is one of the most powerful of hydrogogue cathartics, the motions frequently being stained with blood It is only suitable for obstinate constipation when not caused by organic obstruction, it may be given in dropsy apoplexy, paralysis, and in other cases where a speedy relief of the intestines is desired A drop, or at most two drops, dissolved in three or four drops of almond oil, placed upon the back of the tongue of a patient who cannot, or will not take an ordinary purgative, is swallowed reflexly Except in the cases mentioned, it is rarely given

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0·03 to 0·06 mil) on a lump of sugar

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS *Croton Liniment* A very powerful irritant and counter irritant It induces such painful inflammation that it is now rarely employed

CUBEBAE FRUCTUS

Cubebs

The dried unripe fruits of *Piper Cubeba* (Piperacæ) Cubebs are stimulant, carminative, and diuretic, they are employed as a stimulant and disinfectant to the genito-urinary tract, as in gonorrhœa, and as a remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, &c Many of the so called bronchial lozenges depend for their usefulness upon cubebs

Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes)

of Tinctura Cubebæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

Oleum Cubebæ, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil)

Oleo-Resina Cubebæ, 5 to 30 minims (0·3 to 2 mls)

Trochisci Cubebæ, one every two or three hours

R Pulv Cubebæ ℥j	30 0 grammes
Pulv Sacchari ℥j	30 0 "
Ol Limonis ℥ij	0 1 mil
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥ij	8 0 mls
Syr Aurant q s	a sufficiency

Make an electuary Take a teaspoonful three times a day
Gleet

R Ol Cubebæ ℥iv	0 25 mil
Copaibæ ℥iv	0 25 "
Ol Santali ℥iv	0 25 "
Mist Amygd ad ℥ss	to 15 00 mls

Take three times a day *Gonorrhœa*

R Ol Cubebæ ℥ij	0 1 mil
Ext Piscidie Liq ℥i	0 6 "
Tinct Senegæ ℥i	1 0 "
Terebenti ℥ij	0 2 "
Mist Amygd ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken in a little water every four hours
Chronic Bronchitis

R Oleo Resinæ Cubebæ ℥v	0 30 mil
Copaibæ ℥ij	0 10 "
Ext Buchu q i	0 06 gramme

For one capsule To be taken twice a day
Last stage Gonorrhœa

CUCURBITÆ SEMINA PRÆPARATA

Melon Pumpkin Seeds

The prepared fresh ripe seeds (not more than a month old) of cultivated plants of *Cucurbita maxima* (Cucurbitaceæ) Used as a tænicide Given fasting and followed by a brisk saline purge About 3 to 4 ounces (80 to 120 grammes) constitute a dose, the seeds being crushed and mixed with a pint of water

CUPRUM

Copper

CUPRI ARSENIS *Copper Arsenite* A yellowish green powder soluble in alkalis **Dose**, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0 0006 to 0 002 gramme) Given for chlorosis and anæmia, and recommended as an intestinal antiseptic in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and typhoid Rarely used

CUPRI OLEAS *Copper Oleate* A dark green pasty solid Diluted 1 in 10 with soft paraffin it is employed as a parasiticide in ringworm A 50 per cent ointment may be used for removing corns and warts

CUPRI SULPEAS *Copper Sulphate* Occurs in blue crystals (*Blue Stone*) freely soluble in water and glycerin It is a mild caustic and is sometimes substituted for silver nitrate In small doses it is astringent, and is given in diarrhoea, in large doses it is emetic In dilute solution ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent) it is used as an injection in gonorrhœa and as an astringent lotion for the eyes Dose as an astringent $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0.02 to 0.12 gramme) as an emetic, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

Incompatibles Alkalies and alkaline carbonates iodides, vegetable astringents

Antidotes If the caustic has not occurred use stomach pump or syphon and white of egg freely Poul-
tice the abdomen

CUPRUM ALUMINATUM *Lapis Divinus* *Bound Stone*
A fused mass of copper sulphate saltpetre, and alum with a trace of camphor Used as an astringent in place of copper sulphate It is employed as a caustic in tinea tarsi, and is a popular remedy for touching small ulcers, &c

R Cupri Sulphatis gr ss	0.030 gramme
P Opii gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 „
P Myrrhæ gr j	0.060 „

For one pill Every six hours *Chronic Diarrhœa*

R Cupri Sulphatis gr ij	0.12 gramme
Aq Dest ad \bar{z} j	to 30.00 mls

Astringent Eye Lotion

Cupri Aluminat gr ij	0.12 gramme
Aq Dest ad \bar{z} j	to 30.00 mls

injection To be used twice a day *Gleet*

Cupri Sulphatis	
Ferri Sulphatis	
Zinci Sulphat āā gr ij	of each 0.12 gramme
Aq Dest ad \bar{z} ij	to 90.00 mls

The injection To be used four times a day *Gonorrhœa*

CURARA

Curare Wouali

Occurs as a brownish black dry extractive almost entirely soluble in water, used as an arrow poison. It paralyses the muscles, and is used as an injection in tetanus and hydrophobia.

INJECTIO CURARÆ HYPODERMICA Dose, 1 to 6 minims (0.06 to 0.4 mil)

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX

Cusparia Bark

The dried bark of *Cusparia febrifuga* (Rutaceæ). It is an aromatic bitter and may be prescribed in place of calumba or chinetta.

Dose of Infusum Cuspariæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

Tinctura Cuspariæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R. Tincturæ Cuspariæ ℥ss	2.0 mls
Tincturæ Capivi ℥v	0.3 mil
Sodii Bicarb gr vi	1.0 gramme
Inf Rhei ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R. Tinct Auranti ℥ss	2 mls
Sp Ammon Arom ℥v	1 mil
Syr Zingiberis ℥ss	2 mls
Inf Cuspariæ ad ℥j	to 30

To be taken three times a day *Tonic*

CUSSO

Kousso

The dried panicles of pistillate flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica* (Rosaceæ). Only used as a tæncide, and now rarely employed.

Dose, of the powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (8 to 15 grammes) in half a pint of hot water or mixed with syrup of orange as a confection.

CYPRIPEDINUM

Cypripedin

A brownish resinoid powder obtained from the root of *Cypripedium pubescens* (Orchidaceæ). It is sedative and given in hysteria chorea and migraine.

Dose 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme)

R Cypripedin gr ʒ	0.00 gramme
Camcifugum gr ss	0.03 "
Caffeine gr ʒ	0.06 "
Ext Bullad Alc gr ʒ	0.02 "
For one pill Twice a day	<i>Hysteria and Headache</i>

DAMIANA

Damiana

The leaves of *Turnera aphrodisiaca* (Portulacacæ) appear to act as a nervine tonic and perhaps diuretic. Credited with aphrodisiac properties.

Dose of Extractum Damianæ, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

Extractum Damianæ Liquidum, ʒ to 1 fluid
drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Tinctura Damianæ, ʒ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R Extract Damianæ gr ʒij	0.200 gramme
Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002 "
Stichninæ gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002 "
For one pill Three times a day	<i>Sexual Debility</i>

R Extractum Damianæ gr ʒ	0.12 gramme
Quininæ Sulph gr ss	0.03 "
Extract Nucis Vom gr ʒ	0.02 "
Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr ʒ	0.06 "
For one pill Three times a day	<i>Nervine Tonic</i>

R Tinct Damianæ ʒj	4 mls
Tinct Phosphori ℥xv	1 mil
Tinct Quininæ ʒss	2 mls
Syr Aurantii ʒss	2 "
Vin Aurantii ad ʒss	to 15 "

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Nervine Tonic

R Ext	Damianæ Liq	℥ xxx	2 mls
Syr	Glyceiophosph Co	℥ lxx	2 ,
Syr	Hypophosph Co	℥ lxx	2 „
Aq	Chlorof ad	℥ j	to 30 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Aphrodisiac

DATURÆ FOLIÆ ET SEMINÆ

Datura Leaves and Seeds

The dried leaves and seeds of *Datura fastuosa* (Solanaceæ) They contain an alkaloid hyoscine (scopolamine) and their preparations are used in India and elsewhere in place of belladonna or stramonium (q v)

Dose of Tinctura Daturæ Seminum, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil)

DIGITALIS FOLIÆ

Digitalis Leaves Foxglove

The dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* (Scrophulariaceæ) *The leaves must be not only dried very carefully, but must be preserved from contact with moist air or the drug becomes uncertain and valueless* Digitalis is a cardiac stimulant, but is not suitable for all kinds of heart failure Its prescription should be limited to cases characterised by a weak, rapid, easily depressible pulse, with cyanosis, dyspnoea, or oedema accompanied by valvular or mitral insufficiency It may be administered, either alone or combined with strychnine or nitroglycerin, in sudden heart failure It is a useful diuretic in cardiac dropsy, renal congestion, &c *It is contra indicated in all cases where it is undesirable to increase arterial tension, as in aneurism, fatty degeneration of heart, apoplexy, &c* It should be borne in mind that digitalis is not excreted rapidly, and is therefore cumulative, toxic symptoms sometimes appearing after prolonged administration, although the individual doses be small

Note on Physiological Standardisation Various methods have been suggested but none are reliable The dose required to kill an animal is no proof of therapeutic value

Dose of Pulvis Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·12 gramme)

Infusum Digitalis, 1 to 4 drachms (4 to 15 mls)

Tinctura Digitalis, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil)

Antidotes Emetics (not after absorption is presumed), stomach syphon, tannic acid, strong coffee, alcohol, external heat, recumbent posture, which must be maintained for some days after acute symptoms have disappeared

Incompatibles Preparations of cinchona, iron salts, and iodides

R Infus Digitalis ℥j	4 0 mls
Potassii Acetatis gr x	0 6 gramme
Tincturæ Opii ℥v	0 3 mil
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Cardiac Dropsy*

R Succ Digitalis ℥x	0 6 mil
Syr Aurantii ℥j	4 0 mls
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0 1 mil
Aq Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

The draught *Nervous Palpitation*

R Pulv Digitalis gr j	0 06 gramme
Pulv Scillæ gr j	0 06 "
Pil Hydrarg gr j	0 06 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr ij	0 12 "

One pill Twice a day (This is St Bart's Pil Hydrarg et Digitalis Co)

R Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 6 mls
Spirit Chlorof ℥xv	1 0 "
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Cardiac Debility*

R Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 30 mil
Liq Trinitini ℥j	0 06 "
Tinct Strophanthi ℥ij	0 20 "
Caffein Hydrobrom gr j	0 06 gramme
Spirit Armoraciæ Co ad ℥j	to 4 00 mls

To be taken in half a wineglassful of water twice or three times a day *Cardiac Tonic*

R Tinct Digitalis ℥vii	0 5 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥ij	0 2 "
Syr Glycerophosph Co ad ℥j	to 4 0 mls

One teaspoonful three times a day *Mitral Regurgitation*

DIGALEN A proprietary solution said to contain in each dose of 1 mil (15 minims) $\frac{1}{2}$ milligramme of a digitalis glucoside closely allied to digitoxin For cedema or cardiac debility

DIGITALINUM Under the name *Digitalin* various principles of very uncertain composition and action have been introduced into medicine the doses varying enormously. Some of these compounds appear to be almost devoid of action upon the heart, and it is proposed therefore only to describe—

DIGITOXIN (*Digitaline Crystallisee*) This is undoubtedly the most active and reliable of the glucosides. It is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but insoluble in water. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.25 to 0.05 milligramme). It is cumulative in action and very potent. Maximum dose in twenty four hours should not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (1 milligramme). It may be prescribed as follows

R. Digitoxin gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.25 milligramme
Sp. Chloroformi ℥v	1.0 mil
Glyccini ℥j	4.0 mls
Vin. Aurant ad ℥ij	to 8.0

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose

DUBOISINA

Duboisine

A mydriatic alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides* (Solanaceæ). Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.5 to 2 milligrammes). It is used in the same way as hyoscine with which it appears to be identical.

DUBOISINÆ SULPHAS *Duboisine Sulphate* A soluble salt. Dose and uses the same as the alkaloid.

ELATERIUM

Elaterium

A dried sediment from the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber, *Ecballium Elaterium* (Cucurbitaceæ). Elaterium depends for its action upon the principle, elaterin, a violent hydragogue cathartic, and in large doses an irritant poison. It is occasionally given in ascites, but owing to the risk attending its use is not often prescribed.

Dose of Elaterium, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.005 to 0.03 gramme).

Elaterinum, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0016 to 0.0065 gramme).

Pulvis Elaterini Compositus, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme).

EMBELIA

Embelia

The dried fruit of *Embelia Ribes* (Myrsinæ) Used in India and the East as an anthelmintic, especially for tape worm. From one to two teaspoonfuls are given fasting in a drink of water, followed late by castor oil or a saline purge.

ERGOTA

Ergot

The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fungi) originating in the ovary of common rye. Very opposite views are held as to the value of ergot either as an ecbotic or as a hæmostatic. It induces continued tonic contraction of the pregnant uterus, but has little action in non pregnancy. Very small doses (5 to 15 drops) of the liquid extract may be given *during labour* when parturition is simply retarded by insufficient uterine action, but not if there is the slightest impediment to delivery. *After labour* it is administered to prevent hæmorrhage, when the dose may be much larger. If bleeding is severe, it is customary to employ a *freshly prepared* hypodermic injection.

As a general hæmostatic ergot is given (although by many its value is questioned) in epistaxis, menorrhagia, dysentery with bloody stools, renal and pulmonary hæmorrhage.

When ergot is employed only reliable preparations should be used. Unsound material or too high a temperature during manufacture results in preparations almost devoid of activity. Concentration must be conducted *in vacuo*, and temperature should not rise above 100° F. If reliable ergotin or liquid extract is not obtainable, the freshly made infusion should be employed (1 ounce to a pint of boiling water).

Dose of Pulvis Ergotæ, 20 to 60 grains (1·2 to 3·5 grammes)

Extractum Ergotæ, *Ergotin*, 2 to 8 grains (0·12 to 0·5 gramme)

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum, 10 to 20 minims (0·6 to 2 mls)

Injectio Ergotæ Hypodermica, 3 to 10 minims (0·2 to 0·6 mls)

Tinctura Ergotæ Ammoniata, 10 to 60 minims (0·6 to 3·5 mls)

Infusum Ergotæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

CORNUTINÆ CITRAS *Cornutine Citrate* A hygroscopic principle obtained from ergot Recommended as a genito urinary hæmostatic, and in paralytic spermatorrhœa **Dose,** $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0 004 to 0 01 gramme) It is very expensive and little used

R Ext Ergotæ gr j	0 06 grammæ
Ext Gossypii gr ss	0 03 "
Ferr Sulph Easicc gr j	0 06 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr j	0 06 "

For one pill Twice daily *Emmenagogue*

R Ext Ergotæ Liq M℥i	2 5 mls
Acid Gallic gr v	0 6 gramme
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

The draught *Uterine Hæmorrhage*

R Ext Ergotæ Liq M℥ss	2 0 mls
Liq Strychninæ M℥ij	0 2 mil
Aq Pimentæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken every three hours *Retained Placenta*

R Ext Ergotæ Liq M℥ss	2 00 mls
Potass Iodid gr ij	0 2 gramme
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 12 "
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken twice daily *Uterine Fibroid*

R Ext Ergotæ Liq M℥v	1 0 mil
Tinct Belladon M℥v	0 3 "
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	2 0 mls
Inf Cascariillæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Antilactagogue*

ERYTHROL TETRANITRAS

Erythrol Tetranitrate

Occurs in hard crystals, insoluble in water It explodes violently on percussion and requires to be handled with care It should be powdered with a wooden pestle when it may be made into pills with chocolate and cocoa butter Like nitro glycerin it is a vaso dilator and antispasmodic, but is less powerful and much less prompt It may be given in angina pectoris, asthma, and dyspnœa

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0 03 to 0 06 gramme), gradually increased to 2 grains (0 12 gramme)

MANNITOL HEXANITRATE Is equally as dangerous to handle (except under special precautions) as the former Used in the same cases, but not so powerful Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme)

ERYTHROPHLÆUM

Casca or Ordeal Bark

The bark of *Erythrophlæum guineense* (Leguminosæ) A powerful cardiac tonic and narcotic By some it is preferred to digitalis, which it resembles in therapeutic effects Useful in mitral disease and cardiac dropsy

Dose of Tinctura Erythrophlæi, B.P.C., 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mls)

R Tincturæ Erythrophlæi ℥v	0.30 mil
Asparagin gr j	0.06 gramme
Caffeinæ Citratis gr ij	0.12 "
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15.00 mls

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Cardiac Dropsy

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus

TINCTURA EUCALYPTI FOLIORUM *Tincture of Eucalyptus Leaves* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls) Given occasionally in bronchitis, asthma, and in malarial complaints Practically valueless

OLEUM EUCALYPTI *Eucalyptus Oil* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mls) *Externally* it is slightly irritant and rubefacient, and, if applied to the skin on lint and covered up, produces vesication * It is antiseptic and disinfectant *Internally* it is antiperiodic, and is inhaled for diphtheritic throat and bronchitis When sprayed into the air of a sick room it is a deodorant It is a popular remedy for influenza, relieving migraine to some extent

EUCALYPTOL *Cineol* Has no advantage over Eucalyptus oil Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil)

UNGUENTUM EUCALYPTI *Eucalyptus Ointment* Contains 10 per cent of the oil, and may be used as an antiseptic dressing

EUCALYPTI GUMMI KINO EUCALYPTI *Eucalyptus Gum Red Gum* Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme)
Occurs in reddish grains or masses. A powerful astringent and styptic. Used in diarrhoea, dysentery, relaxed throat, &c

EXTRACTUM EUCALYPTI GUMMI LIQUIDUM *Liquid Extract of Red Gum* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

SYRUPUS EUCALYPTI GUMMI *Syrup of Red Gum*
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

TINCTURA EUCALYPTI GUMMI *Tincture of Red Gum*
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

TROCHISCI EUCALYPTI GUMMI *Red Gum Lozenges*
Contain 1 grain of red gum in each. Useful in relaxed throat

R. Ol Eucalypti ℥j	30 mls
Lin Terebinth Acet ℥ij	60 "

The liniment Use twice a day *Rheumatism*

R. Eucalyptol ℥iv	15.0 mls
Menthol ℥ij	7.5 "
Chloroform ℥ij	7.5 "

A few drops to be inhaled three times a day from an oral nasal inhaler *Influenza Cold*

R. Ol Eucalypti ℥ij	0.2 ml
Mucil Acaciæ ℥ss	2.0 mls
Syrup ℥ss	2.0 "
Inf Uvæ Ursi ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

To be taken three times a day *Pylitis*

R. Ext Eucalypti Gummi Liq ℥ij	10 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥vii	to 250 "

To be used frequently *Relaxed Throat*

The same strength may be used as a rectal or vaginal injection

R. Naphthalin Puriss gr ij	0.12 gramme
Eucalypti Gummi gr ij	0.20 "

For one pill To be taken three times a day

Dysent **rj**

R Ol Eucalypti ℥ij	0 2 mil
Tinct Eucalypti Fol ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Ext Gummi Rub Liq ℥xxx	2 0 "
Mucil Acaciæ ℥j	4 0 "
Dec Hordei ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

To be taken every four hours *Chronic Diarrhoea*

R Ol Eucalypti ℥v	0 3 mil
Ol Cinnam ℥v	0 3 "
Menthol gr x	0 6 "
Methyl Salicyl ℥v	0 3 "
Atoleine ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

Used for spraying into the nostrils several times a day
Catarrh

EUONYMI CORTEX

Euonymus Bark Wahoo

The dried root bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus* (Celastrinæ) In large doses it is cathartic, in small, a mild aperient and hepatic stimulant Useful in chronic constipation Not so irritating as podophyllin

Dose of Extractum Euonymi Siccum (*Euonymin*) 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 12 gramme)

Extractum Euonymi Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mls)

Tinctura Euonymi, 10 to 60 minims (0 6 to 4 mls)

R Euonymin gr j	0 60 gramme
Ext Cascariæ gr j	0 06 "
Oleo Resin Zingib gr ½	0 02 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr ½	0 01 "

For one pill To be taken every night

Chronic Constipation.

R Euonymin gr j	0 06 gramme
Iridin gr j	0 06 "
Pil Coloc c Hvocŷv gr ij	0 12 "

For one pill Every night

Hepatic Congestion

R Tinct Euonymi ℥v	2 mls
Sodium Bicarb ℥j	4 grammes
Syrup /i /i ℥ss	2 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 "

To be taken in a little water twice a day

Hepatic Stimulant

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA

Snakeweed

The dried plant of *Euphorbia pilulifera* (Euphorbiaceæ)
Recommended in diseases of the respiratory organs—angina
pectoris, dyspnoea, whooping cough, &c

Dose of Tinctura Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ, B P C, 10 to 30
minims (0·6 to 2 mls)

R Tinct Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ ℥x	0·6 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0·3 ,
Spirit Æther Co ℥xxx	2·0 mls
Dec Senegæ ad ʒss	to 15·0 ,

To be taken in a little water every four hours

Bronchial Asthma

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM

Purified Ox Bile

Is a laxative cholagogue, useful in chronic constipation
Too nauseous to be given except in pills or gelatin capsules

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme)

R Fel Bovini gr iʒ	0·25 gramm
Pancreatin gr j	0·06 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day, after meals

Cholagogue

R Fel Bovini gr v	0·30 gramm
Euonymin gr j	0·06 ,
Ext Nucis Vom gr ʒ	0·02 ,
Pil Ferri gr iij	0·20 ,

For one capsule To be taken every night

Cholagogue and Tonic

R Fel Bovini gr xxx	2 grammes
Dec Hordei ʒij	60 mls

The rectal injection *In cases of Impacted Fæces*

FERRUM

Iron

Many compounds of iron are employed in medicine. Most
of the salts, especially the persalts, are powerful astringents
and hæmostatics—they are tonic, and in large doses are con-
stipating. All the preparations of iron are hæmatics,

increasing the hæmoglobin and the number of red corpuscles. The administration of iron causes blackening of the teeth and tongue. Headache or a sensation of fulness in the head is a sign that iron does not agree or has been pushed too far.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS *Tincture of Iron Acetate*
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 ml) Is little used

FERRI ARSENAS *Iron Arsenate* Dose, $\frac{1}{17}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0·004 to 0·016 gramme) This preparation can only be administered in such small doses as to be valueless for the iron effect. It is tonic and alterative. See **Acidum Arseniosum**

FERRI ALBUMINAS *Iron Albuminate* A brown stable salt, soluble in water. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme) in cachet or pill. A pleasant method of prescribing this for children is **LIQUOR FERRI ALBUMINATIS**. Contains 0·4 per cent of iron in a readily assimilable condition. It is free from astringency and does not discolour the teeth. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls) in milk, shortly after a meal.

FERRI BROMIDUM *Ferrous Bromide* Is tonic and alterative, recommended in bronchocele and uterine hæmorrhage. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme) in pill. It is more commonly presented as *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi*, B.P.C., the dose being $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm (2 to 4 mls), or the compound syrup, *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi cum Quinina et Strychnina*, in the same dose.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS *Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes) in cachet. Useful in anæmia.

A popular method of taking iron carbonate is **PILULA FERRI**, or *Blaud's Pill*. When properly made the pills should be fairly soft and dark olive green inside, and contain 20 per cent of ferrous carbonate. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme). They are largely given in anæmia, commencing with one after each meal, gradually increased to nine or twelve in the day.

In cases of amenorrhœa iron carbonate may be given as **MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA**, *Griffith's Mixture*. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) three times a day.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS *Iron and Ammonium Citrate* Occurs in thin deep red scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme). A valuable chalybeate and tonic, useful in all cases where the stomach is too debilitated to assimilate a more astringent preparation.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS *Iron and Quinine Citrate*
In greenish golden scales containing 15 per cent of quinine
A favourite tonic, combining the properties of both iron and
quinine Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme)

FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHAS *Iron Glycerophosphate* In
scales or powder Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0·2 to 0·5 gramme) in
cachets or dissolved in cinnamon water Exceedingly useful
in deficient nerve nutrition See **Acidum Glycerophosphoricum**

FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS *Ferrous Hypophosphate* Dose,
1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) in pill

FERRI IODIDUM *Ferrous Iodide* Is tonic and altera-
tive Given in syphilis, rheumatoid arthritis, and atonic
amenorrhœa Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) It
may be conveniently given as *Pilula Ferri Iodidi* dose 3 to 8
grains (0·2 to 0·5 gramme), or as *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi* (which
contains about 10 per cent ferrous iodide), dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid
drachm (2 to 4 mls)

FERRI LACTAS *Ferrous Lactate* In greenish crystals,
soluble 1 to 60 of water Said to be very easily assimilated
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0·1 to 0·6 gramme)

FERRUM OXIDATUM SACCHARATUM *Saccharated
Iron Oxide* A brown powder, soluble in water, containing
nearly 3 per cent of iron Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2
grammes) It is a useful chalybeate and is an antidote to
arsenic

FERRUM PEPTONATUM *Peptonated Iron* Contains
about 5 per cent of iron oxide, and is soluble in water Dose,
2 to 8 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme) It is readily assimilable
and does not injure the teeth

LIQUOR FERRI PEPTONATI Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms
(4 to 15 mls) Is held in esteem on the Continent

FERRI PERCHLORIDUM *Ferric Chloride* The salt
itself is not often used, but in solution as **LIQUOR FERRI
PERCHLORIDI** and **TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI** it
is one of the most useful preparations of iron It is a power-
ful local astringent and styptic, a plug of cotton soaked
with the solution is efficient in arresting hæmorrhage from
the nose, piles, uterus, &c and instantly stops the bleeding
from leech-bites Internally it does not interfere with

digestion, and the tonic and anti-anæmic effects are of the greatest value. It is *incompatible* with vegetable astringents, mucilage of acacia, alkalies and their carbonates, and arsenious acid. *It may, however, be prescribed with the tincture or infusion of either calumba or quassia without darkening.* Dose of **Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi**, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil), of **Liquor Ferri Perchloridi**, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil).

FERRI PERNITRAS *Ferric Nitrate* The salt is not used *per se*, but the solution **LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS**, is occasionally substituted for the perchloride.

FERRI PHOSPHAS SACCHARATUS *Saccharated Iron Phosphate* A slate coloured powder containing nearly 60 per cent of ferrous phosphate. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme). Used as a nervine tonic. It is generally prescribed in solution, the following being favourite combinations.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils).

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 3 mils). Popularly known as *Chemical Food*, and contains the phosphates of iron, lime, potassium and sodium. It is frequently given to children for malnutrition, rickets, &c.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA *Easton's Syrup* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils). Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of ferrous phosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of quinine, and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of strychnine. It is a powerful hæmatinic, and is a useful tonic in convalescence.

FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS *Ferric Pyrophosphate* A soluble salt occurring in golden scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme). Readily assimilated.

FERRI SUCCINAS *Iron Succinate* A red brown powder sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme), gradually increased. Given in cachet as a solvent of biliary calculi.

FERRI SULPHAS *Ferrous Sulphate* In bluish green crystals. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme). **FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS** Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0·03 to 0·2 gramme). Is a whitish powder left after driving off most of the water of crystallisation. Both of these are astringent.

chalybeates useful in anæmia The latter salt, when made up into pills with syrup of glucose, dissolves very slowly, and is generally well tolerated provided the commencing dose is small

FERRI SUBSULPHAS *Monrel's Salt* This, the basic sulphate, is largely used in America It is said to be better tolerated than the pharmacopœial salt **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme)** in pill

FERRI VALERIANAS *Iron Valerianate* A brick red powder of strong odour and styptic taste **Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0 12 to 0 6 gramme)** in pill Useful in anæmia with hysterical affections

FERRUM REDACTUM *Reduced Iron* Should contain at least 75 per cent of finely divided metallic iron **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme)** in cachet or pill Tonic and hæmatinic The medicinal value of iron in this form generally attributed to arsenic always present as an impurity

FERRUM TARTARATUM *Tartarated Iron* In deep garnet red scales, slowly but freely soluble in water It does not derange the digestion **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme)**

R Tinct Ferri Acetatis ℥viii	0 5 mil
Acid Phosph Dil ℥v	0 6 „
Tinct Calumbæ ℥viii	2 0 mls
Sp Chloroformi ℥v	0 3 mil
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Mild Tonic*

R Liq Ferri Albuminat ℥j	4 mls
Vin Ferri ℥j	4 „
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day, immediately after food
Suitable for delicate persons, Dyspeptic Debility

R Liq Ferri Albuminati ℥j	4 mls
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To be taken in a tablespoonful of milk four times a day
For Young Children

R Ferri Bromidi gr iij	0 200 gramme
Quininæ Bromidi gr ss	0 030 „
Strychninæ Sulph gr ʒi	0 002 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Tonic*
10

R Ferri Ferri Quin Strvch Biom 3ss 2 mls

To be taken in a little water

Tonic

R Mist Ferri (o 3j

30 mls

Take twice a day for a week, and every other night a 5 grain
pill of Aloes and Myrrh

Amenorrhœa

R Ferri Carb Sacch gr ʒ

0 60 gramme

Pulv Calumbæ gr ij

0 10 "

Pincicatin gr j

0 06 "

For one cachet Take three times a day

Anæmia

R Dec Aloes Co ʒiv

15 mls

Mist Ferri Co ʒiv

15 "

Take twice a day when required

Amenorrhœa

R Ferri et Ammon Citratis gr viij

0 5 gramme

Tinct Gentianæ Co 3ss

2 0 mls

Spirit Chloroformi ℥v

0 3 mil

Aq Dest ad 3j

to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Mild Tonic

R Ferri Ammon Cit gr v

0 30 gramme

Ammon Carb gr ij

0 12 "

Tinct Cardam Co ℥xxi

2 00 mls

Syrup Zingiberis ℥xxi

2 00 "

Aq Dest ad 3j

to 30 00 "

Take three times a day

Debility with Flatulence

R Ferri Ammon Cit gr viij

0 5 gramme

Tinct Quininæ ℥xxv

2 0 mls

Syrup Auranti 3j

4 0 "

Inf Auranti Co ad 3j

to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day

Tonic

R Ferri et Quininæ Citratis gr v

0 3 gramme

Syrup Mori 3ss

2 0 mls

Inf Auranti ad 3ss

to 15 0 "

To be taken three times a day

Tonic

R Ferri et Quin Citratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Tinct Rhei Co $\frac{3}{ss}$	2 0 mils
Syrup Zingiberis $\frac{3}{ss}$	2 0 „
Inf Gent Co ad $\frac{3}{ss}$	to 15 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Tonic

R Ferri Glycerophosph gr v	0 3 gramme
Syrup Auranti $\frac{3}{j}$	4 0 mils
Inf Calumbæ ad $\frac{3}{j}$	to 30 0 „

To be taken twice a day

Nerve Tonic

R Ferri Hypophosphitis gr $\frac{11}{j}$	0 20 gramme
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{3}$	0 02 „
Ext Kavæ gr j	0 06 „

For one pill To be taken three times a day

Tonic

R Acid Arseniosi gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 002 gramme
Pil Ferri Iodidi gr $\frac{1}{v}$	0 250 „

For one pill Twice a day

Tonic and Alterative

R Ferri Lactatis gr v	0 3 gramme
Acid Phosph Dil $\mathbb{M} \frac{viii}{j}$	0 5 mil
Syrup Auranti $\frac{3}{j}$	4 0 mils
Inf Quassia ad $\frac{3}{ss}$	to 15 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Chlorosis with Weak Digestion

R Liq Ferri Peptonati $\frac{3}{j}$	4 mils
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A teaspoonful to be taken in milk four times a day

Tonic for Children

R Ferri Peptonati gr $\frac{11}{j}$	0 200 gramme
Pancreatin gr j	0 060 „
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 002 „

For one pill To be taken three times a day

Debility with Weak Digestion

R Tinct Ferri Perchloridi $\frac{3}{iv}$	15 mils
Glycerini $\frac{3}{iv}$	15 „

The pigment To be applied four times a day

Relaxed Sore Throat

R Tinct Ferri Perchloridi ℥viij	0 5 mil
Glycerini ℥ss	2 0 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Astringent Tonic*

R Liq Ferri Perchloridi ℥v	0 3 mil
Liq Ferri Dialysati ℥x	0 6 mil
Glycerini ℥xx	1 2 „
Inf Quassia ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken three times a day
A tonic in cases where the perchloride alone is not tolerated

R Tinct Ferri Perchloridi ℥xx	1 2 mil
Magnesi Sulphatis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Spirit (hlo oformi) ℥x	0 6 mil
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Erysipelas*

R Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥viij	0 5 mil
Tinct Strophanthi ℥v	0 3 „
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0 6 „
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every six hours *Functional Palpitation*

R Liq Ferri Pernitratiss ℥x	0 6 mil
Liq Strychninae ℥v	0 3 „
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0 6 „
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Chlorosis*

R Ferri Phosphatis gr ij	0 100 grammes
Quininæ Phosphatis gr j	0 060 „
Strychninae Phosphatis gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 002 „
Acid Arseniosi gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0 002 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day
Alterative and Tonic

R Syrup Ferri Quin et Strychninae	
Phosph ℥ss	2 mls
Glycerini ℥ss	2 „

One teaspoonful three times a day
Non constipating Tonic

R Ferri Pyrophosph gr v	0 3 gramme
Tinct Gent Co ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Syrup Aurant ℥xxx	2 0 „
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken three times a day

A readily assimilated Tonic

R Ferri Succinatis gr v	0 3 gramme
Fel Bovini gr ij	0 2
Sodu Bicarb gr x	0 6 „

For one cachet To be taken three times a day

Biliary Calculi

R Ferri Sulphatis gr j	0 06 gramme
Magnesi Sulphatis ℥j	4 00 grammes
Sodu Sulphatis ℥j	4 00 „
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 00 mls

To be taken in half a pint of tepid water before breakfast

Chalybeate Aperient

R Ferri Sulphatis gr ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Aloes et Myrrh gr ij	0 12 „
Ol Rutæ ℥½	0 016 mil

For one pill To be taken twice a day

Amenorrhœa.

R Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc gr j	0 06 gramme
Ext Aloes gr j	0 06 „
P Saponis gr ij	0 12 „
Ol Anthemidis ℥½	0 02 mil

For one pill To be taken three times a day

Amenorrhœa

R Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr ij	0 100 gramme
Strychminæ Sulph gr ⅞	0 001 „
Acid Arseniosi gr ⅞	0 001 „
Syrup Simp q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken twice a day for two weeks,
afterwards to be reduced to once a day

Anæmia

R Ferri Subsulphatis gr ij	0 120 gramme
Alomi gr ¼	0 016 „
Ext Ergotæ gr j	0 060 „
Ext Gossypii gr ss	0 030 „

For one pill To be taken three times a day

Emmenagogue

R Ferri Valerianatis gr j	0 06 gramme
Zinci Valerianatis gr j	0 06 „
Quinnæ Valerianatis gr j	0 06 „

One pill three times a day

Chlorosis with Hysteria

CARNIFERRIN Is stated to consist of *Ferric Phospho carnate* Does not derange the stomach **Dose, 5 to 10 gram (0 3 to 0 6 gramme) in pill or cachet**

FERRATIN A compound of albumen and iron said to contain 7 per cent of iron in a readily assimilable form **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in pill or cachet**

FERRO-SOMATOSE A compound of *Albumose* with 4 5 per cent of *Ferric Oxide* It is easily assimilated **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes) in cinnamon water, milk, or cachet**

TRIFERRIN Stated to be *Paranuclenate of Iron* with phosphorus **Dose, 5 grains (0 3 gramme) in cachet** Recommended as a hæmatinic in anæmia

TRIFERROL is a liquid preparation of the preceding **Dose for adults one tablespoonful**

FILIX-MAS

Male Fern

The dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas* (Filices) It is anthelmintic, and is chiefly used to destroy tapeworm, for which purpose it is almost a specific In cases where it fails pelletierine should be tried

Dose of Extractum Filicis Liquidum, 45 to 90 minims (3 to 6 mls) taken fasting, and followed after six hours by an aperient

R Extract Filicis Liq ℥iss	6 mls
Mucil Acaciæ ℥iss	6 „
Aq Cinnamomi ad ℥iss	to 50 „

The draught to be taken in the morning before food and followed in the afternoon by a tablespoonful of castor oil or a teaspoonful of Epsom salt in half a tumbler of warm water

For an ad ill

Tapeworm

FENICULI FRUCTUS

Fennel Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Fœniculum capillaceum* (Umbel liferæ) It is aromatic, stomachic, and carminative. The volatile oil is a useful corrective in aperients to prevent griping. Fennel water is given in the flatulent disorders of childhood and as a vehicle for less agreeable remedies.

Dose of *Oleum Fœniculi*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mls.)

Aqua Fœniculi, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls.)

For infants a teaspoonful of fennel water is sufficient.

FORMALDEHYDUM

Formic Aldehyde Formalin Formol

An aqueous solution containing about 40 per cent of formic aldehyde. It is a powerful germicide and disinfectant. It is not suitable for the treatment of wounds, but being non-corrosive it finds many uses, when suitably diluted, for sterilising surgical instruments and the hands of operators, and for disinfecting sick rooms. It is also largely used for hardening microscopic objects and preserving anatomical specimens.

It may be employed in the strengths mentioned for the following purposes:

1 part in 20 of water for disinfecting bed linen and sterilising surgical instruments.

1 part in 100 for bathing sweaty feet.

1 part in 5 of glycerin for painting the throat in parasitic diseases. *It should not be applied freely.*

For disinfecting untenanted sick rooms the 1 in 20 solution may be used freely on wet sheets, which should be hung up and the rooms closed for twenty-four hours.

Formaldehyde has been recommended in catarrh and influenza as a nasal inhalation, 15 drops being added to half a pint of water at 130° F. and slowly inhaled three or four times a day.

LIQUOR FORMALDEHYDI SAPONATIS Solution of formaldehyde with soap. A soapy solution of formaldehyde for use as a disinfectant. A similar article was introduced under the name *Lysoform*. Highly antiseptic and relatively non-poisonous. Used in solutions $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

PARAFORM *Paraformic Aldehyde Trioxymethylene*
A polymer of formic aldehyde. Occurs as a white powder.

or in small crystals. Heated in a special apparatus, it yields the vapour of formic aldehyde and is an efficient disinfectant. For convenience paraform is usually supplied in compressed tablets, one or more being vapourised at a time.

AMYLOFORM A compound of formaldehyde and starch. An insoluble white powder, recommended as an antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores.

DEXTROFORM A compound of formaldehyde and dextrin, soluble in water. Suggested as an injection in gonorrhoea.

GLUTOL A compound of formaldehyde and gelatin. A whitish insoluble powder, recommended as a dressing for burns, suppurating ulcers, &c.

FUCHSINE

Rosaniline Hydrochloride Magenta

Occurs in indescend crystals which, dissolved in water, form a brilliant red stain. *For medicinal purposes it should be free from arsenical compounds.* It is antiseptic, and is given in nephritis and cystitis.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.25 gramme) in pill.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS

Bladder Wrack

Preparations of bladder wrack have long been used in the treatment of goitre, obesity, and menstrual derangement, but any virtues they possess are probably due to traces of iodine compounds.

Dose of *Extractum Fuci Vesiculosi Liquidum*, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 mls.)

R. Ext. Fuci Vesiculosi Liq.	℥j	4.0 mls
Sodii Iodidi gr.	ij	0.2 gramme
Liq. Thyroides M.	v	0.3 mil
Aq. Chloroformi ad	℥ss	to 15.0 mls

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Obesity

GALBANUM

Galbanum

A gum resin obtained from *Ferula* *Asperifolia* (Umbelliferae). It is stimulant, expectorant, and anti-spasmodic. *Externally* it is stimulant, and may be used in plasters instead of ammoniacum. *Internally* it is generally prescribed with asafetida and myrrh.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

of *Pilula Galbani Composita*, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

Tinctura Galbani, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

R. Pil Galbani Co.	gr. 1v	0.250	gramme
Oleo Resin Zingib.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008	„
Pepsini	gr. ss	0.030	„

For one pill To be taken three times a day

Indigestion and Flatulence

R. Ferri Sulph. Exsic.	gr. ij	0.12	gramme
Pil Galbani Co.	gr. iij	0.20	„

For one pill To be taken twice a day

Astermia

GALLA

Galls

Excrescences on the oak, *Quercus infectoria* (Cupuliferae), caused by a species of *cynips*. Galls are astringent and hæmostatic, but are not so much used as formerly, preference being shown for the definite principles tannic and gallic acids, of which they contain over 75 per cent.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

of *Tinctura Gallæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO

R. Cocainæ	gr. v	0.3	gramme
Morphinæ	gr. v	0.3	„
Acid. Oleic.	$\frac{3}{4}$	4.0	grammes
Ung. Gallæ	$\frac{3}{4}$	40.0	„

The ointment

Hæmorrhoids

Does not discolour the linen like Ung. Gallæ c. Opio

MYROBALANUM *Myrobalans* The dried immature fruits of *Ternanalsa Chebula* (Combretaceæ) Official in India and the East as a substitute for galls, the principal constituent of the drug being tannin **Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes)** Myrobalans ointment and myrobalans and opium ointment take the place of the corresponding gall preparation

GELANTHUM

Introduced by Unna as a water soluble skin varnish Spread in a thin layer on the skin, it leaves when dry a smooth but extremely thin film It takes up most of the drugs intended for skin treatment, but is too watery and leaves too poor a covering to be of much practical value

VERNISOL is somewhat similar to gelanthum but is superior as a water soluble skin varnish It appears to be a compound of vegetable gum with gelatin, and as sent out is a tenacious jelly, which, when evenly distributed on the skin, dries in a few moments, leaving a transparent flexible coating

For the exhibition of remedial agents in whichunction is not desired the Vernisol compounds appear to be the most cleanly and economical method of application Vernisol is miscible with aqueous and spirituous liquids, fats ichthyol, carbolic acid the fixed and volatile oils, and most medicaments The film is easily removed with a little warm water

The directions for application are to smear a small quantity *thinly* over the affected part and allow it to dry The result should be a thin, flexible, and perfectly smooth film which does not crack or peel off It is not suitable for the axillæ or other parts where there is much perspiration

Mercury	5 0 parts
Phenol	2 5 „
Mercuric Chloride	1 0 part
Zinc Oxide	5 0 parts
Vernisol	86 5 „

This corresponds with Unna's No 88 Plaster

Sulphur	5 0 parts
Camphor	2 5 „
Bals Peru	2 5
Vernisol	90 0

Acne

Ichthyol	5 parts
Sulphur	5
Vernisol	90 „

Chronic Psoriasis and Eczema

Ichthyol	5 parts
Zinc Oxide	5
Vernisol	90 „

Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis

Salicylic Acid	5 parts
Creosote	5
Vernisol	90 ,

Resorcin	3 parts
Vernisol	97

Boric Acid	5 parts
Vernisol	95 ,

Ammoniated Mercury	5 parts
Vernisol	95 „

GELATINUM

Gelatin

GLYCO-GELATIN A combination of gelatin, glycerin, and water Is a favourite basis for pastilles, pessaries, and suppositories With the addition of zinc oxide it constitutes **ZINC GELATIN "UNNA"** this may be combined with almost any medicament, and the various preparations have been found of considerable value in the treatment of skin diseases The compounds in most general use are

Zinc Gelatin (plain)	
„ „	with Sulphur 5 per cent
„ „	„ Ammoniated Mercury 5 per cent
„ „	„ Ichthyol 1, 2, 3, or 5 per cent.

It is usually dispensed in little cubes and the patient should be directed to place them in a pot surrounded by boiling water As soon as the mixture is liquid it should be spread thinly on the affected part with a camel hair brush and immediately covered with a thin layer of cotton wool The application is very cleanly, and is readily peeled off when required

GELSEMII RADIX

Gelsemium Root

The dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium nitidum* (Loganiaceæ) Gelsemium is a powerful muscle paralyser it has been used for toothache neuralgia rheumatism, it is sometimes prescribed in cases of tumultuous action of the heart due to temporary nervous excitement The alkaloid gelsemine is a violent poison

Dose of Tinctura Gelsemii, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

Extractum Gelsemii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme)

Antidotes Emetics, atropine, strophanthin artificial respiration

R Tincturæ Gelsemii ℥ viij	0.5 ml
Sodii Bromidi gr x	1.0 gramme
Syr Ferri Bromidi ʒss	2.0 mls
Inf Gent Co ad ʒss	to 15.0 „

To be taken every four hours

Neuralgia

GELSEMINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.5 to 2 milligrammes)

R Gelsemin Hydrochlor gr $\frac{1}{4}$	1.0 milligramme
Butyl Chloral Hyd gr x	0.6 gramme

For one cachet Take at once and repeat in thirty minutes if necessary An interval of six hours must elapse before taking another dose

Facial Neuralgia

GELSEMIN (resinoid) Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme) When order is given for the use of this preparation it must be taken to distinguish

GENTIANÆ RADIX

Gentian Root

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Gentiana lutea* (Gentianaceæ) Gentian is a pleasant bitter and gastric stimulant it excites appetite and operates generally as a tonic

Dose of Extractum Gentianæ, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme)

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

Dose of *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm
(2 to 4 mls)

Mistura Gentianæ Composita, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluid ounce
(15 to 30 mls)

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil $\mathcal{M}\nu$ 0 3 mil
Syrup Auranti \mathfrak{zss} 2 0 mls
Inf Gentianæ Co ad \mathfrak{zj} to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Tonic*

R Sodii Bicarb gr ν 1 gramme
Tinct Cardam Co $\mathcal{M}\nu$ 2 mls
Mist Gentianæ Co ad \mathfrak{zss} to 15 „

To be taken three times a day *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Gentianæ Co \mathfrak{zss} 2 0 mls
Sp Ammon Aromat $\mathcal{M}\nu$ 1 2 mil
Tinct Chlorof Co $\mathcal{M}\nu$ 1 0
Aq Carui ad \mathfrak{zj} to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Stomachic and Tonic*

R Aloin gr ss 0 03 gramme
Quininæ Sulph gr ss 0 03 „
Ext Gentianæ gr \mathfrak{ij} 0 20 „

For one pill Twice a day *Laxative and Tonic*

GLUCOSE

Pure glucose is used for artificial feeding, and before severe operations to prevent shock. It maintains strength and relieves thirst. About one pint of a 5 per cent solution in distilled water (this strength is isotonic with the blood) is injected beneath the skin of the arm near the axilla. Reservoir, tube, needle, and solution must be sterilised. May also be given by the rectum. This form of feeding specially useful in cases of gastric ulcer.

GLUCIDUM

Saccharin Glucosimide Gluside

A sweet compound derivable from toluene. It is antiseptic but it finds its chief use as a substitute for sugar in cases of diabetes, obesity, &c. If used for long periods it sometimes causes indigestion, and the sweet taste becomes persistent.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0 03 to 0 12 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 400 cold water, more readily in hot water and alcohol Freely soluble in dilute alkalis and alkaline carbonates

SOLUBLE SACCHARIN is used in the manufacture of compressed tablets, and is advertised under all sorts of fancy names • Half a grain is equivalent in sweetening power to a good sized lump of sugar

ELIXIR SACCHARINI Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls) The larger quantity is sufficient to sweeten a 4 ounce (100 ml) mixture

GLYCERINUM

Glycerin Glycerol

Externally glycerin is emollient when diluted with water, and is employed in many forms of skin applications As glyco gelatin suppositories weighing 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes), or as an enema it is useful in simple constipation *Internally* it enters into the composition of throat pastilles, and is used as a solvent for many substances, as carbolic acid, alum, borax, &c These glycerin compounds are considered under the respective drugs Glycerin may be employed as a sweetening agent in diabetes in place of sugar It is an especially useful adjuvant in iron mixtures, neutralising to a considerable extent the constipating effect without prejudicing the tonic properties

Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls), as an enema, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (7.5 to 15 mls)

R. Glycerini ℥j	30 0 mls
Acid Boric gr x	0 6 gramme
Aq Rosæ ℥ij	60 0 mls

The lotion

For Chapped Hands

R. Glycerini ℥ij	8 0 mls
Acid Salicylic gr x	0 3 gramme
Ovi Vitelli ℥iv	15 0 grammes
Ung Lanolin Co ℥j	30 0 "
Ol Neroli gtt ij	0 1 ml

The application

For Chapped Hands and Fissures

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

See ACID GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX

Liquorice Root

The peeled root and subterranean stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Leguminosæ) It is demulcent and slightly laxative and is useful to disguise the taste of nauseous remedies? It is of service in catarrhal affections and in irritation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary and urinary tract

Dose of *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme)

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes)

Incompatibles Acids and acid salts

GLYCYRRHIZINUM AMMONIATUM *Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin* In scales of a brownish red colour, soluble in water and possessing a very sweet taste It is expectorant and demulcent Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) As a flavouring agent 1 grain (0·06 gramme) is quite sufficient for one dose It must not be prescribed with acid mixtures

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM *Liquid Extract of Liquorice* Of this preparation $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) may be used to disguise the taste of an average dose of quinine sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, ammonium chloride, liquid extract of cascara sagrada, or tincture or infusion of senna It should always be prescribed with sufficient ammonium carbonate to keep the mixture faintly alkaline

R *Extract Glycyrrhizæ Liq* ℥ss 2 mls
Decoct *Althææ* ad ℥ij to 60

To be taken three times a day

Demulcent

GOSSYPII RADICIS CORTEX

Cotton root Bark

The dried root bark of *Gossypium herbaceum* (Malvaceæ) It is said to be emmenagogue and to induce uterine constriction with as much certainty as ergot Of service in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa

Dose of Decoctum Gossypii $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

Extractum Gossypii, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme)

Extractum Gossypii Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Tinctura Gossypii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R. Extract Gossypii gr ij	0.12 gramme
Apioi ℥ij	0.20 ml

For one capsule To be taken twice a day

Dysmenorrhœa

R. Extract Gossypii Liq ℥xv	1.0 ml
Tinct Cimicifugæ ℥xv	1.0 "
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0.6 "
Inf Valerianæ ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Dysmenorrhœa

GRANATI CORTEX

Pomegranate Bark

The dried bark of the stem and root of *Punica Granatum* (Myrtaceæ). It is astringent, chiefly used to expel tape worm.

Dose of Decoctum Granati Radicis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 50 mls), followed by a brisk purge a few hours afterwards.

PELLETIERINA *Pelletierine*. An alkaloid obtained from pomegranate bark. Of its salts the *sulphate* and *bromide* are liquids and are rarely used, but the *tannate* is an amorphous powder, and is considered a reliable anthelmintic for tape worm. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme), followed in three hours by a dose of castor oil.

GRINDELIA

Gum Plant

The dried herbs of *Grindelia robusta* and *Grindelia squarrosa* (Compositæ). *Grindelia* is a cardiac sedative, but is chiefly employed as an antispasmodic and expectorant. Of service in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough. It may also be smoked in a cigarette with or without stramonium.

Dose of *Extractum Grindeliæ*, 2 to 3 grains (0.12 to 0.2 gramme)

Extractum Grindeliæ Liquidum, 10 to 20 minims
(0.6 to 1.2 mil)

R. <i>Extract Grindeliæ Liq</i> ℥℥v	1.0 mil
<i>Tinct Belladonnæ</i> ℥℥	0.6
<i>Sodii Bromid gr</i> xv	1.0 gramme
<i>Mucil Acaciæ</i> ℥ss	2.0 mils
<i>Aq Chlorof ad</i> ℥j	to 30.0

The draught *Spasmodic Asthma*

R. <i>Extract Grindeliæ Liq</i> ℥℥x	0.6 mil
<i>Tinct Camph Co</i> ℥ss	2.0 mils
<i>Tr Lobeliæ</i> ℥℥	0.6 mil
<i>Spirit Chlorof</i> ℥℥v	1.0 mil
<i>Mist Ammoniaci ad</i> ℥j	to 30.0 mils

To be taken twice a day *Bronchial Asthma*

GUAIACI RESINA

Guaiacum Resin

The resin obtained from the stem of *Guaiacum officinale* or of *Guaiacum sanctum* (Zygophyllacæ). It is a mild purgative, useful in chronic constipation, and is considered to be alterative and antirheumatic. The lozenges are of service in syphilitic sore throat. Combined with a small dose of sulphur guaiacum is valuable in warding off attacks of gout. In dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa it is often given with excellent results.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in mixture or cachet
of *Mistura Guaiaci*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm
(2 to 4 mils)

Trochisci Guaiaci Resinæ Each lozenge contains
3 grains (0.2 gramme)

R. <i>Apic Cryst gr</i> ij	0.12 gramme
<i>Pulv Guaiaci gr</i> xv	1.00 „

For one cachet To be taken just before the expected
period *Dysmenorrhœa*

R. *Troch Sulph et Guaiaci Co*

Two lozenges to be taken every night

To ward off attacks of Gout

R Pulv Guaiaci gr xij	0 8 gramme
Ext Petroselin Liq ℥℥v	1 0 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥℥	0 6 "
Mist Amygdalæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken twice a day when required *Amenorrhœia*

R Tinct Guaiaci Ammon ℥℥xxx	2 0 mls
Tinct Cinchonæ ℥j	4 0 "
Mucil Acaciæ ℥j	4 0 "
Lithi Citratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Aquæ Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Gout*

R Pulv Guaiaci gr viij	0 50 gramme
Pulv Ext Cascaræ gr ss	0 03 "

For one cachet To be taken every night
Mild Laxative

GUARANA

Guarana

A dried paste made from the seeds of *Paullinia Cupana* (Sapindaceæ) It is slightly astringent, and contains from 2 5 to 5 per cent of caffeine It is a nervine tonic and may be used for most purposes for which caffeine is suitable

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes)

of Tinctura Guaraniæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Elixir Guaraniæ, B P C, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R Phenacetin gr v	0 3 gramme
Pulv Guaraniæ gr xxx	2 0 grammes

For one powder Take at once and repeat in an hour if necessary
Sick Headache

R Tinct Guaraniæ ℥j	4 0 mls
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥℥ij	0 2 mil
Sodii Bicarb gr xx	1 2 gramme
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day, with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing
Bilious Headache

GUTTA PERCHA

Gutta Percha

A solution of gutta percha in chloroform—**LIQUOR GUTTA PERCHA** is useful as a protective covering for small cuts and abrasions As the film left on evaporation is unaffected by

water, it forms an excellent method of applying, and localising the effects of, certain remedies to the skin, thus

PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI

Chrysarobin	1 part
Liquor Gutta Percha	9 parts

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM

Logwood

The heart wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum* (Leguminosæ) A mild astringent, given in diarrhœa, dysentery, and some forms of hæmorrhage

Dose of Decoctum Hæmatoxylī, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

Extractum Hæmatoxylī Liquidum, B P C, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R. Cretæ Præp gr xv	1 00 gramme
Pulv Tragacanth gr ij	0 12 „
Syrup Simp ℥ss	2 00 mls
Tinct Warburgi ℥ss	2 00 „
Dec Hæmatoxylī ad ℥j	to 30 00 „

To be taken three times a day *Diarrhœa*

R. Bismuthi Subcylat gr x	0 6 gramme
Mucil Tragac ℥ij	8 0 mls
Dec Hæmatoxylī ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken every four hours *Diarrhœa*

R. Ext Hæmatoxylī Liq ℥ss	2 0 mls
Tinct Opū M℥v	0 3 mil
Aq Caryoph ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every four hours *Chronic Diarrhœa*

R. Creosotī M℥ij	0 1 mil
Ext Hæmatoxylī Liq ℥j	4 0 mls
Mist Cretæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken every four hours *Diarrhœa*

SAPPAN *Sappan* The heart wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan* (Leguminosæ) Sappan contains astringent principles analogous to logwood, and its preparations are employed for similar purposes throughout India

Dose of Decoctum Sappan, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

R Bismuthi Salicylat gr v	0 6 gramme
Mucil Tragac ʒij	8 0 mls
Tr Zingib ℥ss	1 2 ml
Dec Sappan ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Diarrhœa*

For other formulæ *vide* **Hæmatoxyli Lignum**

HÆMOGLOBIN

The principal constituent of red blood corpuscles. In brownish powder or scales soluble in water, containing iron in a readily assimilable form. Administered as a hæmatinic in secondary anæmia, chlorosis, &c

Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes) in mixture or cachet. Like the following, *it is supposed* to be absorbed and transformed into blood colouring matter

HÆMOL is hæmoglobin reduced by zinc. **Dose** as a hæmatinic, 2 to 8 grains (0 12 to 0 5 gramme) in cachet before meals

HÆMOGALLOL is hæmoglobin reduced by pyrogallol. **Dose** as a hæmatinic 2 to 8 grains (0 12 to 0 5 gramme) in cachet, before meals

R Hæmoglobin gr v	0 30 gramme
Liq Sodii Arsenatis ℥j	0 06 ml
Syrup Glycerophosph Co ʒj	4 00 mls
Aq Anisi ad ʒj	to 30 00

To be taken three times a day *Anæmia*

HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis *Witch-hazel*

The dried bark and dried and fresh leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana* (Hamamelidæ). Hamamelis is rich in tannic acid, and is a powerful astringent, in great repute as a hæmostatic and for checking mucous discharges

Dose of Extractum Hamamelidis, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme)

Extractum Hamamelidis Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 ml)

Tinctura Hamamelidis, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

LIQUOR HAMAMELIDIS *Distilled Extract of Witch hazel* This, the official preparation, is obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and young tops with weak spirit. It contains a very minute trace of volatile oil and is of little use as a remedial agent.

Most of the advertised preparations of *witch hazel*, which this is intended to imitate, are manufactured in a similar manner, but some at least contain acetanilide in solution, and to this substance most of the virtues attributed to *witch hazel distillate* are probably due.

UNGVENTUM HAMAMELIDIS *Witch hazel ointment* A useful ointment for piles.

HAMAMELIN A dry resinous extractive. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme).

R Ext Hamamelidis Liq	℥j	4 mls
Aq Dest ad	℥ij	to 60 „

To be injected into the bladder *Hæmorrhage*

R Tincturæ Hamamelidis	℥j	4 mls
Aq Dest ad	℥ij	to 60 „

The lotion *For Bruises and Abrasions*

R Ext Hamamelidis gr	v	0.3 gramme
Ol Theobromatis gr	x	0.6 „

For one suppository *Piles*

R Ext Hamamelidis Liq	℥ij	8.0 mls
Cocain Hydrochlor gr	x	0.6 gramme
Ung Lanolin Co	℥j	30.0 grammes

The ointment *Piles*

HEMIDESMI RADIX

Hemidesmus Root Indian Sarsaparilla

The dried root of *Hemidesmus indicus* (Asclepiadaceæ). Used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Reputed to be alterative and tonic, but there is little evidence of its value.

Dose of Syrupus Hemidesmi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

HEXAMINA

Hexamine Hexamethylenetetramine Urotropine
Aminoform Formin Formamine

Occurs in colourless crystals having an alkaline reaction, soluble in water. A valuable diuretic, uric acid solvent, and genito urinary antiseptic. It is given in cystitis, pyelitis, phosphaturia and whenever the urine is decomposing, for nocturnal enuresis of children when due to *B. coli*, and is especially useful to destroy the large number of typhoid bacilli present in the urine after the second week of the disease. Has been used in gout and rheumatism.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in a wineglassful of water or in cachets.

R. Hexaminæ gr. ʒ	0.6 gramme
Syrup Aurantii ʒss	20 mls
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 300 „

To be taken every four hours *Foul Bladder*

R. Hexaminæ gr. ʒ	0.6 gramme
Magnes. Borac. Cit. Co. gr. ʒss	20 grammes
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 300 mls

To be taken twice a day in half a tumbler of aerated water *Decomposing Urine*

BROMALIN *Hexamethylenetetramine Bromethylate* A white powder soluble in water, suggested substitute for the alkaline bromides as a nerve sedative. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

FORMAMOL *Formamine methylene Citrate Hexamethylenetetramine anhydro methylene Citrate* A white crystalline powder with slight acid taste. Soluble in water 1 in 5. May be given for the same purposes as Hexamine.

Dose, 7 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 gramme)

HETRALINE Closely allied to hexamethylenetetramine. Dosage and therapeutic effects practically the same.

TANNOPINE A fawn coloured, insoluble, and almost tasteless powder produced by the combination of tannic acid and hexamethylenetetramine. Introduced as an intestinal astringent and antiseptic. Dose, 4 to 15 grains (0.25 to 1 gramme), according to age.

CITARIN *Anhydromethylene Sodium Citrate* A white salt, freely soluble in water, said to form a soluble compound with uric acid in the system, and hence has been put forward as a remedy in gouty affections **Dose, 30 grains (2 grammes)** in water three times a day

HELMITOL Said to be *Anhydromethylene Citrate of Hexamethylenetetramine* In colourless crystals, freely soluble in water Put forward as a urinary antiseptic and disinfectant **Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme)** in water three times a day Soluble 1 in 7 of water

HYDRARGYRUM

Mercury Quicksilver

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA *Grey Powder* **Dose**
1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

PILULA HYDRARGYRI *Blue Pill* **Dose, 4 to 8 grains**
(0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

The mercury in the foregoing preparations is mildly irritant and acts as a purgative, and indirectly as a cholagogue In large doses it is a sialagogue To prevent mercury acting on the bowels when given for long periods (syphilis) it should be combined with black pepper and opium *Grey Powder* is a favourite means of administering mercury to children in diseases attended with deficient biliary secretion It is especially useful in very small doses in allaying the childish ailment of vomiting after food *Blue Pill* or *Grey Powder* taken at night and followed by a saline purge before food next morning is an excellent remedy in hepatic dyspepsia

R Hydrarg c Creta gr ½	0.01 gramme
Pulv Sacchari gr j	0.06

The powder To be placed on the tongue immediately after food
To allay Vomiting in children

R Hydrarg c Creta gr ij	0.120 gramme
Pulv Opii gr ¼	0.008 "
Pulv Piper Nig gr j	0.060 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day—and reduced to once a day if the gums become sore
Syphilis

R Hydarg c Ureta gr j	0 06 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr ij	0 12 "
P Cinnam Co gr ij	0 12 "

The powder

Furred Tongue and Headache of Children

R Pil Hydargvri gr iv	0 25 gramme
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To be taken at bedtime and followed next morning by a table spoonful of Effervescent food by a table spoonful of Effervescent in a tumbler of tepid water

Hepatic Dyspepsia

R Pil Hydargvri gr ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Rhei Co gr ij	0 20 "

For one pill To be taken every third night

Hepatic Dyspepsia

R Pil Hydrargvri gr ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Coloc c Hyoseyam gr ij	0 20 "

For one pill To be taken occasionally at bedtime

Liver Pill

R Pil Hydrargvri	
Pil Rhei Co	
Pil Colocanth Co	
Ext l' s, m i āā gr j	of each 0 06 gramme

For one pill To be taken at bedtime once or twice a week

Liver Pill

R Pil Hydargvri gr j	0 06 gramme
Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{6}$	0 01 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{3}$	0 02 "
Ext Coloc Co gr ij	0 12 "
Oleo Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{3}$	0 02 "

For one pill To be taken at bedtime occasionally

Cholagogue Cathartic

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI *Mercury Ointment Blue Ointment* Chiefly used for mercurial inunction in syphilis Diluted with two parts of lard destroys *Pediculus pubis*

Unguentum Hydrargvri cum Lanolin is more rapidly absorbed A piece the size of a filbert should be rubbed into the palm of the hand or sole of the foot at night

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM *Scott's Dressing* Is applied to chronic inflammation of the joints and enlarged glands, chronic synovitis syphilitic nodes, &c It is best smeared thinly over the affected areas and covered with lint

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM****HYDRARGYRO**

} Mercury Plaster and
its combination with
Ammoniacum are
but little used nowadays They may be applied in chronic
synovitis or over enlarged joints and glandular swellings

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI *Huile Grise Grey Oil*
Oleum Cincereum Prepared properly gives a sterile
product An injection of 2 to 3 grains (equivalent to to 1
grain of mercury) is given every eight days for six weeks for
syphilis

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI *Staff Surgeon Adams Formula*

Mercury	20 by weight
Anhydrous Lanolin	30 "
Chlorbutol	2
Liquid Paraffin	to produce 100 fluid

Dose, 5 minims = 1 grain of mercury once a week

INJECTIO HYDRARG SUCCINIMID, *vide Hydrarg Succinimid*

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI *Mercury Liniment* is
very rarely used Spread over lint it has been employed
in chronic peritonitis with good effect

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM *Ammoniated Mer-
cury White Precipitate* An insoluble white powder The
ointment is employed in various skin diseases and for destroy-
ing pediculi

HYDRARGYRI BENZOAS *Mercuric Benzoate* Dose,
 $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.002 to 0.008 gramme) in pill or injected
hypodermically, in syphilis,

R Thymol gr xx	12 grammes
Alcohol Absolut Mxxx	20 mls
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒj	30 grammes

To be rubbed in twice a day *Lichen Planus*

R Zinc Boratis ʒj	4 grammes
Ichthyol Ammon ʒss	2 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒiv	15 "
Ung Lanolini Co ʒiv	15 "

The ointment

Eczema

R Ung Chrysarobini ʒj	4 grammes
Ung Acid Sulcylic ʒj	4 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒj	30 "

The ointment *Eczema*

R Ol Sassafras ʒj	4 grammes
Sapo Mollis ʒj	4 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒj	30 "

The ointment *For destroying Pediculi*

HYDRARGYRI CYANIDUM *Mercuric Cyanide* An active germicide and antisymphilitic. Occurs in colourless crystals soluble in water. It is very poisonous. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.003 to 0.008 gramme) in pill or injected deeply into gluteal muscle, in syphilis. Combined with zinc cyanide and coloured with an aniline dye it constitutes *Lister's Antiseptic*, a powerful and unirritating germicide. This is used in lotions varying from 1 in 5000 to 1 in 1000. Mercury zinc cyanide gauze and wool are valuable dressings for wounds. When required they may be damped with 5 per cent carbolic lotion.

R Hydrarg et Zinci Cyan gr v	0.3 gramme
Ung Linolmi Co ʒj	30.0 grammes

The ointment *For Syphilitic Sores*

R Hydrarg et Zinci Cyanidi gr j	0.06 gramme
Aq Rosæ ad ʒxvj	to 500.00 mls

The gargle To be used three or four times a day. It must not be swallowed *Syphilitic Sore Throat*

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM *Mercuric Iodide* *Mercury Biniodide* A powerful antiseptic, and in large doses an irritant poison. Is given in cases of old syphilis. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme) in pill. Dilute solutions are frequently employed in surgical operations, in place of mercuric chloride. Said to be quite as effective, while less irritating. Cannot be used for surgical instruments.

Gauze and absorbent cotton containing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of mercuric iodide are used as surgical dressings. Superfatted soap containing 1 per cent sometimes useful in eczema, acne, &c. Strengths in use

1 in 3500 (20 grains in a gallon) for cleansing the hands before operations

1 in 7000 (10 grains in a gallon) for washing infected wounds

1 in 10 000 (7 grains in a gallon) for irrigating mucous surfaces

1 in 500 is used for destroying pediculi, must be thoroughly washed off in an hour's time

Solubility Practically insoluble in water and alcohol by itself, but dissolves readily if mixed with double its weight of potassium iodide Soluble in castor oil

Antidotes Emetics, stomach pump, reduced iron or finely sifted iron filings

R Hydrarg Iodid Rub gr $\frac{1}{16}$	0 004 gramme
Pulv Piperis Nig gr j	0 060 „
Pulv Opii gr $\frac{1}{16}$	0 004 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Old Syphilis*

R Hydrarg Iod Rub	1 part
Potassii Iodidi	2 parts
Aq Dest	10,000 „

This gives a solution suitable for intra uterine injection

R Hydrarg Iodid Rub gr v	0 3 gramme
Adipis Benzoat \mathfrak{z} j	30 0 grammes

The ointment This is one fourth the strength of the B P preparation, which is much too strong for general skin application

R Hydrarg Iodidi Rub	1 part
Potassii Iodidi	1 „
Tinct Benzoini	98 parts

The pigment to be thinly and cautiously applied to *small* patches of ringworm It is not suitable for large surfaces

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE *Mercurous Iodide*
Green or Yellow Mercury Iodide If prepared with slight excess of mercury and preserved from the light, this salt is perfectly stable, and is frequently prescribed in cases of syphilis It should be given as early as possible and continued for some time after all apparent traces of the disease have disappeared **Dose**, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain (0 008 to 0 06 gramme) in pill

Incompatibles Potassium iodide and other soluble iodides, *the red iodide being formed*

R Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridi gr ʒ	0 020 gramme
Pulv Piperis gr ʒ	0 060 "
Pulv Opium gr ʒ	0 006 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Syphilis*

This is one of the most useful formulæ the pepper and opium correctives enable the mercurous iodide to be used for a long period without unpleasant effects

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS is a powerful caustic generally diluted two or three times with water before use For warts venereal ulcers, and morbid growths it may be applied on a little pad of cotton wool or with a glass rod

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS *Citrine Ointment* Too strong for most purposes generally being diluted with soft paraffin—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrat. Dilutum* It is used in eczema, in psoriasis, and in parasitic skin diseases generally but must not be applied too freely, or salivation results

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS *Mercuric Oleate* Made into ointment with lard or paraffin 10 to 20 per cent, it is a parasiticide and is useful in some forms of eczema syphilitic papular lesions sycosis, and for destroying pediculi

R Ol Sassafras ʒj	4 grammes
Ung Hydrarg Oleatis ʒj	30 "

The ointment *For Pediculi*

R Eucalyptol ʒss	2 00 mls
Pilocarpinæ gr ʒj	0 12 gramme
Ung Hydrarg Oleatis ʒj	30 00 grammes

The ointment A little to be rubbed in twice a day
Alopecia Circumscripta

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM *Yellow Mercuric Oxide* The pharmacopœial ointment—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi*—is used for dressing venereal sores and as an application for enlarged cervical glands, eczema, &c It is an excellent remedy for inflamed eyelids When the ointment is prescribed for the eyes it should be made with moist oxide, the proportion of water being calculated and allowed for By this means an ointment quite free from grit is obtained

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flav gr ʒv 0 25 gramme
 Paraffini Mollis ʒj 30 00 grammes

The ointment *Inflammation of the Eye, &c.*

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flav gr ʒj 0 12 gramme
 Paraffini Liq ʒij 8 00 mls
 Paraffini Mollis ad ʒj to 30 00 grammes

To be applied to the nasal chambers *Rhinitis*

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA *Yellow Wash* is used as an application for venereal sores

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM *Red Mercuric Oxide*
Red Precipitate The ointment—*Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri*—is used as a , , , or inunction over syphilitic nodes enlarged glands and goitre and is of service in obstinate acne whitlow, &c It is not suitable for ophthalmic use, being too gritty

R Ung Hydrargyri Ammoniat ʒj 4 grammes
 Ung Hydrargyri Oxidi Rub ʒij 8
 Ung Lanolini ad ʒj to 30 „

The ointment *Chronic Eczema*

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM *Mercuric Chloride*
Corrosive Sublimate Mercuric chloride is of the greatest value in antiseptic surgery Solutions 1 in 1000 kill anthrax spores in 15 minutes Anthrax bacilli are killed in 1 minute by 1 in 15 000 It may be used in lotions of the strengths specified under Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum and for the same purposes It has the disadvantage of combining with and precipitating albumin This may be overcome by adding 4 or 5 parts of hydrochloric acid to each part of the salt in solution *No solution of a mercurial salt should be used for cleansing surgical instruments* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0 002 to 0 004 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 16 cold water, freely soluble in alcohol ether, and glycerin

Antidotes Emetics stomach syphon, white of egg, plenty of milk, reduced iron or finely sifted iron filings

Incompatibles Reduced iron, sulphurous acid alkalis and alkaline carbonates, albumin, vegetable substances containing tannin

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDE *Solution of*
Mercuric Chloride Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ʒj 30 mls
 Aq Dest ad ʒvi to 400 „

The gargle *Not to be swallowed* *Syphilitic Throat*

R Hydrarg Perchlor gr ij 0 12 gramme
 Calaminæ ʒiij 12 00 grammes
 Zinci Oxidi ʒiij 12 00 grammes
 Glycerini ʒss 2 00 mls
 Aq Rosæ ad ʒvj to 200 00 „

The lotion *An Astringent Lotion for the Face*

R Hydrarg Perchloridi gr ij 0 12 gramme
 Acid Carbolici gr xx 1 20 „
 Ung Zinci ʒj 30 00 grammes

The ointment *Lichen Planus*

R Corrosive Sublimate ½ ounce
 Hydrochloric Acid 1 „
 Soluble Aniline Blue 5 grains
 Water 3 gallons

This is the Local Government Board disinfectant for cholera and may be conveniently employed for disinfecting bedpans, chamber utensils, &c., used by typhoid patients

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ʒss 2 mls
 Liq Sarsæ Co ʒj 4 „
 Aq Dest ad ʒss to 15 „

To be taken three times a day *Syphilis*

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ʒss 2 0 mls
 Potassii Iodidi gr ij 0 2 gramme
 Mucil Acaciæ ʒss 2 0 mls
 Dec Cinchonæ ad ʒss to 15 0 „

Shake the bottle To be taken in a little water twice a day *Syphilitic Arthritis*

R Hydrargyri Perchloridi gr j 0 06 gramme
 Spirit Rosmarini ʒj 4 00 mls
 Acid Acetic Dil ad ʒj to 30 00 „

The application *For destroying pediculi and their ova*

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor	℥ss	2 0 mls
Acid Sulph Aromat	℥xv	1 0 mil
Tincturæ Opii	℥v	0 3 „
Aq Cinnamomi ad	℥j	to 30 mls

Shake the bottle To be taken in a little water twice
day *Diarrhœa*

R Hydrargyri Perchloridi	1 part
Acid Carbolici	5 parts
Tinct Tolutanæ	94 „

The pigment *Ringworm*

SAL ALEMBROTH A double chloride of mercury and ammonium It is a powerful antiseptic, and in the preparation of antiseptic cotton and gauze is preferred to corrosive sublimate, as being less irritating As a solution it is used in the same strength as or perhaps a little stronger than, mercuric iodide or chloride *Sal Alembroth Cotton and Gauze* are tinted blue, and contain 2 per cent of the double salt

HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM *Mercurous Chloride Calomel* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains (0 03 to 0 3 gramme) The most useful purgative and indirect cholagogue in hepatic derangement, it is always safe to give when there is loss of appetite, headache, furred tongue, dyspepsia, and general feeling of heaviness, given at night it should always be followed by a saline purge next morning Finely powdered calomel is used as a stimulating dusting powder to ulcers and many skin diseases and is sometimes blown on to the throat in diphtheria

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA *Black Wash* Used for syphilitic sores and condylomata

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI *Calomel Ointment* Mildly stimulating

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr	$\frac{1}{4}$	0 016 gramme
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For one powder To be taken every hour for six hours and followed next morning by a Seidlitz Powder in a full tumbler of tepid water *The best method of obtaining the physiological effect of calomel in biliousness*

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr	ij	0 12 gramme
Alomi gr	ss	0 03 „
Pil Coloc c Hyoscyam gr	ijj	0 20 „

For one pill To be taken at bedtime
Antibilious and Aperient Pill

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr ʒ	0 06 gramme
Oleo Resin Piperis gr ʒ	0 02 „
Pulv Ipecac gr ss	0 03 „
Pil Rhei Co gr ʒij	0 20 „

For one pill One or two for a dose at night

Mild Aperient

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr ʒ	0 12 gramme
Ext Nucis Vomicae gr ʒ	0 02 „
Quinnæ Sulphatis gr ss	0 03 „
Ext Gentianæ q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken at bedtime, followed in the morning by

Mist Sennæ Co ʒi ss 45 mls

Dyspepsia

HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDUM *Mercury imidosuccinate*
A white powder, soluble 1 in 25 of water Dose, *hypodermically*, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 016 gramme) in 10 mls of water Recommended as an antisyphilitic and alterative It does not precipitate albumen, and is not so irritating as the perchloride or red iodide

HYDRARGYRI SALICYLAS *Mercury Salicylate* Slightly soluble in water Externally it is used as an application to venereal sores Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0 02 gramme)

HYDRARGYRI SUBSULPHAS *Turpeth Mineral* Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme) Given to children in laryngeal diphtheria or croup in the above doses, it is said to produce prompt emesis and expulsion of the membrane from the larynx

HYDRARGYRI TANNAS *Mercurous Tannate* A greenish grey, insoluble powder Used as an antisyphilitic Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 12 gramme) in pill, with or without a small dose of opium

MERCUROL A compound of mercury with yeast nuclein Used as an injection in gonorrhœa in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent normal salt solution

HYDRARGYRI SOZIODOLAS See *Soziodol*

MERLUSAN A mercury albumin compound first produced by Buchta Contains 52 per cent mercury in combination with tyrosin Has been found of great service

in the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhœa. Given in the form of tablets (containing 0.03 gramme) and also employed as urethral injection or bougies. Merlusan is rapidly absorbed and eliminated, and compares favourably in this respect with injection methods.

Merlusan is one of the most useful remedies for gonorrhœa at first as a urethral injection, afterwards in bougies. As a germicide in ophthalmia it is excellent, not being affected by the fluids of the eye.

HYDRASTIS RHIZOMA

Golden Seal

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis canadensis* (Ranunculicæ). Golden seal is a bitter gastric tonic, stimulating the intestinal secretions and the liver. It is a mild uterine hæmostatic. *Externally* it is used in lotions to unhealthy ulcers and chronic inflammation of mucous membranes. As an echolic it is decidedly inferior to ergot.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

of **Extractum Hydrastis**, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme)

Extractum Hydrastis Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

Tinctura Hydrastis, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

HYDRASTIN RESINOID Consists principally of berberine. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme)**. Used as a biliary tonic in the same way as berberine.

HYDRASTINA *Hydrastine*. A white alkaloid obtained from hydrastis. **HYDRASTINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** *Hydrastine Hydrochloride*. **Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)**. It is alterative and antiperiodic. Administered in typhus fever and in uterine hæmorrhage, especially in combination with cotarine hydrochloride.

HYDRASTININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM The hydrochloride of an oxidation product of hydrastine. **Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016 to 0.03 gramme)**. Given as an emmenagogue and uterine hæmostatic. It acts very much quicker than hydrastine.

R. Tincturæ Hydrastis $\overline{3}$ ℥ 4 mls

To be added to half a pint of water and used as an injection.
Gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa

R Ext Hydrastis Liq $\overline{5}$ ss 2 mls
 Ung Zinci $\overline{3}$ j 30 grammes

The ointment *For an unhealthy Ulcer*

R Extract Hydrastis Liq $\overline{5}$ iv 15 mls
 Glycerini Acid Boric $\overline{5}$ iv 15 "
 Mucil Acaciæ $\overline{5}$ iv 15 "
 Aq Rosæ ad $\overline{3}$ viii to 200 "

The lotion *For Cracked Nipples*

This may also be used as a gargle or throat paint in *Follicular Pharyngitis*

R Tinct Hydrastis ℥ss 2 0 mls
 Mucil Acaciæ ℥ss 2 0 mls
 Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij 0 2 mil
 Tinct Opii ℥v 0 3 "
 Aq Chloroformi ad $\overline{3}$ j to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Gastric Catarrh*

R Ext Hydrastis gr ss 0 03 gramme
 Ext Hamamelidis gr j 0 06 "
 Ext Ergotæ gr j 0 06 "
 Ext Cimicifugæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 02 "

For one pill To be taken three times a day *Menorrhagia*

R Hydrastininæ Hydrochlor gr ss 0 03 gramme
 Cotarnin Hydrochlori gr ss 0 03 "
 Sacchari Lactis gr j 0 06 ,

For one pill To be taken at once *Uterine Hæmorrhage*

COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE *Stypticine* Occurs in yellow hygroscopic crystals. It is allied to hydrastinine, and is employed as a hæmostatic and uterine sedative. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015 to 0.03 gramme) in all cases of uterine hæmorrhage. In urgent cases it should be administered hypodermically.

STYPTOL *Cotarninæ Phthalate* Uses as above

HYDROGENII PEROXIDI LIQUOR

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide (10 volumes)

An odourless, colourless, and in dilute solution almost tasteless liquid. Possesses marked antiseptic and disinfectant properties. Is innocuous and does not precipitate

albumen Useful as a spray in sore throat of scarlet fever or diphtheritic sore throat, as a mouth wash and as an application to ulcers, abscesses, &c. *Internally* it is given in whooping cough, atonic dyspepsia, and flatulence.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls), well diluted with plain water.

For lotions, mouth washes and sprays it may be diluted with one or two volumes of water. For discharging ears syringe with weak boric lotion then fill the meatus with solution of hydrogen peroxide diluted with an equal quantity of water. Allow to remain 15 minutes, then remove and dry.

Dioxogen, Oxydol, Pyrozone, Hydrox are some of the names under which solutions of hydrogen peroxide of various strengths are sold.

OZONIC ETHER. An ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxide. *Internally* it has been recommended in diabetes and Bright's disease. **Dose**, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls) well diluted with water. A drachm mixed with an ounce of lard has been suggested for anointing the body in scarlet fever.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIÆ

Henbane Leaves

The flowering tops of *Hyoscyamus niger* (Solanaceæ) are used in both the dried and the fresh states. Henbane resembles belladonna physiologically, but is much less poisonous. It is chiefly used for its narcotic and sedative properties. In pills the extract is added to prevent the griping of purgatives, about 1 grain (0.06 gramme) being the usual dose.

Dose of Extractum Hyoscyami, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme).

Succus Hyoscyami, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

Tinctura Hyoscyami, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

Antidotes As for belladonna.

R Ext Hyoscyami gr ʒj	0.20 gramme
P Camphore gr ij	0.12 gramme

For one pill To be taken at bedtime *Chordee*

R Ext Hyoscyami gr ij	0.12 gramme
Zinci Valerianatis gr ij	0.12 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day

Nerve Sedative

R Sodii Bromidi gr xv	1 gramme
Succi Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 mls
Syr Papaveris ℥j	4 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 "

To be taken at bedtime

Insomnia

R Tinct Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 0 mls
Sodii Benzotris gr x	0 6 gramme
Elix Saccharini ℥v	0 3 ml
Inf Buchi ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every four hours

Cystitis Pyelitis

HYOSCINA *H* An alkaloid identical with scopolamine. It is a mydriatic poison. Used *hypodermically* as a cerebral depressant in acute mania and delirium tremens. It is also given in simple insomnia, chorea, asthma, whooping cough, paralysis agitans, &c. **Dose of Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum**, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 25 to 0 5 milligramme) *Hypodermically* $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 12 to 0 25 milligramme). For the *insane* these doses may be doubled.

Antidotes Emetics, stomach pump, or any of the following *hypodermically*: pilocarpine nitrate $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 03 gramme); muscarine nitrate $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 002 gramme), or caffeine sodio salicylate 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme).

R Hyoscinæ Hydrobrom gr $\frac{1}{100}$	0 50 milligramme
P Sacchar Lact gr ij	0 12 gramme

For one pill To be taken at bedtime

Paralysis Agitans

LIQUOR HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI *Solution of Hyoscine Hydrobromide* 1 in 1000 in sterilised water. For dilating the pupil may be used in this strength or diluted with an equal bulk of water.

HYOSCYAMINA *Hyo cyanine* is the second important alkaloid obtained from henbane and possibly other solanaceous plants. Its action is similar to that of atropine, but more sedative. It is given to quiet the insane, and has been employed in chorea and other convulsive diseases, but it is little used, and does not appear to possess any advantage over hyoscinæ. **Dose of Hyoscyamine Sulphate**, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 25 to 0 5 milligramme).

ICHTHYOL

Ichthyol

A thick, brown liquid of disagreeable odour, containing about 15 per cent of combined sulphur. The compound in general use is *Ammonium Sulpho ichthyolate*. The Sodium, Zinc and Lithium compounds are less frequently used. *Externally* ichthyol is an antiseptic, and finds many applications in skin diseases, it is useful in psoriasis, eczema, erysipelas, acne, and cracked nipples. In gynecological practice it is applied on tampons, in inflamed conditions of the uterus and ovaries, pruritus vulvæ, &c. Injections of 1 to 3 per cent are used in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and cystitis. It is often given *internally* in conjunction with outward application, and appears to be of some service in skin diseases and rheumatism. It also acts as an intestinal antiseptic and good results are recorded from its exhibition in dyspepsia and constipation.

Dose of Ichthyol-Ammonium } 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1
 Ichthyol-Sodium } gramme) in pill or capsule
 Ichthyol-Lithium }

Ichthyol zinc is only employed in lotions for external application.

Solubility Freely soluble in water, glycerin, ether, chloroform, fats and oils.

R. Ichthyol Ammon	$\overline{3j}$	4 grammes
Ung. Lanolini Co	$\overline{3j}$	30

The ointment *Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis*

R. Ichthyol Ammon	$\overline{3j}$	4 grammes
Ung. Chrysarobini	$\overline{3j}$	4
Liq. Carbonis Deterg.	$\overline{3ss}$	2 mils
Ung. Paraffini	$\overline{3j}$	30 grammes

The application *Acne*

R. Ichthyol Ammon	$\overline{3ss}$	2 grammes
Ol. Amygdalæ	$\overline{3iv}$	15 mils
Liq. Calcis	$\overline{3iv}$	15 "

The application *Cracked Nipples*

R. Ichthyol Ammon	$\overline{3j}$	4 grammes
Ung. Acid. Boric	$\overline{3iv}$	15 "
Ung. Paraffini	$\overline{3j}$	30 "

The ointment *Superficial Burns*

R Ichthyol Ammon	℥j	4 grammes
Vernisol	℥j	30 „

The skin varnish A small quantity to be spread thinly over the affected parts and allowed to dry

Acne Rosacea

R Ichthyol Ammon	℥ij	8 grammes
Liq Plumbi Fort	℥j	4 mls
Aq Laurocerasi	℥ij	8 „
Aq Dest ad	℥iv	to 125 „

The lotion

Pruritus Vulvæ

R Ichthyol Ammon	℥iv	15 grammes
Ung Paraffini	℥ij	60 „

The application To be spread thickly on lint and applied to the affected areas

Erysipelas

ICHTHALBIN A combination of ichthyol and albumen Contains 75 per cent of ichthyol, and appears as a nearly odourless and tasteless insoluble brown powder It may be substituted for ammon ichthyol generally, but is probably more suitable for internal administration **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) in powder or cachet**

THIOL A mixture of sulphonated hydrocarbons somewhat similar to ichthyol Is not used *internally* Thiol liquid may be substituted for ichthyol in any of the foregoing *external* preparations

IODIFORMUM

Iodoform

Occurs in yellow crystalline scales or as an amorphous powder possessing a very persistent and disagreeable odour *Externally* it acts as an antiseptic, anodyne and disinfectant It is of the greatest value in the treatment of almost all kinds of sores and wounds, especially tuberculous and syphilitic ulcers The introduction of an iodoform suppository a few minutes before defæcation generally affords relief in anal fissure and hæmorrhoids

Dusting powders for venereal sores and wounds should be made with the powdered crystals, as the amorphous variety clogs the holes of the dredger

Internally iodoform is occasionally given in tertiary syphilis and in the early stage of hepatic cirrhosis Has also been

recommended in gastro intestinal catarrh, as a tænicide, and in muscular rheumatism

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme)

For injections iodoform may be sterilised by 5 per cent carbolic solution or with 10 per cent solution for several days, allowing to stand and decanting

Solubility 1 in 8 absolute ether, 1 in 12 chloroform, 1 in 12 collodion, and about 1 in 60 liquid paraffin and the fixed and volatile oils

Incompatible Calomel

The odour of iodoform is not easy to cover, but several of the most successful mixtures are given below. To remove the odour from the hands they should be thoroughly cleansed with "Ethereal Soap Solution," rinsed, and well rubbed with a soft doughy mixture of linseed meal and freshly ground coffee

R. P. Iodoformi $\overline{3j}$	30.00 grammes
Creolini gr v	0.30 gramme
Ol. Betulæ Pyrolig gr ij	0.15 "
	<i>Aromatic Iodoform</i>

R. P. Iodoformi $\overline{3j}$	30.0 grammes
Coumarini gr v	0.3 gramme
Vanillini gr v	0.3 "
	<i>Aromatic Iodoform</i>

R. P. Iodoformi gr $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{v}$	2 grammes
Collod. Fleu. ad $\overline{3j}$	to 30 mls

The pigment

Venereal Sores and Wound.

R. Iodoform Præcip gr $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{v}$	2.00 grammes
Coumarini gr j	0.36 gramme
Vernisoli $\overline{3j}$ ss	45.00 grammes

The varnish. To be thinly spread over the affected part and allowed to dry. The film may be removed with warm water.

Erysipelas

R. Iodoformi Præcip $\overline{3j}$	4 grammes
Mucil. Tragac $\overline{3j}$ ss	15 mls
Aq. Dest ad $\overline{3j}$	to 30 "

The injection. This requires to be made with great care, and should be strained through fine muslin. A tablespoonful to be mixed with a little tepid water and injected into the bladder.

Cystitis

R Pulv Iodoformi ʒij	8 grammes
P Acid Borici ʒj	4 "
P Amyli ʒvj	24 "

The insufflation *Rhinitis, Ozæna Otorrhœa*

R Iodoformi Præcip gr ʒL	2 5 grammes
Camphor gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Ol Theobiomatis ʒij	12 0 "
Ung Lanolin Co ʒj	30 0 "

A useful dressing for burns scalds, and wounds

R Iodoform Præcip gr v	0 3 gramme
Ol Theobromatis q s	a sufficiency

For one urethral bougie One to be inserted twice a day and retained as long as possible The meatus should be covered with a thick pad of boric wool *Gonorrhœa*

R Iodoform Præcip gr v	0 2 gramme
Ol Theobromatis q s	a sufficiency

For one rectal suppository One to be introduced five minutes before soliciting the bowels

Anal Fissure or Hæmorrhoids

ARISTOL *Dithymol Iodide* A bulky, reddish brown powder containing 46 per cent of iodine Insoluble in water and glycerin, soluble in chloroform, ether, fats, and oils It may be generally substituted for iodoform as a dressing for wounds, &c Useful in the treatment of psoriasis, eczema rhinitis, and ozæna Its only practical advantage over iodoform is its freedom from smell *It decomposes when heated or exposed to light*

DI-IODOFORM *Ethylene Tetraiodide* Said to contain 93 per cent of iodine Occurs in yellow almost odourless crystals It may be substituted as a dusting powder for syphilitic sores It is a very dense powder

EUROPHEN *Isobutyl cresyl iodide* A bulky, yellow, almost inodorous powder containing 27 per cent iodine Insoluble in water and glycerin, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and the fixed and volatile oils Used as substitute for iodoform *Like aristol it is decomposed by light and heat*

IODOFORMIN A white insoluble compound of iodoform and hexamethylenetetramine Possesses but a faint odour, and is recommended as a substitute for iodoform

IODOFORMOGEN *Iodoform Albuminate* A brown yellow, non agglutinative and almost inodorous powder May be used as a dusting powder in place of iodoform but is less powerful

IODOL *Tetra iodo pyrrhol* A bulky, light brown powder of pleasant odour containing 89 per cent of iodine. Almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, collodion, chloroform, and oils. *It is decomposed by light and heat.* An efficient substitute for iodotorm, especially, for dusting venereal sores. In ointments it may be used in strengths up to 10 per cent. **Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme)** in syphilis and scrofula.

LORETIN An insoluble inodorous yellow powder possessing antiseptic properties used as a substitute for iodoform. It is stated to be non toxic.

LOSOPHAN *Tri iodo cresol* In colourless needles of peculiar odour
Contains 80 per cent iodine

NOSOPHEN *Tetra iodo phenolphthalein* A yellow, odourless powder containing 60 per cent iodine. Almost insoluble in alcohol and water, soluble in ether and chloroform. Used as a surgical antiseptic.

ANTINOSIN is the sodium salt of nosophen. Occurs as a bluish green powder freely soluble in water. Used in vesical catarrh in $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution. The same strength may also be used as a gargle as a mouth wash, and for washing out the bladder in cystitis.

EUDOXINE is the bismuth salt of nosophen **Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme),** in cachet, as an intestinal antiseptic in diarrhoea. &c

SANOFORM *W. G. B. In bulky, white, feathery crystals, soluble in ether, and collodion, in water. Recommended as a non poisonous substitute for iodoform. Appears to be little used.*

IODUM

Iodine

Iodine is a powerful antiseptic, disinfectant and parasiticide. Externally it acts as an irritant, staining the skin and causing a sensation of heat and pain. The weaker preparations induce desquamation the superficial cuticle.

peeling off, but if applied too strong vesication and deep inflammation with scarring ensue. The yellow stain may be removed by solution of sodium thiosulphate ("hypo")

Externally it is used as an irritant or counter irritant and general lymphatic stimulant. The tincture is employed as a paint for chilblains, chronic inflammation of the joints, sprains, spongy and receding gums, pleurisy, &c. In glandular enlargements stainless iodine ointment (Idione) is preferred.

Free iodine is rarely administered *internally*, although very small and frequent doses sometimes allay obstinate vomiting.

Tincture of iodine is largely employed for sterilising the skin before operations, and for disinfecting wounds of all kinds. The wound should be thoroughly soaked with the tincture and afterwards packed with gauze (also saturated with tincture) and allowed to remain for two or three days before opening.

It is important that the tincture be freshly prepared, then there is little smarting or pain and no cell destruction.

Dose of Tinctura Iodii Mitis, 2 to 5 minims (0.1 to 0.3 mil), well diluted.

Great care must be taken to distinguish the above from Tinct Iodii Fortis, which is not given internally.

Antidotes. One or two teaspoonfuls of saccharated solution of lime, large draughts of mucilage of starch, starchy foods, emetics, copious draughts of warm milk, morphine subcutaneously.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, oil of turpentine, starch, and tannin.

External Applications

Liquor Iodii Fortis, equivalent to **Linimentum Iodii**, **Unguentum Iodii**, **Idione**

R Ung Iodii ℥j

30 grammes

A small piece to be *gently* rubbed into the glandular enlargement. If supervening pain becomes troublesome, apply at once the following

R Sodii Hyposulph ℥j

4 grammes.

Aq Dest ℥j

4 "

Ung Lanolini ℥vj

24 "

R Iodī gr x	0 6 gramme
Potassii Iodidī gr xxv	2 0 grammes
Glycerin ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Morton's Fluid Inject ʒss to ʒj (2 to 4 mls) according to size of tumour *Spina Bifida*

R Iodī gr xv	1 gramme
Collodii Flexile ad ʒiv	to 15 mls

The pigment Not to be applied over large areas
Ringworm

R Idione ʒj	30 grammes
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To be well rubbed into the knees *Rheumatism*

R Tincturæ Iodī ℥v	1 mil
Glycerini Boracis ʒj	4 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒiv	to 125 „

A teaspoonful to be snuffed up the nostrils frequently
Catarrh

R Tinct Iodī ℥j	0 06 mil
Acid Carbohic Liq ℥j	0 06 „
Glycerin ℥xv	1 00 „
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 4 00 mls

One teaspoonful in a little water every four hours
Typhoid

R Liquor Iodī Fort ℥℥x	4 mls
Acid Carbohic ℥v	1 mil
Glycerin ad ʒij	to 60 mls

A teaspoonful to be mixed with a teacupful of water and used as a gargle every few hours *Chronic Follicular Pharyngitis*

R Tincturæ Iodī ℥j	0 06 mil
Glycerin ʒss	2 00 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 00 „

To be taken every hour
To allay Obstinate Vomiting

TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA, B P C *Decolorised Tincture of Iodine* An almost useless preparation All the iodine exists in combination

IDIONE A stainless non vesicant fatty compound containing 10 per cent of free iodine When rubbed into the skin is rapidly absorbed and specific effect is almost immediately apparent Used in enlarged joints and glands, sciatica, chilblains, sprains, rheumatism, &c

AMYLUM IODATUM *Iodised Starch* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms (2 to 8 mils) Used in cases of syphilis, &c, where metallic iodides are not tolerated Has also been employed as an antiseptic dusting powder, but does not replace iodoform or its congeners

PASTA AMYLI IODAT *Iodised Starch Paste* Strong starch paste with combined iodine Used as an application to syphilitic sores and ulcers Not so good as iodoform or aristol

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM DILUTUM *Diluted Hydriodic Acid* A colourless, aqueous liquid containing 10 per cent by weight of hydrogen iodide with a trace of hypophosphorus acid to preserve it The solution has a tendency to decompose on long keeping, and should not be used unless perfectly colourless It has the properties of iodides, but possesses no advantage over potassium and sodium iodides

Dose, 8 to 30 minims (0.5 to 2 mls)

R Acid Hydriodic Dil ℥℥	0.6 mil
Glycerin ℥ss	2.0 mls
Syr Zingib ℥ss	2.0 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Two tablespoonfuls for a dose

SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDRIODICI *Syrup of Hydriodic Acid* Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.2 to 4 mls) well diluted A mild preparation, of service where potassium iodide disagrees

IODIPIN *Iodinol* An iodine addition product of sesame oil A yellow, oleaginous liquid Dose of the 10 per cent solution, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mls) in the day, in capsule or in mixture Iodipin is very rapidly assimilated, iodine being detected in the urine fifteen minutes after taking Useful in syphilis and scrofula

R Iodipin (10 per cent) ℥ij	8.0 mls
P Acaciæ ℥ss	2.0 grammes
Sp Chlorof ℥℥	0.6 mil
Aq (innam ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Scrofula.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX

Ipecacuanha

The dried root of *Psychotria Ipecacuanha* (Rubiaceæ) In full doses ipecacuanha is a certain emetic, in small doses it is stomachic and cholagogue, an expectorant and mild diaphoretic. Ipecacuanha powder is a specific remedy for dysentery, abscess of the liver, sprue. In bronchial affections ipecacuanha is of great service, causing a watery exudation through the mucous membrane, consequently of the greatest service when secretion is scanty.

Dose of the powder—as an expectorant $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0.016 to 0.12 gramme), as an emetic 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes), in dysentery 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

Dose of Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Liquidum—as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.1 mil) as an emetic, 15 to 20 minims (1 to 1.3 mil).

Acetum Ipecacuanhæ, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls).

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ—as an expectorant 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls), as an emetic 4 to 6 fluid drachms (15 to 22 mls).

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, *Dose & Powder*, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ Aceticus, B.P.C., $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1 to 8 mls).

R Vin Arsimonal $\overline{5}ij$	8 mls
Vin Ipecacuanhæ $\overline{5}ij$	12 "
Aq Menth Pipid $\overline{5}iiss$	to 40 "

The draught To be taken at once *Emetic for Adult*

R Vin Ipecacuanhæ $\mathcal{M}v$	0.6 mil
Tinct Myrrhæ $\mathcal{M}v$	0.3 "
Liq Ammon Acet $\mathcal{M}vss$	2.0 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ad $\overline{5}j$	to 30.0 "

To be taken three times a day

Expectorant and Diaphoretic

R Vin Ipecacuanhæ $\overline{5}ij$	10.00 mls
Oymcl Scillæ $\overline{5}ij$	10.00 mls
Inf Senegæ ad $\overline{5}ij$	to 100.00 "

Ten to 15 drops every quarter of an hour while required
Croupy Cough of Infants

R Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ʒʒ 2 grammes

To be taken at night fifteen minutes after the following draught

Tinct Opn ℥ʒ	0 600 mil
Coca ~ ℥ʒ	0 016 gramme
Aq ~ ℥ʒ	to 30 000 mils

Dysentery and Liver Abscess

In place of this draught the patient may be given 20 grains of chloral. In no case should anything be eaten for two hours before or after the dose. After four nights the ipecacuanha should be gradually reduced.

R Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥ʒ	0 60 mil
Liq Ammon Acet ℥ʒʒ	1 00 "
Ammon Carb gr ʒj	0 12 gramme
Tinct Belladon ℥j	0 06 mil
Sp Chloroformi ℥iv	0 25 "
Aq Anisi ad ℥ij	to 10 00 mils

Two teaspoonfuls every hour for three doses afterwards every four hours *Acute Bronchitis of young Children*

R Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥ij 0 12 mil

To be taken every hour in a little water

To allay Vomiting in Pregnancy

R Pulv Ipecac Co gr x 0 6 gramme

Take at bedtime and follow by hot drink

Diaphoretic in early stage of common Cold; next morning give quinine

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETIN *De emetinised Ipecacuanha* It is stated that the alkaloid free powder acts as well in tropical diseases like dysentery as the ordinary powder, but this is not certain. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

IRIDINUM

Iridin Irisin

A resinoid extractive obtained from *Iris versicolor* (Iridaceæ). It is a cholagogue purgative, and may be given in most affections arising from torpid liver. Being slightly diuretic it is of service in dropsy, and is frequently given in malarial jaundice.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0 2 gramme) in pill

R Iridini gr 1j	• 0 120 gramme
Podophyllini gr 1	0 016 „
Ext Nu s von gr 1	0 020 „
Ol Caryoph gr ss	0 030 „

For one pill Every other night *Biliousness*

R Iridini gr 1j	0 12 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0 03 „
Pil Coloc c Hyosey gr 1j	0 12 „

For one pill At bedtime occasionally, followed next morning by a saline purge *Torpid Liver*

ISPAGHULA

Ispaghula

The dried ripe seeds of *Plantago ovata* (Plantaginaceæ) The principal constituent is mucilage and its action, is used throughout the East as a demulcent drink in place of barley water or linseed tea The crushed seeds are also drunk with water in dysentery and diarrhoea, mixed with hot water they are employed as a poultice

Dose of Decoctum Ispaghulæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

JABORANDI FOLIÆ

Jaborandi Leaves

The dried leaves of *Pilocarpus Myrcophyllus* (Rutaceæ) Jaborandi is a powerful sialagogue and diaphoretic, large doses causing profuse sweating and increased salivary secretion, accompanied by some cardiac depression Is of service in dropsy, renal disease, asthma, diabetes, and to promote the secretion of milk Applied to the scalp it is said to promote the growth of the hair The preparations, more especially the active principle pilocarpine, are strongly antagonistic to belladonna (atropine) and morphine

Dose of Extractum Jaborandi Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 ml)

Tinctura Jaborandi, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS, PILOCARPINÆ HYDRO-CHLORIDUM *Pilocarpine Nitrate and Hydrochloride* The salts of the principal alkaloid of jaborandi Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0 003 to 0 03 gramme) by the mouth or hypodermically Pilocarpine is generally used subcutaneously in

dropsy in emic convulsions, pneumonia &c When given in Bright's disease to promote sweating the patient must be immediately rolled in hot blankets and a hot water bottle applied to the feet (cannot be employed where heart is very weak) Injection of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.03 gramme) most successful antidote in atropine poisoning Dilute lotions or ointments stimulate the growth of the hair A 1 per cent solution is used as a collyrium contracts the pupil

R Tinct Jaborandi ℞xxx	2 0 mls
Ext Multi Liq ℥iv	15 0
Spirit Chloroformi ℞viij	0 5 mil
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

To promote Flow of Milk

R Pilocarpin Nit gr x	0 6 gramme
Quinin Hydrochlor gr x	0 6
Tinct Cantharidin ℥j	30 0 mls
Aq Rosmarini ad ℥iv	to 125 0 „

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair with a soft tooth-brush every day

Alopecia

R Pilocarpin e Nitatis gr iv	0 25 gramme
Spirit Colonicinis ℥j	4 00 mls
Adipis ℥j	30 00 grammes

A piece the size of a bean to be rubbed into the bald patches every day

Alopecia

JALAPA

Jalap

The dried tubercles of *Ipomœa purga* (Convolvulacæ) It is a powerful hydrogogue cathartic, producing copious watery evacuations Frequently causes nausea and griping, and is rarely given alone, never in cases where the mucous membrane is easily inflamed Pulv Jalapæ Co is given in dropsical affections

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 gramme)

of Extractum Jalapæ, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme)

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, 20 to 60 grains (1.3 to 4 grammes)

Tinctura Jalapæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Jalapæ Resinæ Resina, *Jalapin*, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme)

R Pulv Jalapæ gr ij	0 20 gramme
Hydrag Subchlor gr j	0 06
Ol Carvoph ℥ss	0 03 ml

For one pill Two to be taken at bedtime

Obstinate Constipation

R Jalapæ Resinæ gr ij	0 20 gramme
P Syponis gr v	0 30
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ss	0 03
Oleo Resinæ Zingib gr ss	0 03

For two pills To be taken at bedtime

Severe Constipation

R Tinct Jalapæ ℥ij	8 mls
Ext Cascaræ Liq ℥j	4
Syrup Zingib ℥ij	8
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 40

The purgative draught

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xx	1 3 gramme
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For one cachet To be taken at bedtime

In Diopsical Affections or Cerebral Congestion

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xv	1 gramme
Potass Tart Acid gr xxx	2 grammes

The powder

Cathosis of Liver

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xx	1 3 gramme
Tinct Sennæ ℥j	4 0 mls
Potass Tart Acid ℥j	4 0 grammes
Syrup Zingib ℥j	4 0 mls
Aq Ment Pip ad ℥ss	to 40 0

To be taken every other morning

Anasarca

KALADANA *Kalaḍana Phorbilis Nil* The dried seeds of *Ipomœa hedracea* (Convolvulaceæ). Kaladana is the Indian equivalent of Jalap, and its preparations generally take the place of that drug in the East

Dose of Pulv Kaladanæ, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme)

Kaladanæ Resina, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme)

Pulvis Kaladanæ Compositus, 20 to 60 grains (1 5 to 4 grammes)

Tinctura Kaladanæ, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

TURPETHUM *Turpeth* The dried root and stem of *Ipomœa Turpethum* (Convolvulaceæ), a plant used in India and the East in place of Jalap. Turpeth resin behaves like jalapin, but is said to be stronger in action.

Dose of Turpeth, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 grammes)

JAMBUL

Jambul

The seeds of *Eugenia Jambolana* (Myrtaceæ) Are credited with the property of arresting formation of sugar in diabetes. In the East the juice of the fresh bark and leaves is used as an astringent in diarrhœa.

Dose of the powdered leaves 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes) in cachet, gradually increased.

Extractum Jambul Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls.)

R Pulv Jambul gr xv 1·3 grammes

For one cachet To be taken three times a day

Diabetes

R Ext Jambul Liq ʒj 4·0 mls
 Elux Saccharini Mv 0·3 ml
 Inf Auranti Co ad ʒj to 30·0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Diabetes

R Ext Jambul Liq ʒj 4·00 mls
 Codeinæ Phosph gr ss 0·03 gramme
 Glycerin Glycerophosph Co ʒj 4·00 mls
 Inf Gent Co ad ʒj to 30·00 „

To be taken three times a day

Diabetes

JUGLANDINUM

Juglandin

A resinoid extractive obtained from the root bark of *Juglans cinerea* (Juglandaceæ). In properties it is identical with midin, qv.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme) in pill.

SPIRITUS JUGLANDIS A spirit distilled from the leaves or fruits of *Juglans regia*, the walnut, is reputed to be antispasmodic and to be of service in checking sickness of pregnancy. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls.)

R Spirit Juglandis ℥ss	2 00 mls
Vin Ipecac ℥j	0 06 mil
Ext Cocæ Liq ℥xv	1 00
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15 00 mls

To be taken every hour while sickness continues

Vomiting in P. guaray

JUNIPERUS

Juniper

The fruit of *Juniperus communis* (Coniferae) is rarely employed in medicine, but the volatile oil is a powerful renal stimulant and diuretic. Like most essential oils, in small doses it is stomachic and carminative. Combined with oil of turpentine it is of service in hepatic ascites and chronic inflammation of the bladder.

Dose 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mls)
of Spiritus Juniperi, 20 to 60 minims (1 3 to 4 mls)

R Potass Acetatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Potass Iodidi gr ij	0 2 „
Spirit Juniperi ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Spirit Chlorof ℥x	0 6 mil
Inf Uvæ Ursi ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Chronic Bright's Disease

R Tinct Cannabis Ind ℥v	0 3 mil
Caffeinæ Citratis gr ij	0 2 gramme
Spirit Juniperi ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Spirit Chlorof ℥x	0 6 mil
Inf Scoparii ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Hepatic Ascites

KAMALA

Kamala

A red glandular powder obtained from the fruits of *Mallotus philippinensis* (Euphorbiaceæ). Of great repute in the East for expelling tapeworm.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes)

R Kamalegi	℥ss	2 grammes.
Mucil Tm	℥iv	15 mls
Syrup	℥j	4 "
Aq Caryoph ad	℥iss	to 40 "

The draught at bedtime, followed next morning by a brisk
 purge of castor oil or black draught *Tapeworm*

KAOLINUM

Kaolin China Clay

Native white aluminium silicate, thoroughly dried and sifted. An unctuous white, absorbent powder. Used as a dusting powder and for irritable conditions of the skin generally.

Allied substances are

FULLERS' EARTH

TALC or FRENCH CHALK Native white magnesium silicate, unctuous to the touch. A mixture of talc 5 and boric acid 2, is a capital powder for sweaty feet.

CIMOLIA Native white aluminium silicate. This is not so unctuous as the foregoing, and is more suitable for dusting infants or persons with tender skins. It frequently allays itching, especially when made into a thin cream with glycerin and water.

R P Cimoliæ	℥iv	15 grammes
Glycerini	℥ss	2 mls
Liq Carbonis Deterg	℥xv	1 mil
Liq Plumbi Fort	℥ss	2 mls
CremCr Frigid	℥j	30 grammes

CALORIT A highly pure form of kieselguhr with very long fibre. It is impregnated with a substance which, in contact with purulent discharges, liberates nascent oxygen. Specially recommended for poultices, replacing with advantage linseed meal and bread. Calorit may be made into a poultice with hot water or it may be heated on a shovel over a fire and used as a *dry pack*. For bronchitis and similar affections *dry hot packs* are much to be preferred to wet poultices. The *dry pack* retains heat longer than a wet poultice, while the patient does not so readily take a chill when the pack is changed.

KAVÆ RHIZOMA

Kava Rhizome Kava Kava

The dried peeled rhizome of *Piper methysticum* (Piperaceæ)
Used in the Australian Colonies. Resembles pepper in its
local action as a stimulant diuretic in gonorrhœa.

Dose of Extractum Kavæ Liquidum, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls.)

Extractum Kavæ, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

R Potass Citratis gr xv	1.0 gramme
Tinct Buchu ℥ss	1.2 mil
Ext Santal Solub ℥xxx	2.0 mls
Ext Kavæ Liq ℥ss	2.0 "
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30.0 "

To be taken every four hours in a tumbler of water
Stimulant diuretic

KINO

Kino

The dried juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium* (Leguminosæ)
It is astringent, and is used in mouth washes, gargles, diarrhoea mixtures &c. in place of tannic acid.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 gramme)

of Tinctura Kino, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

R Tinct Kino ℥ss	2.0 mls
Tinct Opii ℥v	0.3 mil
Tinct Zingib ℥ss	1.0 "
Mist Cretæ ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls

To be taken every four hours *Diarrhœa*

R Tinct Kino ʒiv	2 mls
Bismuth Oxichloridi gr xv	1 grain
Pulv Cretæ Aromat. c Opio gr xv	1 "
Mucil Acaciæ ʒss	2 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30.0 "

To be taken every four hours *Diarrhœa*

R Tinct Kino ʒiv	15 mls
Tinct Myrrhæ ʒiv	15 "
Glyc Acid Boric ʒj	4 "
Aq Coloniensis ad ʒij	to 60 "

The tincture. Half a teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of
water for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every
morning and night *Spongy Gums*

KOLA

Kola

The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata* (Sterculiaceæ) Contain the alkaloids caffeine and theobromine, and are stimulant, diuretic, and tonic Preparations of kola are frequently of value in relieving headache, and are of service in mitral disease and dropsy As, however, the proportion of alkaloids is variable in the latter cases it is safer to give caffeine or its preparations directly

Dose of **Extractum Kolæ Liquidum**, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 ml)

R. Extract Kolæ Liquid ℥xv	1.0 ml
Phenazoni gr v	0.3 gramme
Syrup Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

To be taken every four hours *Neuralgic Headache*

R. Extract Kolæ Liquid ℥ss	2 mls
Syrup Aurantii ℥ss	2 "

One teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, with a dessert spoonful of citrate of magnesia, while effervescing when required *Hedache*

KRAMERIÆ RADIX

Krameria Root Rhatany Root

The dried root of *Krameria* (Polygalaceæ)
It is astringent, behav. to tannic acid

Dose of **Extractum Krameris**, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Infusum Krameris, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

Tinctura Krameris, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Trochisci Krameris
Trochisci Krameris et Cocainæ } one occasionally

R. Tinct Krameris ℥xxx

2.0 mls

Tinct Opii ℥v

0.3 ml

Mist Cretæ ad ℥j

to 30.0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Diarrhœa

R Potassi Chloratis ʒij	8 grammes
Glycerini ʒiv	15 mls
Inf Krameniæ ad ʒx	to 250 „
The astringent gargle	<i>Relaxed Sore Throat</i>
R Pulv Krameniæ ʒij	8 grammes
Pulv Myrrhæ ʒj	4 „
Pulv Camphoræ ʒj	4 „
Cretæ Præcip ʒij	60 „
The dentifrice Use twice a day	<i>Bleeding Gums</i>

LACTUCARIUM

Lactucarium

The dried juice of *Lactuca virosa* (Compositæ) A mild hypnotic and anodyne It is sometimes prescribed with calomel

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·3 gramme)

R Hydrarg Subchlor gr j	0·06 gramme
Lactucarii gr ij	0·20

For one pill Twice a week at bedtime

LAUROCERASI FOLIÆ

Cherry Laurel Leaves

The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus* (Rosaceæ) The leaves, when bruised and distilled, yield a volatile oil and a small amount of hydrocyanic acid The distilled water, **AQUA LAUROCERASI**, is sometimes added to eye and skin lotions for its sedative action Dose, ʒ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R Pulv Boracis gr iij	0·5 gramme
Aq Laurocerasi ʒiv	15·0 mls
Aq Sambuci ad ʒviij	to 200 0 „

The eye lotion

R Aq Laurocerasi ʒj	4·0 mls
Sodii Bicarb gr xv	1·0 gramme
Spirit Annon Arom ℥ss	1·2 mil
Spirit Armoracæ Co ℥ss	1·2 „
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30·0 mls

To be taken twice a day *Flatulence and Dyspepsia*

R Aq Laurocerasi	℥j	30 mils
Liq Carbonis Deterg	℥℥v	1 mil
Glyc Plumbi Subacet	℥iv	15 mils
Aq Rosæ ad	℥viij	to 200 "

The soothing skin lotion

Sunburn

LAVANDULÆ OLEUM

Oil of Lavender

Oil of lavender (*Lavandula Vera*, Labiatæ) is aromatic and carminative. Added to liniments it is a mild stimulant.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mils)

of Spiritus Lavandulæ, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 mil)

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Tinct Lavand Co	℥ss	2 mils
Spirit Ammon Arom	℥ss	2 "
Spirit Armoraciæ	℥ss	2 "
Inf Aurant Co ad	℥j	to 30 "

To be taken occasionally

Gastric Stimulant

R Zinci Sulphatis gr	℥v	1.3 gramme
Tinct Lavand Co	℥j	4.0 mils
Aq Dest ad	℥x	to 250.0 "

The "Red Lotion"

For Ulcers Raw Surfaces, &c

LEPTANDRINUM

Leptandrin

A resinoid powder obtained from *Leptandra virginica*, Culver's Root (Scrophulariaceæ). It is employed as a cholagogue and alterative.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme)

R Leptandrin gr	j	0.06 gramme
Alum gr	ss	0.03 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr	j	0.06 "

The liver pill To be taken at bedtime twice a week

R Leptandrin gr	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.030 gramme
Juglandin gr	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.030 "
Podophyllin gr	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.016 "
Ext Belladonnæ gr	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.016 "
Ol Menth Pip	℥j	0.060 mil

For one pill At bedtime occasionally

Cholagogue

R Leptandrin gr ss	0 03 gramme
F ert n gr ss	0 03 "
'	0 06 mil

For one pill Every night after dinner *Dyspepsia*

LIMON

Lemon

CORTEX LIMONIS *Lemon Peel* The outer peel of *Citrus medica* var *β limonum* (Ruticæ) The tincture is given as a tonic and flavouring agent Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

OLEUM LIMONIS *Oil of Lemon* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil) Is much stimulant and stomatic Added to ointments in the proportion of 2 or 3 drops to the ounce, it imparts an agreeable perfume

SUCCUS LIMONIS *Lemon Juice* One fluid ounce contains about 35 grains of citric acid and neutralises about 50 grains of potassium bicarbonate 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate or 24 grains of ammonium carbonate Diluted with water it is used to assuage thirst and to form effervescent mixtures Lemon juice in doses of 2 to 4 fluid ounces (60 to 120 mls) daily is of the greatest service in scurvy

SYRUPUS LIMONIS *Lemon Syrup* A pleasantly acidulated syrup in great favour as a flavouring agent in mixtures Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

LINUM

Linseed Flaxseed

The dried ripe seeds of *Linum catharticum* (Linacæ) The crushed seeds *Linum Farina* are used for making poultices—about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb to a pint of boiling water The vessel in which the poultice is mixed should be previously made as hot as possible

As a means of applying warmth and heat for the relief of pain or to accelerate torpid abscesses, &c, linseed poultices are invaluable To prevent their sticking to the skin the enveloping fabric should be smeared with oil

LINSEED TEA *Linseed* a tablespoonful, liquorice root a small piece, sugar two lumps and boiling water half a pint, infused until cold—is a favourite household demulcent. It relieves cough and sore throat, and is a useful drink in irritable bladder.

OLEUM LINI *Linseed Oil* Mixed with an equal volume of lime water forms *Carron Oil*, a favourite application for burns and scalds.

LITHIUM

Lithium

LITHII BENZOAS *Lithium Benzoate* A bulky, white powder freely soluble in water. Given in gout. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) largely diluted.

LITHII BROMIDUM *Lithium Bromide* A granular white powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol. Given in epilepsy, Bright's disease, &c. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) largely diluted.

LITHII CARBONAS *Lithium Carbonate* A white powder, slightly soluble in water, more so in aerated water. It is antacid and diuretic, and a reputed solvent of uric acid, a relatively small quantity being sufficient to form a soluble salt. Of service in gouty and rheumatic affections. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme) in cachet or dissolved in aerated water.

LITHII CITRAS *Lithium Citrate* A white powder, freely soluble in water. May be given in place of the carbonate in gout and rheumatism. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

LITHII GLYCEROPHOSPHAS *Lithium Glycerophosphate* A white powder freely soluble in water. It is a nerve tonic, readily assimilated, and may be given in all gouty affections. Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme).

LITHII GUAIIACAS *Lithium Guaiacate* A compound of guaiacum resin and lithia. Occurs in deep brown flakes. Of use in chronic rheumatism and gout, a small daily dose sometimes wards off attacks of the latter. Dose, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 gramme) in pill.

LITHII HIPPURAS *Lithium Hippurate* A white powder, soluble in water. May be substituted for the benzoate. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

LITHII SALICYLAS *Lithium Salicylate* A white powder very soluble in water. As salicylic acid increases the excretion of uric acid this salt is recommended in all gouty affections.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

THIALION A proprietary mixture said to contain lithium associated with some purgative salt. Recommended in uric acid diathesis. **Dose, one teaspoonful in hot water every morning**

URICEDIN A German specialty, supposed to be a mixture of lithium and other alkaline citrates with sodium sulphate. Occurs in yellowish granules soluble in water. Recommended in gout and rheumatism. **Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes)**

UROPHERIN B Said to be a weak compound of theobromine and lithium benzoate. Diuretic. **Dose 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)** in cachet. *Decomposes on exposure*

UROPHERIN S The corresponding lithium salicylate combination. **Dose, &c, as above**

UROSIN Said to be *Lithium Quinate*. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)** in gout

R Lithii Bromidi gr v	0.6 gramme
Tinct Cannabis Ind ℥ss	0.3 mil
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0.3 "
Syrup Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 mls
Mucil Acaciæ ℥ss	2.0 "
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

To be taken three times a day *Epilepsy*

R Lithii Carbonatis gr xl	2.5 grammes
Aq Rosæ ℥x	250.0 mls

The lotion. Apply on lint and cover with gutta serena tissue. *To relieve Pain of Gouty Inflammation*

R Lithii Carbonatis gr ij	0.2 gramme
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The powder. To be taken in half a tumbler of aerated water three times a day. *Gouty Rheumatism*

R Lithii Citratis gr v	0.3 gramme
P Magnes Boro Cit Co gr xxx	2.0 grammes
Hexamin gr v	0.3 gramme
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

To be taken in half a tumbler of water three times a day. *Uric-Acid Chisel*

R Lithi Guaiacalis gr v	0 3 grammæ
For one pill To be taken twice a day	<i>Gouty Rheumatism</i>
R Lithi Sulcylatis gr x	0 6 grammæ
Bromalini gr v	0 3 „
Tinct Aurantii ʒss	2 0 mls
Syrup Zingiberis ʒss	2 0 „
Aq ad ʒj	to 30 0 „
To be taken twice a day	<i>Rheumatism</i>

LOBELIA

Lobelia

The dried flowering herb of *Lobelia inflata* (Lobeliaceæ) In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing purging vomiting and finally respiratory failure In small doses it is diaphoretic and expectorant Chiefly employed in spasmodic asthma and in other affections of the pulmonary tract attended with dyspnœa

Dose of Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil) In spasmodic asthma larger doses may be given, but must be discontinued immediately nausea occurs, which is usually coincident with relief

R Tinct Lobeliæ Æthereæ ℥xxx	2 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 mls

To be taken every half hour until relieved Stop on the *slightest* feeling of nausea Two or three doses generally suffice

Spasmodic Asthma

R Tinct Lobeliæ Æthereæ ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Aconiti ℥v	0 3 „
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every four hours

Spasmodic Asthma

R Tinct Lobeliæ Æthereæ ℥x	0 6 mil
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0 6 „
Tinct Scillæ ℥x	0 6 „
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 2 grammæ
Inf Senegæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken every four hours

Cardiac Asthma

PULVIS LOBELIÆ COMPOSITUS *Asthma Powder* This is a mixture of lobelia, stramonium, tea, and nitre Half a teaspoonful or so, ignited, allowed to smoulder and the fumes inhaled, frequently affords relief in asthma

LUPULUS

Hop

The catenularia of *Humulus Lupulus* (Cannabaceæ). Preparations of hops are slightly soporific, stomachic, cumminative and tonic. Well brewed ale prepared with malt and hops and now with substitutes taken with meals is often given with the best results to convalescents. A pillow of hops is sometimes used to induce sleep.

Dose of Tinctura Lupuli $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

Extractum Lupuli, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme)

Infusum Lupuli, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls.)

LUPULINUM *Lupulin*. A brownish yellow powder, consisting of the lupulinic glands. It is given in doses of 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme) as a sedative.

R Tinctura Lupuli $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 2 mls.

Spirit Ammon Arom $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 2

Syrup Zingiberis $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 2 "

Aq. Dest. ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *Digestive Stimulant*

R Tinct. Carminativæ $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 0.3 ml.

Soda Bicarb gr. xv 1.0 gramme

Spirit Chloroformi $\overline{\text{ss}}$ 0.6 ml.

Inf. Lupuli ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$ to 30.0 mls.

To be taken three times a day *Carminative and Tonic*

MAGNESIUM

Magnesium

MAGNESII CARBONAS *Magnesium Carbonate*. This appears in two forms, the *light* and the *heavy*. The former is exceedingly bulky. When calcined they yield

MAGNESIA LEVIS and **MAGNESIA PONDEROSA**. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes). Both magnesia and the carbonate are antacid, mildly alkaline, and laxative. Useful in dyspepsia, heartburn, gouty affections and as an aperient for children.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS *Solution of Magnesium Bicarbonate*. May be safely given as an antacid and laxative to young infants.

The most useful and reliable preparation however, is **CREMOR MAGNESIÆ**, *Cream of Magnesia* Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls) This consists of the hydrated oxide suspended in water It does not separate on standing, instantly neutralises acidity, and is a mild and useful laxative It is also of service for brushing the teeth, as it not only acts as a cleansing and whitening agent, but neutralises the acid secretions, and thus prevents incipient decay

Magnesia and especially, Cremor Magnesiae are the first remedies to be given in cases of poisoning by corrosive acids arsenic copper, and mercury salts

R Magnesiae Levis gr ʒv	1 0 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr v	0 3
Syrup Zingiberis ʒj	4 0 mls
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken when required *Dyspepsia and Heartburn*

R Magnesiae Pond gr x	0 60 gramme
Sodii Bicarb gr ʒ	0 60 „
Pulv Rhei gr v	0 30 „
Ol Cami gr j	0 06 „

To be divided into two cachets One or two for a dose
Dyspepsia

R Pulv Rhei gr v	0 300 gramme
Ol Anethi ℥½	0 015 ml
Spirit Chlorof ℥v	0 300 „
Cremor Magnesiae ad ʒiv	to 15 000 mls

One to four teaspoonfuls for a dose according to age
Laxative for young Children

R Tinct Myrrhæ ʒij	8 0 mls
Ol Gaultheriæ ℥ij	0 1 ml
Spirit Chlorof ℥xv	2 0 mls
Cremor Magnesiae ad ʒiv	to 125 0 „

For brushing the teeth night and morning

MAGNESII BORO CITRAS See *Acidum Boricum*

MAGNESII SULPHAS *Magnesium Sulphate Epsom Salt* This is one of the most useful saline purgatives, giving the best results when taken in a warm very dilute solution It is given in constipation, especially when associated with gouty or hepatic affections It is the promptest antidote to poisoning by lead or barium When given in *concentrated* solution it is a useful purge in anasarca and-ascites

Epsom Salt is given in dysentery (evacuant method). It is an important agent in Mist Scræ Co. Dose for repeated doses 15 to 120 grains (1 to 8 grammes), for a single dose 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 15 grammes)

Solubility Soluble in its own weight of cold water

Incompatibles Alkaline carbonates and phosphates

R Magnesi Sulphatis ʒi ss	6 grammes
Magnesi o Levis gr x	1 gramme
℞ Pip ad ʒj	to 30 mls

The salient aperient To be taken every morning before food

R Magnesi Sulphatis ʒi	80 grammes
Acid Sulph Aromat ℞	0.6 mil
Aq Menth Virid ad ʒj	to 300 mls

To be taken every morning before breakfast *Aperient*

R Magnesi Sulphatis gr xxx	2 grammes
P Magnes Boro Cit Co ʒi	4
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 mls

To be taken in half a tumbler of water twice a day
Gouty Affections

R Magnesi Sulphatis gr xxx	2 grammes
Tinct Rhei Co ℞	2 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30

To be taken three times a day *Constipation*

R Magnesi Sulphatis gr x	1.20 gramme
Ferri Sulphatis gr ij	0.40
Acid Sulph Aromat ℞	0.60 mil
Spirit Chloroformi ℞	0.60
Quinina Hydrochlor gr ss	0.03 gramme
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30.00 mls

To be taken twice a day *Anæmia*

R Magnesi Sulphatis Effervescentis ʒiv	120 grammes.
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One or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of tepid water every morning on rising
A mild Aperient, and useful in Gouty Troubles

MAGNESII LACTAS *Magnesium Lactate* May be given in place of the calcium salt Useful as a haemostatic in bleeding gums Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes)

Solubility 1 in 30 of water

MAGNESII SULPHIS *Magnesium Sulphate* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) Used as an internal parasiticide in place of sulphurous acid q.v.

R Magnesium Sulphatis $\overline{\text{Jij}}$ 12 grammes
Aq. Dest. ad $\overline{\text{℥viij}}$ to 200 mls

The gargle To be used three times a day

Ulcerated Sore Throat

MAGNESII PEROXIDUM *Brogen* An insoluble white powder consisting principally of magnesium dioxide It dissolves in acidulated water with liberation of oxygen

MALTUM

Malt Byne

Powdered malt possesses the property of dissolving gelatinised starchy matter This property is due to an enzyme diastase which in neutral or slightly acid solution converts gelatinised starch into dextrin and maltose Preparations of malt are most active at about 135° to 140° F, the activity is destroyed at 212° F or even lower

EXTRACTUM MALTI *Malt Extract* A useful food in debility, wasting diseases and in all cases where the salivary and pancreatic secretions are poor It should be taken in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful *about two hours after food* Although much has been written concerning the diastasic value of malt, it seems probable that the maltose value is the more important, as malt sugar is the final product of digestion of starch, and the form in which it is absorbed into the blood Extract of malt is sold under a variety of fancy names

EXTRACTUM MALTI LIQUIDUM *Liquid Extract of Malt* Is prepared from the former by dilution with a small quantity of alcohol

POWDERED EXTRACT OF MALT appears as a light brown granular powder readily soluble in water, of very pleasant taste and seldom disagrees For very young children it may be sprinkled on bread and milk, porridge, bread, &c For adults it may be taken dry or dissolved in wine or milk Dose, one teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD-LIVER OIL A useful preparation in wasting diseases Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls

DIASTASE OF MALT } These enzymes have the pro-
TAKA-DIASTASE } perty as before described of
 digesting gelatinised starch The dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.3 gramme) with farinaceous foods

GLYCEROPHOSPHATED DIASTASE Granulated extract of malt, combined with calcium phosphate of lime magnesium soda iron and manganese a nervine tonic Dose, a teaspoonful between slices of bread

MANGANESE

Manganese

Manganese salts are less astringent than the corresponding iron salts and have been represented as possessing the same hæmatinic properties This has not been justified by experience, and at the present time manganese is rarely prescribed By some it is supposed to be a useful adjuvant to iron preparations

MANGANESII PEROXIDUM *Manganese Peroxide* Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

MANGANESII HYPOPHOSPHIS *Manganese Hypophosphite* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill or cachet

MANGANESII IODIDUM *Manganese Iodide* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pill Given as a substitute for potassium iodide in syphilis

MANGANESII PEPTONAS *Manganese Peptonate* Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes)

FERRI ET MANGANESII PEPTONAS *Iron and Manganese Peptonate* Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in mixture

Both the latter are given in chlorosis

POTASSII PERMANGANAS *Potassium Permanganate*
 The disinfecting properties of this salt are well known It is not an ideal germicide on account of the readiness with which it parts with its oxygen to the media in which the micro organisms may be flourishing A 1 per cent solution

is of value as a disinfectant and deodorant of drains, bed pans, utensils, &c. but is not suitable for purifying linen and clothing on account of the deep brown stains. Accidental stains may be removed with sodium sulphite or sodium hyposulphite. The solutions are used for dyeing the hair brown. Potassium permanganate in solution (3 or 4 grains for a dose) is an antidote to phosphorus, morphine, muscarine, colchicum and oxalic acid. Internally it is given in anæmia and amenorrhœa, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain in pill three times a day. For gargles and for vaginal injections it may be used 1 grain in an ounce.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pill massed with Laolin ointment.

Incompatibles Sugar, glycerin, alcohol, and other readily oxidisable matters, as vegetable extracts, &c.

For the purification of water, when no other means are at hand, solution of potassium permanganate may be added until a faint permanent red tinge remains, then if a little powdered alum is added, and the water allowed to stand, the oxidisable substances are destroyed, and the finely suspended matter deposits as a brown film.

CALCI PERMANGANAS *Calcium Permanganate* Is rather more powerful as an oxidising agent than the potash salt. It occurs in very deliquescent brown crystals.

ZINCI PERMANGANAS *Zinc Permanganate* Occurs in violet brown very deliquescent crystals. Is astringent and antiseptic. Has been used as an injection in gonorrhœa, 1 grain in 8 fluid ounces of water.

MANNA

Manna

A concrete juice obtained from *Fraxinus Ornus* (Oleaceæ). It has a sweetish taste, and is given to children as a laxative. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

R. Mannæ gr ʒj	4 grammes
Syrup Sennæ ʒij	8 mls
Syrup Tamarind Co ʒij	8 "
Aq. Anethi ad ʒj	to 30 "

A teaspoonful or more according to age

Laxative for young Children

MARRUBIUM

Horjhor rd

Marrubium vulgare (Labiatae) is a bitter tonic and demulcent. It is a frequent ingredient in popular cough remedies.

Dose of Infusum Marrubii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

R Vin Ipecacuanhae ℥viij	0.5 ml
Ext Glycyrrhizae Liq ℥xxx	2.0 mls
Syrup Tolutani ℥xxx	2.0 "
Inf Marrubii ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥	to 30.0 "

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose

Demulcent Cough Mixture

MASTICH

Mastic

A resin obtained from *Pistacia Lentiscus* (Anacardiaceae). Is reputed to be stimulant and diuretic, and is frequently prescribed with aloes, &c, in dinner pills.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

R P Mastich gr j	0.060 gramme
P Ext Aloes Socot gr j	0.060 "
Ext Belladonnae gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "

One pill with dinner each night

MATICÆ FOLLÆ

Matico Leaves

The leaves of *Piper angustifolium* (Piperaceae). Matico is aromatic, stimulant, and astringent. The powder is applied locally to check hæmorrhage. It is used in affection of the genito-urinary tract.

Dose of Pulvis Maticæ, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Infusum Maticæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

Tinctura Maticæ, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinctura Krameria ℥xxx	2 mls
Syrup Papav Alb ℥xxx	2 "
Inf Maticæ ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day

Dianthæ of Tuberculosis

R Ext Maticæ gr ij	0 1 gramme
Copaibæ gr ij	0 2 „
Ol Santal ℥ v	0 3 mil

For one capsule To be taken three times a day
Gonorrhœa

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, OLEUM

Oil of Peppermint

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha piperita* (Labiatæ) It is antiseptic, carminative stomachic, and stimulant, produces a sensation of coldness in the mouth It is a favourite remedy in dyspepsia and flatulence to prevent the griping of purgatives and to cover the taste of less pleasant medicines Owing to the large amount of menthol it contains, peppermint oil has very decided anodyne properties, and is used as a paint in neuralgia

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)
of Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil)

MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, OLEUM

Oil of Spearmint

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha viridis* (Labiatae) Its properties somewhat resemble those of peppermint oil, but it is less agreeable It does not contain any menthol

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)
of Aqua Menthæ Viridis, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

MENTHÆ PULEGII, OLEUM

Oil of Pennyroyal

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha Pulegium* (Labiatae) In its properties it resembles the foregoing, but in addition is reputed to be emmenagogue

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

MENTHOL

Menthol

A crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint. It is antiseptic, deodorant, stimulant, and carminative but is used principally as an external application. When rubbed on the skin or applied in solution it leaves a sensation of cold and induces local anæsthesia. This property makes it a useful application in congestive headache, rheumatism, and neuralgia, especially if superficial nerves are involved. Menthol liquefies when rubbed with camphor, chloral or phenol.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme)

R Menthol	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	30 grammes
Chloral Hydratis	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	8 "
Chloroform	ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 60 mls

The pigment Paint over the affected part every two hours
Superficial Neuralgia

R Menthol	} $\overline{\text{ss}}$ pts eq	equal parts
Chloral Hydratis		
Acid Carbolici		

The application for carious teeth

R Menthol	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	30 grammes
Lin Chloroformi	ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 60 mls

The liniment To be smeared over the affected part and covered lightly with lint
Rheumatism

R Menthol	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	4 grammes
Vernisol	ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30 "

The skin paint Smear over the affected part and allow to dry
To allay Itching in Urticaria

R Menthol	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	4 grammes
Paraffin Liquid	ad $\overline{\text{ss}}$	to 30 mls

Introduce frequently into each nostril with a camel hair pencil *Of service as a paint in Nasal Catarrh and Pruritus*

R Menthol	gr xxx	2 grammes
P Acid Borici	gr xxx	2 "
Bismuth Oxychlorid	gr xxx	2 "
Lycopodium	$\overline{\text{ss}}$	15 "

The snuff To be used frequently *Nasal Catarrh*

R Menthol ℥ij	8 00 grammes
Atropinæ gr ij	0 12 gramme
Aconitinæ gr ij	0 12 "
Chloroform ℥xv	1 00 ml
Colloid Flex ad ℥j	to 30 00 mls

The Part This is from bulk of service in neuralgia and allied affections the action increasing and prolonging the physiological effect

R Menthol gr v	0 3 gramme
Eucalyptol ℥v	0 3 ml
Chloroform ℥xv	1 0 "
Atoleine ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

The spray

Acute Laryngitis

VALIDOL A speciality said to contain menthol valerian etc., it is a syrupy liquid possessing a cool and somewhat bitter taste Put forward as a nerve sedative and carminative Dose, 10 to 15 minims (0 6 to 1 ml) on sugar or in wine

METHYLENE BLUE

Not to be confounded with methyl blue or pyoktannin For medicinal purposes it must be free from zinc chloride a common impurity Has been recommended in malaria, malignant growths neuralgia, rheumatism, gonorrhœa, cystitis, nephritis, &c There does not appear to be much evidence of its value It colours the urine and fæces blue

Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0 06 to 0 25 gramme) in capsule or pill

MEZEREI CORTEX

Mezereor Bark

The dried bark of *Daphne Laureola* or *Daphne Genkium* (Thymelacæ) Externally mezereon bark is rubefacient and vesicant Internally in large doses it is an irritant poison, in small doses it is a gastric stimulant, it is also credited with alterative properties, which probably accounts for its inclusion in the official formula for Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentriatus It is never prescribed alone, and its value in this last combination is exceedingly doubtful

MORPHINA See OPIUM

MORRHUÆ OLEUM

Cod liver Oil

The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the cod *Gadus morhua*, from which the solid fat has been separated at a low temperature

Cod liver oil is a valuable fatty food. It is the most readily absorbed of all fats and when it is not tolerated in the stomach benefit is experienced by rubbing it over the chest. The smell or the dried oil is however unpleasant. It is useful in tuberculous diseases, in rickets, chronic bronchitis and eczema of childhood and in all cases of defective nutrition. As a rule, large doses should not be encouraged even when easily digested, one to two teaspoonfuls twice or three times a day producing the most permanent benefit. It has been noticed that the fat put on during a course of cod liver oil often begins to disappear when the remedy is discontinued, but it certainly increases the resisting power of the individual to infective disease. Cod liver oil and malt extract combines both a fatty and a carbohydrate food.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls) about an hour after food

R. Olei Morrhue ʒj	4 mls
Vin Ferri ʒj	4 "
Lactis ad ʒj	to 30 "

Shake well Take three times a day

R. Olei Morrhue ʒj	2.00 mls
Creosoti ʒj	0.06 ml

For one capsule Two capsules to be taken twice a day
Tuberculosis

R. Olei Morrhue ʒij	8.0 mls
Pulv. Acaciæ ʒss	2.0 grammes
Syrup Aurantii ʒss	2.0 mls
Calcii Hypophosph. gr ij	0.1 gramme
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒss	to 15.0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Rickets

R Olei Morrhuæ ℥iv	120 0 mls
Pancreatin gr v	0 3 gramme
Ovi Vitelli ℥j	30 0 mls
P Tr. Saccharin gr v	0 3 gramme
Syrup Al. ntu ℥iv	15 0 mls
Liq. An. n. n. Co ad ℥viij to	250 0 „

One dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful to be taken three times a day

Deficient Nutrition

R Olei Morrhuæ ℥j	4 mls
P Acaciæ gr xv	1 gramme
Syrup Hypophosph Co ℥ss	2 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day

R Olei Morrhuæ ℥j	4 0 mls
Liq Arsenicalis ℥iij	0 2 mil
Sodu Glyceroph gr ij	0 2 gramme
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	2 0 mls
Pulv Acaciæ gr xv	1 2 gramme
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken in a little water three times a day

R Ol Morrhuæ ℥j	4 mls
Syr Glycerophos Co ℥ss	2 „
P Acaciæ gr xv	1 gramme
Tinct Aurant ℥xv	1 mil
Aq Anethi ad ℥ij	to 8 mls

Two teaspoonfuls three times a day

Rickets

MOSCHUS

Musk

The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the musk deer. Musk is an antispasmodic and diffusible stimulant, acting principally on the heart and nervous system. Its very high price precludes its general use. Benefit attends its employment in extreme weakness, as that following typhoid and other fevers, and as a nerve sedative in spasmodic diseases, as tetanus, hysteria, and epilepsy. It is essential that only pure musk should be used.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme) in pill, capsule, or mixture.

R Moschi gr v	0 3 gramme
Mucil Acaciæ ʒss	2 0 mls
Sp Ætheris ℥ss	1 0 mil
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

To be taken every four hours *Collapse*

R Moschi gr v	0 3 gramme
P Camphoræ gr ij	0 1
Tinct Valer Ammon ℥ss	2 0 mls
Pulv Acaciæ gr ss	2 0 grammes
Syr opii ad ʒss	2 0 mls
Aq Caryoph ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Hysteria*

R Moschi gr v	0 3 gramme
Zinci Valerianatis gr v	0 3
P Asafetidæ gr ij	0 2 „

For one capsule To be taken twice a day *Hysteria*

R Moschi gr v	0 3 gramme
Tinct Castorei ℥ss	2 0 mls
Mucil Acaciæ ʒj	4 0
Syrupi Zingiberis ʒss	2 0 „
Inf Valerianæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken occasionally *Hysteria*

R Tinct Moschi ℥ss	2 0 mls
Tinct Sumbul ℥ss	2 0
Tinct Cannabis Ind ℥v	0 3 mil
Tinct Valer Ammon ℥ss	2 0 mls
Mucil Acaciæ ʒj	4 0
Aq Chloroformi ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken twice a day *Hypochondriasis*

MYRISTICA

Nutmeg

The dried seed, divested of its testa of *Myristica fragrans* (Myristicaceæ). The preparations of nutmeg are aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, and are generally given as flavouring agents. The expressed oil is added to pomades to stimulate the growth of the hair.

Dose of *Oleum Myristicæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)
Spiritus Myristicæ, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil)

MYRRHA

Myrrh

A gum resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Myrrha* and other species (Burseraceæ). It is a stimulant tonic, stomachic, and carminative, especially exciting peristalsis. It is sometimes given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchial affections. Myrrh is a popular emmenagogue especially when combined with iron as in Mist Ferri Co. The tincture is a frequent ingredient in mouth lotions and gargles, while the powder is added to dentifrices for spongy gums.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

or Tinctura Myrrhæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Pil Aloes et Myrrhæ, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

R Pulv Myrrhæ gr iij	0.20 gramme
Aloin gr ss	0.03 „
Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr j	0.06 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Amenorrhœa*

R Pulv Myrrhæ gr iij	0.2 gramme
P Ext Cascaræ gr iij	0.1 „

To be taken every night *Chronic Constipation*

R Apol ℥iij	0.2 mil
Tinct Nucis Vomicae ℥iij	0.2 „
Mist Ferri Co ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

To be taken twice a day *Dysmenorrhœa*

R Pulv Myrrhæ gr v	0.3 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr iij	0.2 „
P Ext Cascaræ gr iij	0.1 „

For one cachet To be taken every other night
Constipation

R Tinct Myrrhæ ℥vj	25.0 mls
Ol Gaultheriæ ℥x	0.6 mil
Tinct Quillaiæ ℥iv	15.0 mls
Tinct Krameriæ ad ℥ij	to 60.0 „

The mouth tincture Half a teaspoonful to be added to a wineglassful of water and used for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning
Spongy Gums

R Pulv Myrrhæ ʒij	8 0 grammes
Pulv Kramerie ʒij	8 0
Pulv Saponis ʒj	4 0
Cretæ Præcip ʒj	30 0
Olei Cuvoph ʒij	0 2 mil

The tooth powder

Spongy and Receding Gums

NAPHTHOL

β Naphthol

β Naphthol is a powerful *external and internal* antiseptic and germicide. It is nearly odorless. A 10 per cent solution in olive oil or lard is effective for scabies and pediculi. It is also a powerful antiseptic in diarrhoea, the early stage of cholera and typhoid. Occasionally it acts successfully as a vermifuge.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0 2 to 0 6 gramme),

Solubility Insoluble in cold water, freely soluble in alcohol ether, chloroform and benzol. 1 in 8 of lard and olive oil, less so in soft paraffin.

R β Naphthol ʒj	4 grammes
Sapon Mollis ʒij	8 "
Adipis Benz ʒij	25 "

The ointment To be thoroughly rubbed in after the affected parts have been scrubbed with soap and hot water.

Scabies

R β Naphthol ʒj	4 grammes
Oli Sassafras ʒij	1 mil
Adipis Benz ʒj	30 grammes

The ointment

Pediculi

R β Naphthol gr v	0 300 gramme
P Opii gr i	0 015 "

For one cachet

Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoea

ALPHOL *α Naphthol Salicylate* Employed as an *internal* antiseptic and as an antirheumatic. Resembles betol, q v. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme) in cachet.

ASAPROL *Abrastol Calcium β Naphthol Sulphonate* A greyish powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol. Introduced as an analgesic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in cachet or mixture.

BENZONAPHTHOL *β Naphthol Benzoate* A whitish powder darkening with age Soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in water It is an *internal* antiseptic Given in diarrhoea dysentery, typhoid fever, &c **Dose**, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet For summer diarrhoea the following combination is useful

R Benzonaphthol gr v	0 30 gramme
Bismuth Salicyl gr v	0 30 "
Pulv Opium gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 02 "

For one cachet

BETOL *Naphthalol β Naphthol Salicylate* An insoluble and almost inodorous, tasteless, white powder Like the *a* derivative *Alphol* it is used *internally* as an antiseptic, also in articular rheumatism, cystitis, &c **Dose**, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

EPICARIN A derivative of β naphthol A pale yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetone On keeping it turns pink Recommended in scabies, pediculi, pityriasis rubra, &c Used in ointment 5 to 10 per cent

HYDRONAPHTHOL A speciality closely resembling β naphthol

MICROCIDINE *Sodium β Naphtholate* A soluble salt of β naphthol 1 in 200 to 1 in 100 recommended as antiseptic lotion

NAPHTHALIN This hydrocarbon when purified for medicinal use is by some preferred to β naphthol It occurs in glistening white plates of persistent odour Soluble in ether fats, and the fixed and volatile oils Employed as an intestinal disinfectant in typhoid, dysentery, &c in diarrhoea A 10 per cent ointment is efficacious in scabies and for destroying pediculi **Dose**, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet

a **NAPHTHOL**, Recommended as being more active than β Naphthol It is however spoken of as being more irritating **Dose**, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme) as an *internal* antiseptic

* **PHENOLPHTHALEIN** *Dihydroxyphthalophenone* A derivative of phthalic acid much used as a purgative Combined with minute doses of strychnine and belladonna is an improvement In doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme)

it is a quick aperient, and so far no ill effects appear to have been noticed. Owing to its insolubility it should only be given in cachets or pills, as compressed tablets often pass through the intestine unchanged. Proprietaries under the names *Purgon*, *Laroin*, *Laxatol*, *Larans*, *Phenolax*, &c, consist principally if not entirely of phenolphthalein.

NITRO GLYCERINUM

Nitro glycerin Glonoin Trinitrin

This explosive compound is a potent medicinal agent. Its action closely resembles that of amyl nitrite but is slower and more persistent. The effects of a medicinal dose usually pass away in from one to two hours. It is chiefly given in angina pectoris, both to ward off and to relieve the attacks. Nitro glycerin is also of service in pulmonary, cardiac, and uræmic dyspnoea.

Dose of *Liquor Trinitrini*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.1 mil.) This must not be diluted with water, but with brandy or other weak spirit.

Incompatibles Water, alkalies, and alkaline carbonates.

TABELLÆ NITRO-GLYCERINI *Nitro glycerin Tablets*

Dose, one or two. Sufferers from angina find them convenient to carry about. Half a tablet immediately before exertion is sufficient to ward off an attack, while one sixth or one fourth of a tablet every three or four hours frequently confers sufficient immunity for gentle exercise to be taken. In the headache of Bright's disease a quarter of a tablet should be tried. In ordinary and neuralgic headache this dose sometimes acts successfully but may aggravate the symptoms.

NUX VOMICA

Nux Vomica

The dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Nuxvomica* (Loganiaceæ). Their medicinal properties depend upon the alkaloids strychnine and brucine the former being by far the more important. Strychnine is a bitter stomachic and carminative, it increases peristalsis and is a valuable adjuvant to aperients, it is a powerful nervous tonic and stimulant. In sudden collapse after chloroformic anæsthesia after shock &c, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain of strychnine sulphate or 1 drop of great value. It is also of service in dyspepsia,

obstinate constipation, paralysis, amaurosis, debility after acute disease, hysteria, chorea, dyspnœa, and other chronic spasmodic affections, and in impotence from nervous exhaustion

Strychnine is a violent poison, comparatively small over doses sometimes exciting spinal convulsions, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain has caused death

Incompatibles Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, iodides, bromides, mercuric chloride, tannic acid

Antidotes Put under chloroform, empty stomach by tube and wash with potassium permanganate solution, 5 grains in half a pint of water, apomorphine hydrochloride $\frac{1}{4}$ grain hypodermically, 20 grains tannic acid in water, draught of potassium bromide 60 grains, chloral hydrate 30 grains, by mouth or rectum, amyl nitrite between spasms, or even hypodermically

Dose of Pulvis Nucis Vomiceæ, 1 to 4 grains (0 06 to 0 25 gramme)

Extractum Nucis Vomiceæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0 015 to 0 06 gramme)

Extractum Nucis Vomiceæ Liquidum, 1 to 3 minims (0 06 to 0 2 mil)

Tinctura Nucis Vomiceæ, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil)

Strychnina and its Salts, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0 001 to 0 004 gramme), *hypodermically* $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 003 to 0 006 gramme)

Liquor Strychninæ Hydrochloridi, 2 to 8 minims (0 1 to 0 5 mil) or *hypodermically* 1 to 4 minims (0 06 to 0 25 mil)

R Extract Nucis Vomiceæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 02 gramme
Aloni gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 03 "
Ext Belladonnæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 02 "
P Ipecac gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 03 "

For one pill To be taken every evening after dinner
Dinner Pill

R Ext Nucis Vomiceæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 020 gramme
Ext Rhei gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 100 "
Ext Aloes Barb gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 060 "
Ol Anthemidis M $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015 mil

For one pill Every night *Constipation*

R Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 gramme
Pil Rhei Co gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 250 "
Pil Hydiarg gr $\frac{1}{11}$	0 100 "

For one pill Two to be taken when required, followed
next morning by a saline draught *Bilious Dyspepsia*

R Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 002 gramme
Ferr Redact gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 100 ,
Acid Arsenosi gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 002 ,
Ext Aloes Soc gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 060 ,
Oleo Resin Capsici gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Strychninæ gr	0 002 gramme
Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 002 ,
Ferr Sulph Exsicc gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 060 ,
Pil Coloc et Hyoscy gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 060 ,

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Nervous Exhaustion*

R Tinct Nucis Vomicae ℥v	0 3 mil
Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥x	0 6
Syrup Aurantii ʒss	2 0 mils
Inf Aurantii ad ʒj	to 30 0 ,

To be taken three times a day *Tonic*

R Liq Strychninæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Bismuth et Ammon Cit gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 1 gramme
Ferr et Quin Cit gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 2 ,
Vin Pepsini ʒss	2 0 mils
Elix Cinchonæ ad ʒiv	to 15 0 ,

To be taken twice a day *Dyspepsia*

R Liq Strychninæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Liq Ferr Perchlor ℥x	0 6
Glycerini ℥xxx	2 0 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒss	to 15 0 ,

To be taken three times a day *Tonic*

R Tinct Nucis Vomicae ℥v	0 3 mil
Ext Damianæ Liq ʒss	2 0 mils
Ferr Pyrophosph gr $\frac{1}{1}$	0 1 gramme
Glycerini ʒss	2 0 mils
Elix Cinchonæ ad ʒiv	to 15 0 ,

To be taken three times a day *Aphrodisiac*

The following preparations contain strychnine, and are frequently prescribed

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA *Easton's Syrup* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of strychnine Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) A powerful and useful tonic

SYRUPUS FERRI BROMIDI CUM STRYCHNINA *Syrup of Bromide of Iron with Strychnine* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of strychnine Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of strychnine Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls) One of the most useful general tonics

FERRI QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS *Citrate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine* In golden scales, containing 1 per cent of strychnine Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme) in mixture

OLIVÆ OLEUM

Olive Oil

The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa* (Oleaceæ) The best olive oil is bland and pleasant to the taste, and as salad oil is used as an article of food In considerable doses it acts as a gentle laxative Alone, or emulsified with starch mucilage, it forms a non irritating enema When warmed it is used to remove the crusts of psoriasis and eczema

Dose The official dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls), but much larger doses are commonly given For constipation 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) may be given, for gall-stone 2 to 8 fluid ounces (60 to 240 mls) in the day, for rectal injection, 2 to 5 fluid ounces (60 to 120 mls)

OLEUM ARACHIS, *Arachis oil*, and **OLEUM SESAMI**, *Sesame oil*, may be used if desired in place of olive oil

OPIUM

Opium

The dried juice obtained from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ) It contains numerous alkaloids, the principal of which are morphine, about 10 per cent,

and codeine, about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Opium is anodyne, soporific, sudorific, a vascular and nervine stimulant. Given in small doses, it induces a sense of drowsiness followed by sound sleep with more or less perspiration. On awakening there is a feeling of headache accompanied by nausea and some tendency to constipation. In an overdose it is a narcotic poison.

Opium is given to relieve pain of almost every kind, in inflammation unaccompanied by dyspnoea, especially of an asthenic type, in typhus, typhoid and smallpox, in nervous diseases (insanity, delirium tremens, tetanus, sciatica and other neuralgic affections), in pneumonia, advanced phthisis, asthma, bronchitic and other coughs, pleurodynia, acute pleurisy, peritonitis, appendicitis, dropsy, erysipelas, colic and spasmodic affections, nervous and hysterical vomiting, cholera, hepatitis, coryza, influenza, gastric catarrh, diarrhoea, dysentery, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, inflammation and irritable states of the kidney, cystitis, painful and irritable bladder, spasmodic stricture, acute orchitis, in calculous disorders arising in the urinary bladder, gall bladder, kidney, and intestines, amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, neuralgia, threatened abortion, hæmorrhages, ear, eye, and throat affections, gout, rheumatism, syphilis, diabetes in surgical cases—mortification, carbuncle, chronic ulceration, strangulated hernia, cancer, &c.

The administration of opium is *contra indicated* in acute inflammation of the sthenic type occurring in plethoric patients, in cerebral affections with suspected vascular congestion, in pulmonary disorders with hard dry cough and scant expectoration or with excessive secretion, in states with suspected venous congestion, in pregnancy, in heart disease.

Children are very susceptible to opium and only minute doses should be given. Habitual opium takers on the other hand, tolerate a very large amount without inconvenience. For curc or the opium habit Sparteine $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015 gramme), four times a day, camphor. Hyoscine is probably more useful.

Incompatibles. Astringents, alkaline carbonates, salts of copper, iron, mercury, lead, and zinc.

Antidotes. Stomach pump or syphon, emetic of zinc sulphate or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically, 5 grains or so of potassium permanganate in half pint of water, strong coffee both by mouth and hypodermically, 1 grain of atropine sulphate hypodermically. Keep patient awake by walking about between attendants, flick baro-

skin with towels, faradic battery, if respirations become very slow, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain strychnine hypodermically Alcohol and ammonia as stimulants Treatment and finally artificial respiration should be continued as long as there is the *slightest* chance of recovery

	Morphine strength
Dose of Pulvis Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme)	10.0 per cent
Extractum Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme)	20.0 per cent
Extractum Opii Liquidum (<i>corresponds to Liquor Opii Sedativus</i>), 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)	1.00 per cent
Tinctura Opii (<i>Laudanum</i>), 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)	1.00 per cent

The official compound preparations of opium are

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme) Contains opium 1 part in 20
Given as a Sudorific and Diuretic, and in Cough

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 gramme) Contains opium 1 part in 8
Given in Diarrhœa

PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 gramme) Contains opium 1 part in 5 It is sometimes convenient to give opium under this title without the patient's knowledge *Given only for the Opium Effect*

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes) Contains opium 1 part in 40
Given in Diarrhœa

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS *Dover's Powder*
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) Contains opium 1 part in 10
Given as a Diaphoretic in Common Cold, &c

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) Contains opium 1 part in 20
Given in Diarrhœa and Dysentery

PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme) Contains opium 1 part in 10, associated with aromatic carminatives
Given in Diarrhœa, Colic, and Intestinal Pain

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA *Paregoric* Dose
30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls) Contains opium 1 part in
240

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA *Scotch Paregoric* Dose,
30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls) Contains opium about 1 part
in 100

SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA Contain 1 grain
(0.06 gramme) of opium in each suppository weighing 15
grains (1 gramme)

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO Contains 7.5 per
cent of opium *Piles*

R Tincturæ Opii ℥℥℥ 2 mls
Tinct Carminativæ ℥℥ 1 ml
Spirit Chloroformi ℥℥℥ 1
Aq Dest ad 3j to 30 mls

The draught *Colic*

R Pulv Opii gr j 0.06 gramme
Pulv Camphoræ gr ij 0.20 "

The pill to be taken at bedtime *Cholice*

R Extracti Opii gr ½ 0.015 gramme
Ext Valerianæ gr j 0.060 "
Mo-ch. gr ij 0.120 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Hysteria*

R Pulv Cretæ Arom gr ℥℥ 1 gramme
Pulv Kino Co gr ℥℥ 1
Aq Cinnam ad 3j to 30 mls

To be taken three times a day while required *Diarrhœa*

R Pulv Opii gr ij 0.12 gramme
Ol Theobromatis gr ℥℥ 1.00 "

To one suppository To be used at bedtime
To produce Sleep in Pain

R Pil Plumbi c Opii gr v 0.3 gramme

One every six hours *Intestinal Hæmorrhage*

R Pulv Opii gr ss 0 03 gramme

For one pill One to be taken three times a day for a month, then twice a day *Diabetes*

R Ext Opii Liquid M℥v 0 3 mil
 Acid Sulph Aromat M℥x 0 6 ,
 Tinct Senegæ ℥ss 2 0 mls
 Inf Cascuillæ ad ℥ss to 15 0 „

To be taken three times a day
Pleuritic Cough when unattended by Irridity

R Pil Saponis Co gr v 0 3 gramme

For one pill Two to be taken for a dose
Renal or Biliary Colic when the Pain is very severe

R Pulv Ipecacuanhæ Co gr viij 0 5 gramme

The powder To be taken at bedtime with a teaspoonful of Mindererus' spirit *At commencement of Common Cold*

R Ext Opii Liq M℥v 1 mil
 Dec Agropyri ad ℥ij to 60 mls

The draught To be taken at night
Cystitis and Pyelitis

R Ext Opii Liq ℥ij 8 0 mls
 Liq Plumbi Fort ℥j 4 0 „
 Cupri Sulphatis gr ij 0 1 gramme
 Aq Dest ad ℥ij to 60 0 mls

The injection To be used three times a day
Gonorrhœa

MORPHINA *Morphine* As previously stated, the chief therapeutic action of opium is due to morphine. The alkaloid is only slightly soluble in water, but all the salts are sufficiently soluble in water or weak alcohol for medicinal purposes. As the general use and therapeutic effects of opium and morphine are almost identical it is unnecessary to repeat them. In cases of dyspepsia, for which it is occasionally given, morphine is less likely to increase discomfort. For hypodermic injection the salts of morphine are used alone or, in cases of heart disease, combined with sufficient atropine to counteract the depressant effect.

Antidotes The same as for opium

The salts in general use are

MORPHINÆ ACETAS

**MORPHINÆ HYDRO-
CHLORIDUM**

MORPHINÆ MECONAS

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS

MORPHINÆ TARTRAS

Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008 to 0.032 gramme)

The corresponding solutions are

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS

**LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYDRO-
CHLORIDI**

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ MECONATIS

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS

These are 1 per cent solutions
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 3.5 mls.)

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ ACETATIS Strength 10 per cent Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 ml.)

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS Strength 5 per cent Dose 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml.)

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ Contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015 gramme), morphine hydrochloride in each

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ COMPOSITA Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml.) See Chloroformum This is a modified Chlorodyne

TROCHISCI MORPHINÆ

**TROCHISCI MORPHINÆ
ET IPECACUANHÆ**

Contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.0018 gramme) of morphine hydrochloride in each

R Liq Morphine Hydrochlor M℥ss 10 mil
Bismuth Carbonatis gr ʒ 60 minims
Tinct Cardam Co M℥ss 20 mls
Aq Menth Pip id ʒj to 300

To be taken three times a day *Purificans et pectoralis*

R Liq Morphinae Acetatis ℥xv	1 0 mil
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0 1
Liq Bismuthi ℥ss	2 0 mls
Spirit Ammon Arom ℥xv	1 0 mil
Vin Pepsini ℥j	4 0 mls
Inf Aulantii Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Dyspepsia

R Liq Morph Hydrochlor ℥x	0 6 mil
Phenazon gr x	0 6 gramme
Tr Chlorof Co ℥xv	1 0 mil
Aq Camph ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa

R Liq Morph Tart ℥xx	1 2 mil
Tinct Belladonnae ℥viij	0 5 „
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iij	0 2 „
Bismuth Salicylatis gr x	0 6 gramme
Aq Chloroformi ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Gastric Catarrh

R Atropinae Sulphatis	1 part
Injectio Morphinae Acet	200 parts

Dose by hypodermic injection, 1 to 3 minims (0 06 to 0 2 mil) As an anodyne in cases where there is much cardiac pain

R Liq Morph Hydroch ℥iv	0 25 mil
Spirit Chloroformi ℥viij	0 50 „
Syrup Tolutani ℥ss	2 00 mls
Syrup Pruni Virg ad ℥j	to 4 00 „

A teaspoonful to be taken when the cough is troublesome

R Liq Morph Hydroch ℥x	0 6 mil
Sodii Bromidi gr x	0 6 gramme
Chloral Hydratis gr v	0 3 „
Sp Chlorof ℥xv	1 0 mil
Tinct Belladonnae ℥v	0 3 „
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken in a little water twice a day

Whooping Cough of Adults

ETHYL MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE *Dionin* Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0 016 to 0 06 gramme) in mixture This salt is freely soluble in water, and was introduced as a substitute for morphia Suggested to be given in morphine habit, and that

it can in time be discontinued May be given in troublesome cough with advantage

R Ethyl morphine Hydrochloride gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 gramme
Syrup Tolutan $\overline{5}$ ss	2 000 mls
Syrup Pruni Virg $\overline{5}$ ss	2 000 „

A teaspoonful to be taken occasionally when cough is troublesome

DIACETYL-MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE *Diamorphenæ Hydrochloridum Acetomorphinum* Usually introduced as *Heroin* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0 006 to 0 01 gramme) Like codeine this salt is of service in cough and chronic bronchitis Combinations with and without tannin hydrate have been put forward under various fanciful names

R Diamorphin Hydroch gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 gramme
Acid Sulph Aromat \overline{ij} v	0 300 mli
Syrup Pruni Virg ad $\overline{5j}$	to 4 000 mls

A teaspoonful occasionally

Cough

R Diamorphin Hydroch gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 003 gramme
Terpin Hydratis gr \overline{ij}	0 200 „
Tinct Pruni Virg \overline{Mxx}	1 200 mil
Glycerinum $\overline{5}$ ss	2 000 mls
Aq Dest ad $\overline{5}$ ss	

A tablespoonful occasionally

Cough

PERONIN *Benzoyl morphine Hydrochloride* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0 008 to 0 03 gramme) in mixture Resembles diacetyl morphine in its therapeutics

PANCREATINUM

Pancreatin

A dried extract containing amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas of the hog. It is capable of dissolving fats converting starch into sugars, and digesting albuminoid foods Under suitable conditions 5 grains should digest a pint of fresh milk in about an hour Although the best effects of pancreatin are obtained by allowing it to act on food before it enters the stomach, very good results attend its exhibition in cases of dyspepsia defective nutrition, &c

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture

LIQUOR PANCREATIS *Pancreatic Solution* Obtained by treating the fresh pancreas of the hog with dilute alcohol. When properly made this is a very active preparation. **Dose,** 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

PEPTONISED MILK To a pint of fresh milk add a quarter of a pint of water and warm to 140° F. Add two teaspoonfuls of *Liquor Pancreatis*, B P, and 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate. Either keep at a temperature of about 135° F for half an hour or stand at the temperature of the room for three hours. Action may be stopped then (or earlier if desired) by just bringing the milk to the boil.

NUTRITIVE ENEMA The yolk of one egg beaten up with with half a teacupful of milk is digested as above, using a similar quantity of *Liquor Pancreatis*.

LIQUOR DIGESTIVUS *Digestive Solution* Made by exhausting the inner coat of the stomach and the fresh pancreas of the pig with diluted alcohol, to which aromatics are added. Of service in defective nutrition, assisting the digestion of both starch and albuminoids. **Dose,** 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

GLYCERINUM PANCREATINI Glycerinated extract of the fresh pancreas of the hog. **Dose,** 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R. <i>Liquor Digestivi</i> ℥j	4 0 mls
<i>Tinct Nucis Vom</i> ℥v	0 3 ml
<i>Liq Bismuthi</i> ℥ss	2 0 mls
<i>Inf Gent Co ad</i> ℥ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day

Dyspepsia

R. <i>Pancreatini</i> gr iij	0 2 gramme
<i>Calcii Lactophosph</i> gr viij	0 5
<i>Sodii Bicarb</i> gr viij	0 5 „

For one cachet To be taken half an hour after each meal

Weak Digestion

PAPAIN

Papain Papayotin

An amorphous extractive obtained from the juice of *Carica Papaya* (Papayaceæ). It contains a proteolytic enzyme which acts in acid or alkaline solution. Useful in weak diges

tion *Test*—It should peptonise milk as quickly as Pankreatin, q.v.

Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme) with meals

GLYCERINUM PAPAIN *Glycerin of Papain* *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls) with meal for enlarged tonsils, fissured tongue &c. removing tattoo marks, but is useless for the purpose

ELIXIR PAPAIN *Papain Elixir* *Dose* same as the preceding

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ

Poppy Capsules

The dried capsules of *Papaveris nigrum* (Papaveraceæ) They contain narcotic principles similar to those of opium, but less powerful and certain. The decoction of poppy capsules is used as an anodyne fomentation to bruises and painful swellings

PARAFFINUM

Paraffin

The various mixtures of members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons are used in medicine as ointment bases. Their chief recommendation lies in the fact that they do not oxidise and become rancid by keeping. The harder paraffins are not readily absorbed by the skin, but the softer and liquid fractions penetrate readily.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE Either the yellow or bleached variety (**PARAFFINUM MOLLE ALBUM**) may be used when a soft dressing is required. When a harder ointment is necessary, **UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI**—a mixture of hard and soft paraffins—may be prescribed.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM *Liquid Paraffin* of varying gravities is known under the names *Glymol*, *Adipsine Oil*, *Paroleine*, *Oleum Declinæ*, *Oleum Iscelinæ*, &c. Liquid paraffin, and especially the variety known as *Atoleine* has come into general use as a laxative. No trace of the hydrocarbon is absorbed by the system, hence it acts purely as a lubricant to the intestinal tract. From a teaspoonful to a dessert-spoonful two or three times daily ensure easy and regular evacuation of the bowels. Liquid paraffin is in fact one of the safest and most satisfactory remedies for habitual constipation. It is entirely without odour and taste, and is

rarely objected to For the fastidious, liquid paraffin flavoured with lemon, raspberry, &c, is always obtainable

ATOLEINE CONFECTION is a solid variety flavoured to taste It is given in the same dose as liquid paraffin, and by many is preferred It may be given in habitual constipation, dyspepsia, piles, &c, with the certainty of doing good Frequent small doses appear to answer better than large doses at bedtime *Atoleine* is also an excellent basis for nasal and laryngeal sprays—Nebulæ Thus

R Menthol gr xx	1 2 gramme
Atoleini ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

For spraying the Nose and Throat

When desired, 1 or 2 per cent of cocaine alkaloid may be added by first dissolving in oleic acid Other medicamentations are Iodine 1 per cent, thymol 1 to 5 per cent, phenol 1 per cent, camphor 1 to 5 per cent

EMULSIO PETROLEI *Petroleum Emulsion* Has been recommended as a substitute for cod liver and other fatty oils Although not assimilated, it seems to do good in cases of cough, and is a mild laxative

R Paraffini Liquid ℥iv	100 0 mls
Pulv Acaciæ ℥j	25 0 grammes
Sodii Hypophosphitis ℥j	3 5 „
Calci Hypophosphitis ℥j	3 5 „
Syrup Auranti ℥j	25 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥viij	to 200 0

A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day

UNGUEMOL A hydrated paraffin ointment basis much superior to ordinary paraffin ointment At the body temperature *unguemol* slowly gives up its combined water, producing a cooling effect very grateful to hot dry skins Keeps well at all temperatures and may be impregnated with any desired medicament *Unguemol* possesses the great advantage over lard that it does not become rancid, and over paraffin ointment that it is perfectly absorbed and is readily washed off with soap and water *Unguemol* alone is purely emollient, as it appears in commerce it is not medicated.

VALSOL and **VASOGEN** These are said to be oxygenated paraffins, and are put forward as bases for ointments and pigments The combinations with iodine, menthol, ichthyol, creolin, creosote, &c, are said to be absorbed with great rapidity

PARALDEHYDUM

Paraldehydye

A colourless liquid crystallising in cold weather. It has a peculiar suffocating odour and warm taste. Given as an anodyne and hypnotic especially in mania and melancholia. It acts quickly generally inducing several hours' refreshing sleep without unpleasant after-effects.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R Paraldehyd $\overline{\text{ʒ}}\text{j}$	± 0 mls
Syrup Aurant $\overline{\text{ʒ}}\text{ss}$	2 0 „
Ext Glycyrrh Liq $\mathfrak{M}\text{℥}\text{v}$	1 2 mil
Aq Dest ad $\overline{\text{ʒ}}\text{ij}$	to 60 0 mls

The draught At bedtime

ELIXIR PARALDEHYDI Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mls)

PAREIRÆ RADIX

Pareira Root

The dried root of *Chondodendron tomentosum* (Menispermaceæ). It is demulcent and diuretic and is used empirically to allay irritation of the genito-urinary tract in pyelitis, cystitis gonorrhœa &c.

Dose of Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

Decoctum Pareiræ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

R Acid Nitric Dil $\mathfrak{M}\text{℥}\text{v}$	0 3 mil
Tinct Hyoscyam $\mathfrak{M}\text{℥}\text{xv}$	1 0 „
Decoct Pareiræ ad $\overline{\text{ʒ}}\text{j}$	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder

R Ammon Benzoatis gr viij	0 5 gramme
Ext Opii Liq $\mathfrak{M}\text{℥}\text{v}$	0 3 mil
Ext Pareiræ Liq $\overline{\text{ʒ}}\text{j}$	4 0 mls
Inf Uvæ Ursi ad $\overline{\text{ʒ}}\text{j}$	to 30 0 „

To be taken every four hours

Pyelitis

PEPSINUM

Pepsin

Most of the pepsin is obtained from the stomach of the hog, it should peptonise 2500 times its weight of freshly coagulated albumen in six hours. Pepsin combined with dilute hydrochloric acid may be given to aid digestion in debilitated states of the system, anæmia, pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic Bright's disease, &c. It is also of service in permanent damage to the coat of the stomach, and in dilated stomach when unaccompanied by bacterial fermentation.

It should be remembered that pepsin is destroyed by alkalis or alkaline carbonates.

Incompatibles, or substances capable of preventing or hindering proteolytic action (if present in any quantity), alkalis, extract of malt, salts of any kind, hexamethylenetetramine.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet
of Glycerin Pepsini, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)
Vinum Pepsini, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mls)
Liquor Pepsini, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mls)

R Glycerin Pepsini ℥j	4.0 mls
Tr Nucis Vom ℥v	0.3 ml
Tr Card Co ℥ss	2.0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

To be taken three times a day

R Pulv Pepsini gr v	0.30 gramme
Calc Lactophosph gr x	0.60 "
Acid Hydrochloric ℥j	0.06 ml

Mix thoroughly For one cachet To be taken with each meal

PEPTONISED BEEF *Gerrard's Process*

Finely Minced Lean Beef	8 ounces
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	2 fluid drachms
Pepsin	1 drachm
Distilled water	1 pint

Mix and digest for three hours at 130° F, neutralise with sodium bicarbonate and strain. It is too bitter and unpleasant to be taken by the mouth, but is useful for medicinal purposes. If desired it may be concentrated on a water bath.

PHENACETINUM

Phenacetin

A tasteless inodorous, and almost insoluble compound obtained by the action of acetic acid on phenacetin. It is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic, it is not so depressing as either acetanilide or phenazone and is less toxic. It is given with success in neuralgia sciatica, migraine, and headache generally. Formerly it was used as an antipyretic, but modern views have led to its disuse for this purpose. It is probably the safest of this class of remedies.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

Owing to its insoluble nature it should never be given in compressed tablets, which may fail to disintegrate.

When cachets are not available it may be given in mixture suspended with mucilage of acacia. In any case it is well to add caffeine to counteract depression.

Antidotes as for Phenazonum (see p. 238)

R. Caffeinæ Citratis gr ʒ	0.06 gramme
Phenacetin gr viij	0.50 "
Mucil. Acaciæ ʒj	4.00 mls
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj	to 30.00 "

For one draught

Migraine or Neuralgia

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PHENACETIN COMPOUND

This is citro-tartrate of soda with phenacetin and caffeine. **Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water while effervescing.** *Efficacious in Headache.*

CITROPHEN A compound of citric acid and para-phenetidin. Freely soluble in water, but possesses bitter taste. Is antipyretic and analgesic. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet.**

LACTOPHENIN A lactic acid compound with phenetidin, sparingly soluble in water. Is antipyretic and analgesic. Is given in migraine and neuralgia. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet.**

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDUM A derivative of phenacetin. Used as an antipyretic and analgesic especially in rheumatism. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.**

SALOCOLL *Phenocoll Salicylate* Specially recommended in rheumatism and said not to cause gastric disturbance
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme) in cachet

PHENAZONUM

Phenazone Analgesine

A compound originally introduced under the protected name of *Antipyrine*. Like phenacetin it is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic. It is employed for its analgesic properties in facial neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatic arthritis, migraine, and headache generally. It possesses hæmostatic properties, and a solution is sometimes used as a spray (2 to 4 per cent) in epistaxis. A lotion of the same strength is also used in acute coryza, but the application causes pain, and should be preceded by spraying with 1 per cent cocaine solution.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme) in mixture or cachet

Solubility Freely soluble in water or in alcohol, but the taste is very unpleasant

Incompatibles Acids, alkalies, preparations of cinchona, syrup of ferrous iodide, spirit of nitrous ether, ferric chloride, or any preparation containing tannin

Antidotes Wrap in hot flannels with hot water bottle to feet, give brandy or inject ether, oxygen inhalations, atropine, strychnine hypodermically if necessary

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PHENAZONE contains 5 grains in each drachm with sodium citro tartrate. Useful in common headache

R Phenazoni gr xv	1·0 gramme
Liq Morph Hyd M℥	0·6 mil
Tinct Castorei M℥xx	1·2 "
Tinct Valeriane R℥xx	1·2 "
Syrup Aurant ℥ss	2·0 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30·0 "

To be taken in a little water every four hours. Send three doses
Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa

FERRIPYRIN A compound of phenazone and ferric chloride. Introduced as a hæmatinic and local astringent, but is little used. Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0·2 to 0·5 gramme)

HYPNAL A compound of phenazone and chloral, sparingly soluble in cold water. It is a rather useful hypnotic and sedative. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet, in much the same cases as indicate the use of opium.

SALIPYRIN *Antipyrine Salicylate* A compound of phenazone and salicylic acid. Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol. Employed as an analgesic and anti-rheumatic, given in both acute and chronic rheumatism. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachet.

PYRAMIDON Derivative of *Pyrazolon*. Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus

Phosphorus in minute doses stimulates the growth of bone, and is given to children in rickets and in cases of ununited fracture. It should be administered very cautiously, treatment commencing with a dose of not more than $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.6 milligramme) for adults, less for children, as some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy.

Phosphorus is also regarded as a nerve stimulant and is given in sexual exhaustion, failure of mental power, &c.

Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain, cautiously increased to $\frac{1}{7}$ grain (0.6 to 3 milligrammes), in pill.

Antidotes Oil of turpentine 30 drops every hour. Murrell advises 3 grains copper sulphate in water every five minutes until patient vomits. Epsom salt as purgative. Dilute solution of potassium permanganate or of hydrogen peroxide may be drunk.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM *Phosphorated Oil* 1 per cent. This solution loses its virtues as most oils, and hence rarely prescribed. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml).

ELIXIR PHOSPHORI, SFC *Elixir of Phosphorus* Contains $\frac{1}{7}$ grain in each drachm. Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls). It deteriorates on keeping.

R. Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0006 gramme
Ferri Sulph. Essicc gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0600 "
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0020 "
Ext. Aloes gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0300 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day

Tonic and Stimulant

R Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{100}$	0 0006 gramme
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{100}$	0 0020
Ext Damianæ gr ij	0 1000
Ferri Glycerophosph gr ij	0 1000

For one pill To be taken twice a day

Aphrodisiac

R Ol Phosphori Recentis Mj	0 06 mil
Ol Morrhuæ 3ss	2 00 mls
Calcii Glycerophosph gr ij	0 10 gramme
Pulv Acriciæ gr xx	1 20 grammes
Spirit Chlorof Mv	0 30 mil
Aq Cinnam ad 3ij	to 10 00 mls

To be taken three times a day

Rickets

AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS or **RED PHOSPHORUS** is a dangerous remedy If absolutely free from white phosphorus, it is probably inert It is not now given internally

ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM is rarely employed *per se*

The hypophosphites of lime iron, and soda are useful nerve tonics and of service in incipient consumption They are considered under the headings of their respective bases The most generally useful preparation is **SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS** *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites B P C* This contains the mixed salts of lime manganese, iron, potassium, quinine, and is one of the most generally useful of tonics, improving both appetite and digestion, and acting as a pick me up to those who are run down through overwork **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 mls)

PHYSOSTIGMATIS SEMINA

Calabar Bean,

The ripe seeds of *Physostigma venenosum* (Leguminosæ) They contain a very powerful alkaloid *physostigmine* (*eserine*) This is a spinal depressant, antitetic and myotic The tincture and extract are occasionally given in chronic constipation and chronic bronchitis **Doses** of $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of eserine salicylate (half a milligramme) given for acute constipation Repeat more than six doses Larger doses induce diarrhoea The salts of the alkaloid are given as antidote to strychnine poisoning and in traumatic tetanus, used also as local applications

in diseases of the eye to produce contraction of the pupil and diminish photophobia. Solutions of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent dropped into the eye produce contraction in five to fifteen minutes. The pupils remain contracted for about twelve hours. When atropine has been used as a dilating agent, physostigmine is sometimes employed to produce contraction so as to permit of ophthalmoscopic examination. It's most general use is to reduce the intra ocular pressure in glaucoma and to break adhesions of the iris.

Antidotes Emetics belladonna chloral strychnine Stimulants potassium permanganate (10 grains in a pint of water)

Dose of Extractum Physostigmatis, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme)

Tinctura Physostigmatis, B.P.C., 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

Physostigmina and its Salts, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 grain (0.6 to 1 milligramme)

Of the salts **PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SULPHAS** is the most commonly used, although it is very deliquescent and does not keep too well in solution. **PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLAS** is somewhat less soluble, but the solution keeps better.

LAMELLÆ PHYSOSTIGMINÆ *Physostigmine Discs*. Each contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of the sulphate. One may be applied to the conjunctiva, instead of using the solution. The discs keep indefinitely.

PICRORRHIZA

Picrorhiza

The dried rhizome of *Picrorhiza Kurooa* (Scrophularinæ). Employed in the East as a bitter tonic in place of Gentian or Calumba.

Dose of Extractum Picrorhizæ Liquidum, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls.)

Tinctura Picrorhizæ, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls.)

PICROTOXINUM

Picrotoxin

A neutral toxic principle obtained from the fruits of *Anamita paniculata* (Menispermaceæ). *Externally* it is a parasiticide, and the ointment is used to kill pediculi. It must not be used where the skin is even slightly abraded, and it is safer to use less poisonous remedies. *Internally*

microtoxin is used empirically to check night sweats of phthisis. It has also been given in epilepsy, paralysis, chorea, and chronic alcoholism, but there is little proof that it does good.

Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0.6 to 2 milligrammes) in pill

Solubility Sparingly soluble in water freely in alcohol

Antidotes Emetics, stomach pump, chloral hydrate, stimulants

PIMENTA

Pimento Allspice

The dried fruits of *Pimenta officinalis* (Myrtaceæ) are commonly used as a spice in culinary operations. They are aromatic and stomachic, and the powder may be added to diarrhoea mixtures.

AQUA PIMENTÆ *Pimento Water* A pleasant aromatic
Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) A wineglassful often affords relief in colicky indigestion

OLEUM PIMENTÆ *Pimento Oil* A powerful antiseptic, aromatic, and carminative, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop may be added to a cathartic pill to prevent griping. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml)

PINI OLEUM

Oil of Siberian Pine or Fir

The oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Abies Siberica* (Coniferæ) has practically the same action as oil of turpentine, but is pleasanter and more refreshing. It is used as a stimulating disinfectant in bronchial affections, and topically in rheumatism.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml) on sugar or in emulsion

OLEUM PINI SYLVESTRIS This should be distilled from the leaves of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, but is probably derived from allied species. It is used for the same purposes as the above.

EXTRACTUM PINI SYLVESTRIS A thick liquid extract of fragrant odour, obtained from the leaves of pine trees. It is readily soluble in water, and when added to a bath—three or four tablespoonfuls to 20 gallons—is used in hydrophobic establishments.

R Ol Pini ꝑiss	75 mls
Camphore gr ꝑiss	6 grammes
Sapon Mollis ꝑiss	10
Aq Dest ad ꝑiv	to 100 mls

The liniment *Rheumatism*

R Ol Pini Mij	0 2 mil
Vin Ipecac Mv	0 3 „
Mist Amygdalæ ad ꝑss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Chronic Bronchitis*

VAPOR PINI

R Ol Pini Mxl	2 5 mls
Magnes Carb Lewis gr xx	1 2 gramme
Aq Dest ad ꝑj	to 30 0 mls

A teaspoonful to a pint of water at 140° F to be inhaled
Chronic Bronchitis and Laryngitis

PIPER NIGRUM

Black Pepper

The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (Piperacæ) Is chiefly used as a condiment *Externally* black pepper is rubefacient and irritant *Internally* it is stimulant and carminative, and is given in hæmorrhoids and other rectal diseases

Dose of Oleo Resina Piperis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0 03 to 0 2 gramme)

Oleum Piperis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

Confectio Piperis, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes)

R Confectionis Sennæ ꝑss	2 grammes
Confectionis Piperis ꝑss	2 „

The confection One teaspoonful every night at bedtime
Hæmorrhoids or Anal Fissure

PIPERINUM *Piperine* An almost tasteless alkaloidal mixture obtained from black pepper, is a mild antipyretic and antiperiodic It is not pungent It has been given in ague, gonorrhœa, hæmorrhoids, &c Dose, 3t o 10 grams (0 2 to 0 6 gramme) in pill

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water

PIPERIDINI TARTRAS *Piperidine Tartrate* Given as a solvent for uric acid Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in chloroform water or cinnamon water

PIPERAZINUM

Piperazine Diethylene diamine

An organic base with alkaline reaction It is a reputed antirheumatic and antiodagmic and was originally given to remove excess of uric acid from the system

Dose, 5 grains (0·3 gramme) three times a day, largely diluted

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PIPERAZINE contains 5 grains of the base in each drachm Dose, one teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water In painful rheumatic affections 1 grain of phenocoll hydrochloride is added to each dose

LYCETOL *Di methyl piperazine Tartrate* Is stated to possess the same properties as piperazine Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme) largely diluted

LYSIDINE, like the foregoing, is also supposed to assist in the elimination of excess of uric acid from the system Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mls) largely diluted

SIDONAL "NEW" Said to consist of quinic anhydride and used for the same purposes as piperazine Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes)

PITUITARY GLAND

Pituitary extract is prepared from the posterior part of the lobe Dose is $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 mil of the 20 per cent extract, corresponding to $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 gramme of fresh material Is given intramuscularly Causes uterine contraction Keeps blood pressure raised for several hours Must be used cautiously and is essentially an emergency remedy

PIX

Tar

Several tars and tarry compounds are used in medicine, the most important being

PIX CARBOVIS *Coal Tar*

PIC LIQUIDA *Stockholm Tar*

OLEUM JUNIPERI PYROLIGNEUM *Oleum Cadinum*
Huile de Cade Juniper Tar Oil

OLEUM BETULÆ PYROLIGNEUM *Oleum Rusci Oil*
of Birch Tar

OLEUM FAGI PYROLIGNEUM *Beech Tar*

COAL TAR Used in the form of a spirituous extract the original preparation *Liquor Carbonis Detergens* (of which *Liquor Carbonis* is an imitation) being probably the most active. It contains all the remedial virtues of the tar in solution and on pouring into water it forms a milky emulsion. For the relief of prurigo, urticaria, and other itching conditions of the skin it may be used in the proportion of about 10 drops to the ounce of water. The lotion should be rubbed on the skin and allowed to dry. In ointments it may be used in the same proportion. *Liquor Carbonis Detergens* when well diluted is also a useful stimulant in chronic eczema and psoriasis, but is not suitable when there is acute inflammation.

WOOD TARS *Juniper, Stockholm and Birch* Like coal tar these are antiseptic and disinfectant, but do not afford the same relief in itching complaints. The inhalation of the vapours has a beneficial action on the respiratory mucous membrane. For most forms of psoriasis and chronic eczema tar or one of its preparations, is perhaps one of the most useful remedies. As some people exhibit idiosyncrasy, applications should not be too strong to commence with.

Internally wood tar is frequently given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchitis, **LIQUOR PICIS AROMATICUS** being especially useful. This is a concentrated solution containing the active principles of Stockholm tar. It mixes readily with water and has been found of service in coughs particularly when combined with diamorphine, codcine, &c

R Liq Carbonis Detergentis	℥j	5 mls
Liq Plumbi Fort	℥j	5 "
Aq Rosæ ad	℥vj	to 200 "

The lotion

Eczema

R Liq Carbonis Detergentis	℥j	4.0 mls
Plumbi Acet gr	xx	1.2 gramme
Paraff Moll Alb	℥j	30.0 grammes

The ointment

Eczema

R Liq Carbonis Detergentis ℥j	4 0 mils
Hydrarg Ammon gr ʒL	2 5 grammes
Ung Hydrarg Nit ℥iss	6 0 "
Paraff Moll Alb ℥iv	120 0 "

The ointment

Eczema

R Liq Carbonis Detergentis ℥j	4 mils
Zinci Oxidi ℥iv	15 grammes
Calamine Præp ℥iv	15 "
Glycerini ℥j	4 "
Liq Calcis ad ℥viij	to 250 mils

The lotion To be applied twice a day

Eczema

R Ung Picis Liq	} āā part æq	equal parts
Ung Hydrarg		
Ammon		
Paraff Moll		

The ointment

Psoriasis

R Liq Carbonis Deterg ℥iss	7 mils
Spirit Coloniensis ℥j	35 "
Aq Dest ad ℥viij	to 250 "

The lotion To be applied freely

Pruritus

R Naphthalin ℥j	4 grammes
Ung Picis Liq ℥j	30 "
Ung Sulphuris ℥j	30 "

The ointment

Scabies

R Liq Picis Aromatici ℥j	4 mils
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To be added to a pint of hot water and the vapour inhaled
for ten minutes several times a day

R Liq Picis Aromatici ℥xx	1 2 mil
Syrup Pruni Virg ℥xxx	2 0 mils
Syrup Codeinæ ℥xxx	2 0 "
Inf Cascariillæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 "

To be taken twice or three times a day

Cough or Chronic Bronchitis

R Ol Juniperi Pyrolig	} āā ℥j	of each 30 grammes
Sapon Mollis		
Spirit Vin Rect		

To be applied every night and washed off every morning
Psoriasis

The following medicated toilet soaps are useful

Stockholm Tar Soap
Birch Tar Soap
Juniper Tar Soap
Birch Tar and Sulphur Soap
Ichthol and Tar Soap

Each contains about 5 per cent active ingredient

CRESOL *Cresol Acid Cresylic Cresol Hydrate* A mixture of isomeric cresols obtained from coal tar. When fresh it is pale straw coloured, but darkens on exposure to light. Cresol enters into the composition of many proprietary disinfectants as cresolin lysol, solveol, trikresol &c. Cresol is employed as an inhalation in whooping cough, bronchitis and other respiratory disorders, the best effects being obtained by vaporising the liquid from a shallow dish by means of a "Cresyl Bell." Perhaps the best apparatus on the market is the "Cresyl Bell," the safety lamp burning quite safely for 24 hours with one filling.

Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 mil)

Solubility 1 in 50 water, freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin and the fixed volatile oils

LIQUOR CRESOLIS SAPONATUS *Solution of Cresol with Soap Compound Cresol Solution* This solution is a useful antiseptic

PATHONE A cresol compound that mixes almost clear with water. Germicidal power about three times that of carbolic acid. One of the most powerful germicides and antiseptics in use, not nearly as toxic as phenol. Solutions are not slippery, an important point for the surgeon, neither do they attack the hands of the operator like carbolic acid. Suitably diluted may be used with advantage for washing out cavities and as a general antiseptic during operations. One per cent solution kills most bacteria and spores in five minutes. Half per cent solutions are fatal to bacteria in ten minutes and to spores in fifteen minutes. Two per cent solutions are almost instantly fatal to all forms of bacterial life. (Tested by either Rideal Walker or Thread Culture methods)

For sterilising surgical instruments, washing out cavities and as a general antiseptic use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent solution. For sterilising infected linen, utensils, bed pans, surgical dressings, &c., use 2 to 3 per cent solutions. For coughs 10 drops to a pint of water. For a full bath use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. For ointments in psoriasis, &c., strengths up to 1 per cent are used, but weaker ointment should be tried first.

CRESYL LIQUID "BELL" A highly purified cresol for use in vaporisers Of great service in whooping cough Does not emit irritating fumes, and the odour is not unpleasant Toxicity about half that of phenol

ANTHRASOL is a pale yellow coloured distillate from coal tar Used in ointments (10 per cent) for skin affections Does not stain linen

CREOLIN *Cyllin* A proprietary germicide Used in lotions 1 in 200, as a douche 1 in 400

IZAL Stated to be prepared with "coke oven oil" A powerful antiseptic, not unpleasant odour Used in lotions 1 in 200 to 1 in 300

LYSOL A proprietary germicide and disinfectant resembling Liq Cresolis Saponatus, q v

NOTE—The foregoing are incompatible with acids

PLUMBUM

Lead

Internally lead acetate is used for its astringent effect in diarrhoea and intestinal hæmorrhage For this purpose it is frequently combined with opium as Pil Plumbi cum Opio In large doses lead salts are poisonous, and the continual absorption of minute quantities produces *chronic* lead poisoning

Externally lead acetate, or solution of the oxyacetate (Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis), is prescribed for both its astringent and its sedative effect On sound skin it has little effect, but when applied to the mucous membrane or to abraded surfaces it is of service Weeping eczema, leucorrhœa, pruritus, ulcerated sores, &c, are generally benefited by lead applications

Antidotes Emetics, stomach syphon, Epsom salt or other harmless sulphate. white of egg, large draughts of milk, stimulants

Incompatibles Sulphuric acid and sulphates, hydrochloric acid and chlorides, phosphoric acid and phosphates, alkalis, iodides, carbonates, astringents, and albuminous preparations, preparations of opium

PLUMBI ACETAS *Lead Acetate Sugar of Lead*

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

of Pilula Plumbi cum Opio, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 gr. mmme)

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS FORTIS *Goulard's Extract* This the *strong* solution is too concentrated for use alone. When diluted with water—*Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilut*—it forms the well known *Goulard's Water*, a favourite astringent lotion.

GLYCERINUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS *Glycerin of Lead Subacetate* This also is too strong for use alone, but when diluted with water ten or twelve times may be used in place of *Goulard's Water*. Mixed with soft white paraffin it forms an astringent ointment.

PLUMBI OLEAS *Lead Oleate* In fine powder is employed for dusting eczematous patches. Mixed with an equal weight of soft paraffin it forms *Kaposi's Diacrylon Ointment*, a useful dressing for old sore burns &c.

PLUMBI STEARAS *Lead Stearate* Is preferred by some to the oleate, especially for use as a dusting powder for abraded surfaces.

PULVIS PLUMBI STEARATIS COMPOSITUS *Compound Lead Stearate Powder* A mixture of the stearates and silicates of lead and zinc associated with balsem of Peru. Is mildly astringent and antiseptic. It may be advantageously employed for chafes, abrasions, patches of eczema, perspiring axillæ &c.

PLUMBI IODIDUM *Lead Iodide* Is occasionally employed as an ointment for glandular and arthritic swellings.

R Pil Plumbi c Opio gr 1v	0.250 gramme
Oleo Resin Zingiberis gr ½	0.015

For one pill To be taken twice a day

See Recipe

R Ext Belladonnæ Virid ʒj	4 grammes
Ung Plumbi Acetatis ʒj	30 "

The ointment

Fissure of Anus

R Liquor Plumbi Fort ʒss	2.0 mil
Ol Amygdalæ ʒj	30.0 "
Liq Calcis ʒj	30.0 "
Ol Caryophylli Mij	0.2 mil

This forms a cooling application which is grateful to burns, irritated and inflamed surfaces.

R Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0 030 ,
Pil Coloc c Hyoscy gr $\frac{1}{12}$	0 200 ,
Oleo Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015 ,,

For one pill To be taken at bedtime *Biliousness*

R Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 gramme
Aloini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,,
Ext Belladonnæ gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,,
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,,
Oleo Resin Piperis gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 015 ,,

For one pill To be taken twice a week at bedtime

R Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 gramme
Euonymi gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,,
Iridini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 ,,
Ol Menth Pip gr ss	0 030 ,,

For one pill To be taken when required
Bilious Dyspepsia

PODOPHYLLI INDICI RHIZOMA

Indian Podophyllum Rhizome

The dried rhizome and roots of *Podophyllum Emodi* (Berberidaceæ) collected in Northern India. The plant yields a *Podophyllin* which is more powerful than that obtained from American *Podophyllum*, although the pharmacopœial doses are identical $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0 01 to 0 04 gramme)

POTASSIUM

Potassium

POTASSA CAUSTICA *Potassium Hydroxide Caustic Potash* Solid potash is a powerful caustic, destroying the tissue with which it comes into contact. When thus used, or when used in strong solution, it causes great pain, and care must be taken to localise the action by smearing the sound skin with a thick layer of paraffin ointment. *Very dilute* solutions are sometimes used to remove fatty matter and to cleanse the skin before operations.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ *Solution of Potash* Is given occasionally as an antacid and sedative, but is apt to irritate the stomach. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mls) largely diluted.

POTASSA SULPHURATA *Sulphurated Potash Liver of Sulphur* An irritant and parasiticide. It is employed to make sulphur baths for the treatment of chronic eczema and psoriasis when the disease is very widespread, also for chronic rheumatic arthritis. As sulphurated potash is strongly alkaline, the bath should not contain more than 15 to 30 grains per gallon of warm water, in which the patient may remain from ten minutes to half an hour.

Acne rosacea, ringworm, and scabies are treated with an ointment containing 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) of sulphurated potash to an ounce (30 grammes) of lard.

POTASSII ACETAS	<i>Potassium Acetate</i>	} Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes)
POTASSII CITRAS	<i>Potassium Citrate</i>	

Solubility Freely soluble in water.

The therapeutic effects of these salts are practically identical. Both act as diuretics and diaphoretics, hence are administered as cooling salines in fevers. In the system they are converted into carbonates, are given in gouty affections, and to prevent puerperal eclampsia.

POTASSII BICARBONAS *Potassium Bicarbonate* Is mildly alkaline. It is administered in dyspepsia and gouty affections, but in the treatment of the latter it is inferior to the citrate and acetate. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes). It is freely soluble in water.

POTASSII BROMIDUM *Potassium Bromide* Is considered to be the most efficient of the bromides and more reliance is placed upon it for the treatment of nervous diseases than upon any other drug. It is hypnotic, depressing the nervous system. It is given in epilepsy, in somnia, mania, chronic hysteria, asthma, whooping cough, dysmenorrhœa, and as an anaphrodisiac. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) or more. In epilepsy it is necessary to give a daily dose of 40 grains—30 grains twice daily—and regular administration should be continued for at least two years after the last attack, and another year spent in gradually diminishing the dose (Gowers). In mental diseases, Savage recommends large doses—40 to 60 grains—night and morning. In insanity of the maniacal type bromides are generally combined with chloral. Prolonged use of bromides may induce *bromism* accompanied by an acneiform rash, when the administration of the drug must be stopped. It is freely soluble in water.

POTASSII CHLORAS *Potassium Chlorate* In the presence of putrefying matter (septic tissue) potassium chlorate is decomposed the liberated oxygen acting as a disinfectant and antiseptic. This action does not however, take place under normal conditions and the drug when taken *internally* is excreted unchanged. Large doses are toxic but in medicinal doses it is used for stomatitis tonsillitis pharyngitis and other affections of the mouth. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)**. It is soluble 1 in 16 of water.

POTASSII IODIDUM *Potassium Iodide* The most commonly used iodide. Formerly iodine *per se* was given *internally* but as the potassium salt is much less irritant it is now always substituted. In syphilis, particularly the tertiary stage its value is undoubted and in all skin affections of *venereal* origin it should be tried. Chronic rheumatoid arthritis gonorrhoeal rheumatism, bronchitis asthmas, scrofulous affections of the skin &c, are frequently benefited by continued treatment. Potassium iodide is specific for actinomycosis and should always be given. Very large doses 20 to 30 grains, three or four times a day, are necessary. B. M. J. mentions case where 240 grains in a day were given. In cases where the depressing effect is objectionable the sodium or ammonium salts may be substituted. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)** or more. If *iodism* occurs the patient should be warned to communicate with the prescriber. It may be relieved by large doses of sodium bicarbonate, belladonna tincture may be given, stimulants, plenty of milk and nourishing food. Freely soluble in water and glycerin.

Incompatibles Spirit of nitrous ether, bismuth subnitrate chloral hydrate calomel, silver nitrate, metallic salts and acids, potassium chlorate.

POTASSII NITRAS *Potassium Nitrate Nitre Saltpetre* In large doses depresses the heart. In small medicinal doses it acts as a mild diuretic and diaphoretic, but is now little used for these purposes, being superseded by the citrate and acetate. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)**. Asthmatic subjects sometimes find relief from inhaling the fumes of smouldering *nitre paper*. See also **Pulv. Lobeliae Co.**

POTASSII NITRIS *Potassium Nitrite* **Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme)**. Action and uses as sodium nitrite, *q. v.*

POTASSII PERMANGANAS *See Manganeseum*

POTASSII SULPHAS *Potassium Sulphate* A saline laxative and mild hepatic stimulant. When *properly diluted* and in doses of about 30 grains (2 grammes) it produces easy watery stools unattended by griping. Concentrated solutions are irritant. It may be given as a saline purge in dyspepsia, torpid liver, dropsy, &c. Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes).

Solubility 1 in 10 of water

POTASSII TARTRAS *Potassium Tartrate*

POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDUS *Potassium Acid Tartrate*
Cream of Tartar The therapeutical effect of these salts is identical. In full doses they act as purgatives, producing copious watery evacuations without griping. They also act as diuretics, the urine being rendered alkaline. Cream of tartar is a favourite household remedy. Dose of either salt, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes) or more.

R Potassii Tartratis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Potassii Phosphat gr v	0 3 „
Potassii Chloridi gr v	0 3 „
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 4 0 mls

A teaspoonful to be added to a tumbler of water and drunk as a beverage with each meal. *Dyspepsia with Acidity*

R Potassii Citratis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 3 mil
Spirit Æther Nit ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Aq Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day *Diuretic in Dropsy*

R Potassii Citratis gr xx	1 2 gramme
Spirit Æther Nit ℥xx	1 2 mil
Syrup Tolutani ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken every four hours *A simple Diaphoretic*

R Potassii Acetatis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Copaibæ ℥x	0 6 mil
Spirit Juniperi ℥x	0 6
Mucil Acaciæ ℥j	4 0 mls
Aq Caryoph ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Gonorrhœa*

- R Potassii Acetatis gr xxx 2 0 grammes
 Herminum gr viij 0 5 gramme
 Syrupi ʒss 2 0 mls
 Aq Dest ad ʒj to 30 0 ,
 To be taken three times a day *Uric Acid Gravel*
- R Potassii Bicarbonatis gr xv 1 gramme
 Magnesi Calc Leviss gr xv 1 ,,
 Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj to 30 mls
 To be taken when required *Dyspepsia and Heartburn*
- R Potassii Bromidi gr xx 1 2 gramme
 Ammonii Bromidi gr x 0 7 ,,
 Potassii Iodidi gr iij 0 2 ,,
 Tr Nucis Vom Mij 0 2 mil
 Syr Zingib Mx 1 2 ,
 Aq ad ʒj to 30 0 mls
 To be taken twice daily *Epilepsy*
- R Potassii Bromidi ʒj 4 0 grammes
 Chloral Hydrat gr xx 1 2 gramme
 Aq Chlorof ad ʒj to 30 0 mls
 The draught At night *Mania*
- R Potassii Bromidi gr ij 0 1 gramme
 Syrup Papav Alb Mv 0 3 mil
 Aq Anethi ad ʒj to 4 0 mls
 A teaspoonful to be given at night
For Infants when Teething
- R Potassii Bromidi gr xx 1 2 gramme
 Tinct Hyoscyami Mxv 1 0 mil
 Syrup Auranti ʒj 4 0 mls
 Aq Dest ad ʒj to 30 0 ,,
 The draught At bedtime *Insomnia*
- R Potassii Bromidi gr xv 1 0 gramme
 Ammonii Phosphatis gr x 0 6 ,,
 Tinct Gentiane Co Mxv 1 0 mil
 Aq Caryophylli ad ʒss to 15 0 mls
 To be taken in a little water twice a day *Dysuria*
- R Potassii Bromidi
 Sodii Bromidi
 Strontii Bromidi āā gr x of each 0 6 gramme
 Syrup Glycerophosph Co ʒj 4 0 mls
 Aq Chlorof ad ʒj to 30 0 ,,
 To be taken twice a day *Epilepsy*

R Potassii Bromidi gr xxx	2 grammes
Sp Ammon Aromat ℥xxx	2 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 „

The draught To be taken at once and repeated in four hours if not relieved *Migraine*

R Potassii Chloratis ℥iss	6 grammes
Dec Cinchonæ ad ℥vii	to 250 mls

One tablespoonful to be used for gargling the mouth three times a day, followed by a dose of () which is to be swallowed *Stomatitis*

R Potassii Chloratis ℥iss	6 grammes
Glycerin Boracis ℥iv	15 mls
Aq Rosæ ad ℥vii	to 250 „

The gargle To be used frequently *Sore Throat*
May be also used as a *Mouth Wash in Salvation*

R Potassii Chloratis ℥ij	8 grammes
Syrup Mori ℥iv	15 mls
Inf Rosæ Acid ad ℥vii	to 250 „

The gargle *Relaxed Sore Throat*

R Potassii Chloratis ℥j	4 0 grammes
Acid Hydrochlorici ℥v	0 3 mil

Warm gently in a corked bottle until evolution of chlorine ceases and add—

Aq Dest q s ad ℥vii	to 250 mls
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The chlorine gargle *Ulcerated Sore Throat*

R Potassii Iodidi gr v	0 3 gramme
Tinct Cinchonæ ℥j	4 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Syphilis*

R Potassii Iodidi gr ij	0 2 gramme
Potassii Bicarb gr x	0 6 „
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥vii	0 5 mil
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	2 0 mls
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Asthma*

R Potassii Iodidi gr x	0 6 gramme
Liq Hydrag Pichlor ʒss	2 0 mls
Spirit Chloroformi ℥ss	0 6 mil
Inf Auranti Co ad ʒss	to 15 0 mls

To be taken twice a day *Tertiary Syphilis*

R Potassii Iodidi gr ij	0 2 gramme
Magnes Sulphatis gr xss	2 0 grammes
Potassii Bicarb gr xv	1 0 gramme
Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥ss	1 0 mil
Inf Aurant ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

To be taken twice a day *Gonorrhœal Rheumatism*

R Potassii Iodidi gr v	0 3 gramme
Potassii Citratis gr x	1 0
Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥ss	1 0 mls
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Leucorrhœa*

R Potassii Iodidi gr ij	0 1 gramme
Tinct Cinchonæ ℥ss	1 0 mil
Syrup Sarsæ Co ʒss	2 0 mls
Inf Cascariæ ad ʒij	to 8 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Erysipelas of the Glans*

R Potassii Iodidi gr v	0 3 gramme
Sodii Sulphatis ʒj	4 0 grammes
Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥ss	1 0 mil
Spirit Cinchonæ ℥ss	0 6
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Chronic Latent Poisoning*

R Potassii Iodidi gr xv	1 gramme
Potassii Bromidi gr xv	1 „
Syrup Auranti ʒj	4 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day with a wineglassful of water on an empty stomach *Cerebro spinal Meningitis*

R Potassii Iodidi gr v	0 3 gramme
Potassii Bromidi gr x	0 6 „
Ammonii Chloridi gr x	0 6 „
Syrup Sarsæ ʒj	4 0 mls
Aq Caryoph ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Leucorrhœa*

R Potassii Iodidi gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ʒss	2 0 mils
Liq Sarsæ Co ʒss	2 0 „
Tinct Cinchonæ Co ʒss	2 0 „
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken twice a day *Syphilis*

R Potassii Nitratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Potassii Bicarb gr xv	1 0 „
Decoct Hordei ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day *Gonorrhœa*

R Potassii Sulphatis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Acid Sulph Arom ℥v	0 3 mil
Aq Ment Pip ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils

To be taken in a tumbler of tepid water on rising

R Potassii Tartratis gr XL	2 5 grammes
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The powder To be taken in a tumbler of tepid water
every morning on rising *Saline Purgative*

R Potassii Tartratis Acid ʒj	30 grammes
Pulv Glycyrrhizæ Co ʒij	90

A teaspoonful to be taken at bedtime *Laxative*

R Potassii Tartaratis Acid gr xxx	2 grammes
Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xxx	2 „
Syrup Zingib q s	a sufficiency

The electuary A small teaspoonful occasionally

R Potassii Tartratis gr xxx	2 grammes
Conf Sennæ gr xxx	2 „
Mel Purif q s	a sufficiency

A teaspoonful or more^a at bedtime when required

R Potassii Tartratis Acid gr xx	1 2 gramme
Mannæ gr xx	1 2 „
Mel Puif ʒj	4 0 grammes
Aq Dest ad ʒiv	to 15 0 mils

A teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful occasionally at night
Laxative for young Children

PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ CORTIX

Virginian Prune or Wild Cherry Bark

The bark of *Prunus serotina* (Rosaceæ). The crushed bark when treated with water yields an essential oil and a trace of hydrocyanic acid. The syrup in addition to being palatable, is a useful addition to cough mixtures.

Dose of Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ, ʒ to 1 fluid drachm
(2 to 4 mls)

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ, ʒ to 1 fluid drachm
(2 to 4 mls)

R Acetomorph Hyalochlor gr	1	0.002 gramme
Syrup Pruni Virg	ʒss	2.000 mls
Vin Ipecac Fluij		0.500 ml
Syrup Tolu	ʒss	2.000 mls
Aq. Dest ad	ʒij	to 8.000

A dessertspoonful when the cough is troublesome

Dry Hacking Cough

R Syrup Pruni Virg	ʒss	2 mls
Glycerin Acetomorph Co	ʒss	2 „

A teaspoonful when cough is troublesome

PULSATILLA

Pulsatilla

The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *A. patensis* (Ranunculaceæ). In large doses pulsatilla is a gastro intestinal irritant. In medicinal doses it has been given as a sedative in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epididymitis, &c. It is also recommended as an antispasmodic in convulsive cough and chronic affections of the air passages.

Dose of Tinctura Pulsatillæ, B.P.C., 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml). In amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa one drop every hour taken the day preceeding the expected periods is beneficial.

ANEMONIN This principle is insoluble in cold water and alcohol. It may be used for all the purposes of pulsatilla, but does not represent the activity of the tincture. Dose, ½ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme) in powder diluted with milk sugar.

PYRETHRI RADIX

Pellitory Root

The dried root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* (Compositæ) It is a powerful sialagogue, producing when chewed a tingling sensation in the mouth and some numbness. The tincture, combined with an equal volume of tincture of iodine, is sometimes used to allay toothache. It is a favourite ingredient in mouth washes and dentifrices.

R Tinct Pyrethri ℥iv	15 0 mls
Saponin gr x	0 6 gramme
Spirit Menth Pip ℥ij	8 0 mls
Ol Gaultheriæ ℥x	0 6 ml
Tinct Myrrhæ ℥iv	15 0 mls
Spirit Rect ad ℥ij	to 60 0 „

The mouth wash. To be sprinkled on a moistened tooth brush and used for brushing the teeth night and morning.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM The powdered unexpanded flowers constitute "insect powder." The following is an excellent application, painted on the skin to drive away flies, midges, &c

Ol Eucalypti ℥xxx	2 mls
Menthol gr xxx	2 grammes
Camphor gr xxx	2 „
Tinct Pyrethri Rosei ad ℥ij	to 60 mls

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM

Quassia

The wood of *Picræna excelsa* (Simarubaceæ) It is a pure bitter tonic, and as it is free from tannin its preparations are not blackened by the persalts of iron. It is given in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and debility after fevers, &c. The infusion acts as a poison to insects and the lower forms of animal life, injected per rectum (5 to 10 fluid ounces) destroys threadworm.

Dose of Infusum Quassiæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)
Tinctura Quassiæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

R Tinct Quassiæ ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥viij	0 5 ml
Syrup Aurantii ℥j	4 0 mls
Aq. Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Tonic

R. Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥xv	1 mil
Glycerini ℥ss	2 "
Inf Quassia ad ℥j	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day after food

Tonic

QUEBRACHO CORTEX

Quebracho

The bark of various species of *Aspidosperma* (Apocynaceæ) in small doses quebracho is a bitter tonic, in larger doses it is administered in asthma and the various forms of dyspnœa in which it is reputed of service

Dose of Tinctura Quebracho, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls)

Extractum Quebracho Liquidum, 5 to 10 minims
(0.3 to 0.6 mil)

R. Tincturæ Quebracho ℥xxx	20 mls
Caffinæ Citratis gr ij	0.2 gramme
Tinct Stramonii ℥v	0.3 mil
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 150 mls

To be taken every four hours

Asthma

R. Tinct Quebracho ℥xxx	2 mls
Spirit Ætheris ℥xxx	2 "
Elisir Cinch Flav ad ℥iv	to 15 "

To be taken in a little water when required

Dyspnœa

ASPIDOSPERMINE and other alkaloids derived from quebracho have been advocated, but no single one represents the therapeutic activity of the tincture

QUILLAIÆ CORTEX

Quillaja, or Soap Bark

The dried inner bark of *Quillaja saponaria* (Rosaceæ) Preparations of quillaja have been recommended as expectorants in place of senega, but their use is practically restricted to toilet preparations. A strong watery decoction (or 1 ounce of the liquid extract to half a pint of water, is used for shampooing the scalp. It is not only an effectual cleansing agent, but it is destructive to pediculi (combined with aromatics and antiseptics it constitutes a very pleasant foaming application for the teeth)

TINCTURA QUILLAIÆ *Tincture of Quillaja*

EXTRACTUM QUILLAIÆ LIQUIDUM *Liqua Extract of Quillara*

R Spirit Rosmarini ℥ij	8 mls
Liq Ammonia ℥ss	2 "
Ext Quillaiæ Liq ad ℥ij	to 60 "

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to half a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair

R Tinct Quillaiæ ℥iv	15 00 mls
Ol Menth Pip ℥iv	0 25 ml
Ol Gaultheriæ ℥ij	0 10 "
Ol Caryoph ℥ij	0 10 "
Elixir Saccharini ℥ss	2 00 mls
Spirit Rect ad ℥ij	to 60 00 "

The liquid dentifrice

QUININA

Quinine

Quinine is by far the most important of the alkaloids obtained from cinchona bark. It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide, and is frequently used in affections of the scalp. It has an exceedingly bitter taste, and in small doses acts as a stomachic and tonic. In larger doses it is antipyretic and antiperiodic, and is especially useful in ague, ague like fevers, malaria, the early stages of common cold, and in influenza, acting both as a prophylactic and as a curative. In cases of malaria it is better to give large doses two or three times a day (*e g* 10 to 15 grains) than to give 1 or 5 grains every two or three hours. If it causes much gastric irritation the insoluble tannate should be tried.

As a prophylactic better results ensue when 10 to 15 grains are taken in one dose once a week than a daily dose of 2 or 3 grains.

There is much conflicting testimony regarding the ecboic action of quinine.

The action of the various salts is therapeutically identical, those in most general use being the sulphate, hydrochloride, salicylate and hydrobromide.

Incompatibles Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, astringents

QUININÆ SULPHAS Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) as a tonic and stomachic, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) as an antiperiodic and antipyretic. This salt, the

disulphate, commonly spoken of as quinine, is manufactured in enormous quantities and is used much more frequently than any other. It is only slightly soluble in water but if prescribed with an equal quantity of any dilute mineral acid it may be diluted to any extent.

QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM *Quinine Hydrobromide*
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) Soluble about 1 in 24 of water, supposed not to induce quinism.

QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM ACIDUM *Acid Hydrobromide of Quinine* Dose, the same as the neutral salt, it is soluble 1 in 6 of water and is well adapted for hypodermic injection, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) for a dose.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM *Quinine Hydrochloride*
Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme) Soluble 1 in 34 of water freely in alcohol.

QUININÆ SALICYLAS *Quinine Salicylate* Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or extract. It is only very slightly soluble in water, and must not be dissolved in acids, as the salicylic acid is thrown out.

TINCTURA QUININÆ *Tincture of Quinine* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Contains 2 per cent of quinine hydrochloride in tincture of fresh orange peel. An agreeable tonic bitter.

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA *Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Contains 2 per cent of quinine sulphate in dilute spirit of ammonia. It becomes cloudy on addition of water, but mixes bright with aerated water. A teaspoonful every two hours in half a tumbler of soda water will frequently ward off a cold and mitigate in attack of influenza. Not more than four doses should be taken in a day.

QUINICIN *Ammoniated tincture of Quinine with Cinnamon* Mixes readily with water and is not nearly so unpleasant as the official tincture. The combination of quinine and cinnamon is excellent, especially in common cold and influenza.

℞ Quininæ gr. ʒ	0.3 gramme
Acid. Oleic ʒj	40 mls
Ung. S. S. ʒi	150 grammes
Adipis ʒ - ʒ	150 "

The ointment To be used every night. The head must be shampooed frequently. *Seborrhœa*

R Quininae Sulphatis gr j	0 06 gramme
P Capsici gr ss	0 03 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr ss	0 03 "
Ext Taraxaci gr ij	0 10 "

For one pill Every night before dinner

Atonic Dyspepsia

R Quininae Sulphatis gr j	0 06 gramme
Ext Gentianae gr j	0 06 "
Pil Rhei Co gr ij	0 10 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day

Atonic Dyspepsia

R Quininae Sulphatis gr j	0 06 gramme
Acid Sulph Dil ℥v	0 30 mil
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0 60 "
Inf Auranti ad ℥j	to 30 00 mils

To be taken three times a day, shortly before meals

Tonic

R Tinct Quininae ℥ss	2 mils
Syrup Limonis ℥ss	2 "
Tinct Cardam Co ℥ss	2 "
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15 "

To be taken three times a day

Tonic

R Quinine Sulphatis gr x-xx	0 6-1 2 gramme
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To be taken in a cachet or suspended in milk *Malaria*

It is best administered when the temperature has reached its height and is beginning to fall. It may be given an hour or so before the malarial attack comes on

R Quininae Sulphatis gr ij	0 2 gramme
Acid Sulph Dil ℥viij	0 5 mil
Magnes Sulphatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken every morning

Prophylactic in Malarious Districts

R Quininae Hydrochlor gr ij	0 20 gramme
Tinct Cinchidugæ ℥v	0 30 mil
Caffine Citatis gr ij	0 12 gramme
Spirit Chlorof ℥x	0 60 mil
Inf Auranti Co ad ℥j	to 30 00 mils

To be taken twice a day

Paroxysm of Headache and Neuralgia after Malaria

R Quininæ Hydrochlor	gr 1j	0 12 gramme
Tinct Ferri Perchlor	℥x.	0 60 mil
Glycerini	℥xx	1 20 „
Inf Aurant Co ad	℥j	to 30 00 mils

To be taken twice a day, after food

Debility with Loss of Appetite

R Sol Quininæ Sulphatis 1 in 1000

The lotion To be snuffed up the nostrils *Hay Fever*

R Quininæ Valerianatis	gr 1j	0 20 gramme
Ext Aloes Barb	gr ss	0 03 „
Caulophyllini	gr ss	0 03 „

For one pill To be taken morning and night

Amenorrhœa

ARISTOCHIN *Neutral Carbonic Ester of Quinine* It is a white, tasteless, insoluble powder, containing 96 per cent of quinine, and is recommended as a substitute for this alkaloid in malarial and other affections in which quinine is indicated Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0·2 to 1 gramme), according to age, in cachet

CHINAPHENIN *Quinine phenetidin Carbonate* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in acids, said to combine the properties of phenacetin and quinine Dose as an antipyretic 2 to 15 grains (0·1 to 1 gramme), according to age, in cachet

EUQUININE *Ethyl Chlorocarbonate of Quinine* Dose, as quinine sulphate Introduced as a substitute for quinine Is less bitter, and its administration is stated to be unattended by any ill effects

SALOQUININE *Salicylic Ester of Quinine* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, containing 70 per cent of quinine Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0·2 to 1 gramme) in cachet or powder, immediately followed by 5 to 10 drops of dilute hydrochloric acid in a wineglassful of water

SALOQUININE SALICYLATE is also a tasteless and in soluble powder It contains about 50 per cent of salicylic acid Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes) in acute articular rheumatism, &c

RESINA

Resin Rosin

Ordinary resin is antiseptic and stimulant, and is added as a stiffening agent to plasters. In the form of resin ointment it is applied to indolent ulcers and sores.

PIX BURGUNDICA *Burgundy Pitch* Like resin, in mildly stimulating, and is used as a basis for plasters.

RESORCINUM

Resorcin

Resorcin is a derivative of benzene. It is a powerful antiseptic, finding its chief use in the treatment of skin diseases. It was originally introduced as an antipyretic and internal antiseptic, but its depressing properties render it unsafe.

Incompatibles Caustic alkalies

R Resorcin	℥j	± grammes
Quinin Hydrochlor	gr xv	1 grammc
Glycerin	℥ij	5 mls
Aq Coloniensis	℥j	30 "
Aq Rosæ ad	℥viij	to 200 "

The lotion To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every day
Seborrhœa

R Resorcin	gr xxv	2 grammes
Sulph Precip	℥j	4 "
Creosot. fl	℥v	1 mil
Adipis	℥ij	60 grammes

The ointment To be applied night and morning
Seborrhœa

R Resorcin	gr xx	1.2 gramme
Hyd Perchlor	gr ij	0.1 "
Ammon Chlorid	gr x	0.6 "
Sp Chenanthi	℥ij	60.0 mls
Glycerin	℥ij	10.0 "
Aq Rosæ ad	℥viij	to 200.0 "

To be sponged into the scalp every night
Seborrhœa Capitis with Alopecia

PASTA RESORCINI *Lassar's Paste*

R. Resorcini	20 parts
Zinci Oxidi	20 "
P. Amyli	20 "
Paraff Liq	40 "

To be applied twice a day

Eczema and Psoriasis

RESINOL A proprietary ointment which, according to the B M J consists of resorcin, oil of birch tar, zinc oxide, and bismuth subnitrate with some maize starch. A similar ointment, frequently found of service in eczema, psoriasis, &c, is Ung Resorcin Co B P C

RHEI RADIX*Rhubarb Root*

The dried rhizome or root of various species of *Rheum* (Polygonaceæ). In small doses powdered rhubarb is stomachic, and is given in atonic dyspepsia. In large doses it is at first purgative, afterwards astringent, but is rarely administered alone, generally being prescribed with other laxatives and carminatives. Combined with sodium bicarbonate or magnesia it is an excellent remedy for the errors in diet of children or for the diarrhoea set up by undigested food.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) for repeated administration, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes) for a single dose.

of Extractum Rhei, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme)

Infusum Rhei, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

Pilula Rhei Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

Pulvis Rhei Compositus, *Gregory's Powder*, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes)

Syrupus Rhei, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

Tinctura Rhei Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) for repeated administration, double this for a single dose.

R. Pulv Rhei gr v	0.3 gramme
Potass Tart Acid gr x	0.6 "
Pulv Cinnam Co gr iij	0.2 "

For one powder

A gentle Purgative for Children

R Pil Rhei Co gr ij	0 20 gramme
Pil Hydrarg gr j	0 06 „
Ol Caryoph ℥ss	0 03 mil
For one pill One or two at bedtime	<i>Dyspepsia</i>
R Pulv Rhei gr ij	0 20 gramme
P Ext Aloes Soc gr ss	0 03 „
P Zingib gr j	0 06 „
For one pill To be taken after dinner	<i>Dinner Pill</i>
R Pulv Rhei gr ij	0 10 gramme
Pulv Saponis gr ij	0 10 „
Pulv Ipecac gr ss	0 03 „
Quinnæ Sulphatis gr ss	0 03 „
For one pill At bedtime	<i>Dinner Pill</i>
R Pulv Rhei Co gr x	0 60 gramme
Sodu Bicarb gr x	0 60 „
Ol Anthemidis ℥ss	0 03 mil
For one cachet To be taken when required	<i>Dyspepsia</i>
R Sodii Bicarb gr xv	1 2 gramme
Spirit Ammon Arom ℥xx	1 2 mil
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0 6 „
Inf Rhei ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls
To be taken three times a day	<i>Indigestion</i>
R Tinct Rhei Co ℥j	4 mls
Tinct Card Co ℥ss	2 „
Spirit Ammon Arom ℥xxx	2 „
Aq Caryoph ad ℥j	to 30 „
To be taken when required	<i>Flatulence</i>
R Syrup Sennæ ℥xv	1 mil
Syrup Rhei ad ℥j	3 mls
A teaspoonful at bedtime	<i>Laxative for young Children</i>

RHÆADOS PETALÆ

Red Poppy Petals

These are only used for manufacturing Syrupus Rhæados, a harmless red syrup used for colouring cough mixtures, &c
Dose of Syrupus Rhæados, ʒ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

RHUS

Rhus

RHUS AROMATICA is astringent and aromatic, recommended in nocturnal incontinence of urine, atonic diarrhoea, dysentery, &c Dose of **Extractum Rhois Aromaticæ Liquidum**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

RHUS GLABRA *Sumach* Is astringent, and, like the above, is administered in diarrhoea and dysentery It has also been suggested for gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea Dose of **Extractum Rhois Glabræ Liquidum** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

RHUS TOXICODENDRON *Poison Oak Poison Ivy* Externally poison oak is a powerful irritant, causing painful eruptions Internally it is employed in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, &c It is also given in obstinate skin diseases, incontinence of urine, &c Dose of **Extractum Rhois Toxicodendron Liquidum**, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil)

Antidotes *External* thoroughly wash the affected parts with soap and plenty of water, afterwards with alcohol and water to the parts *Internal* emetic and copious dilution made slightly alkaline

RUMEX

Rumex

Preparations of *Rumex crispus*, the yellow dock, are tonic, slightly astringent and are believed to possess antiscorbutic properties

Dose of **Extractum Rumicis Liquidum**, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)

Tinctura Rumicis, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

R. Extract Rumicis Liq	Mxxl	2 mls
Extract Malti	3j	4 "
Syrup Glycerophosph Co	3j	4 "
Aq Cinnam ad	3j	to 30 "

To be taken twice a day

Scrofulous Affections

RUMICIN A dried extract of *Rumex crispus* Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme) in pill

RICINI OLEUM

Castor Oil

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceæ) When of good quality castor oil is bland and is used as a protective It may be dropped into the eye in conjunctivitis, and is especially useful for dissolving cocaine, homatropine, and other alkaloids used in eye cases Internally it acts as a simple laxative, and is probably the safest we have, producing a soft motion without griping in four to six hours For adults it is best administered as follows A little water is placed in a wineglass and gently rotated so as to wet the sides, one or two tablespoonfuls of oil are added, and then a teaspoonful of brandy or sherry poured on the top If swallowed without hesitation the taste of the oil is practically unnoticed To children it may be given in the same manner or in emulsion

The oil when rubbed into the breasts of nursing women is said to act as a galactagogue

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls)

R Ol Ricini ℥iv	15 mls
Pulv Acaciæ ℥j	4 grammes
Syrup Auranti ℥j	1 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 „

The draught *A palatable Emulsion*

R Ol Ricini ℥vj	22 0 mls
Sp Vin Gallici ℥ij	8 0 „
Tinct Opii ℥x	0 6 mil
Aq Cinnam ad ℥iss	to 40 0 mls

Shake vigorously and take at once

Diarrhœa caused by undigested food, &c

ROSÆ PETALÆ

Rose Petals

The petals of *Rosa gallica* (Rosaceæ) are mildly astringent The acid infusion is employed as a gargle in relaxed sore throat The infusion is not compatible with borax or alkalies

OLEUM ROSÆ *Oil of Rose* An essential oil obtained by distilling the flowers of *Rosa damascena*, the sweet scented rose One drop is sufficient perfume for an ounce of ointment

AQUA ROSÆ When fresh Damascus roses are distilled with water to saturation point *Rose Water* is obtained. It is largely employed in lotions, toilet applications, &c

R Glycerini Aluminis ℥iv, 15 mls
Inf Rosæ Acid ad ℥vii℥ to 200 „

The gargle To be used frequently *Relaxed Throat*

R Glycerin Acid Boric ℥iv 15 mls
Glycerin Acid Carbolic ℥ss 2 „
Inf Rosæ Acid ad ℥vii℥ to 200 „

The gargle. *Relaxed Throat.*

ROSMARINI OLEUM

Oil of Rosemary

An essential oil of pleasant odour obtained by distilling *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Labiatae). It possesses stomachic and carminative properties, but is rarely given *internally*. *Externally* it is stimulant, and is used in liniments, &c

AQUA ROSMARINI and **SPIRITUS ROSMARINI** are favourite ingredients in lotions for the scalp, and are believed to promote the growth of the hair

R Ol Rosmarini ℥x 0 6 gramme
‘Kerosene’ ℥j 4 0 mls
Adipis Benz ℥j 30 0 grammes
Liq Ammon Fort ℥ii℥ 0 2 ml

The pomade for the hair *Alopecia*

R Spirit Rosmarini ℥j 30 0 mls
Tinct Cantharidis ℥j 30 0 „
Glycerini ℥ij 8 0 „
Saponin gr v 0 3 gramme
Aq Dest ad ℥vii℥ to 200 0 mls

The hair wash

R Spirit Rosmarini ℥ij 60 mls
Sapon Mollis ℥j 30 grammes
Ext Quillaiæ Liq ℥ij 60 mls
Liq Ammonia ℥j 30 „
Aq Dest ad ℥vii℥ to 200 „

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair

R Ol Rosmarini ℥j	30 mls
Ol Terebinth ℥j	30 "
Ol Sinapis Express ℥ij	60 "

The liniment To be vigorously rubbed into the affected part twice a day
Rheumatic Pains

RUTÆ OLEUM

Oil of Rue

A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* (Rutaceæ) It has a somewhat disagreeable odour and taste, and in small doses is carminative and stomachic In large doses it is a dangerous irritant, and in pregnant women may produce abortion It has a certain reputation as an emmenagogue

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil)

R Ol Rutæ ℥j	0.06 mil
Apiol ℥ij	0.12 "
Ext Ergotæ gr ij	0.12 grammæ

The capsule One twice a day *Dysmenorrhœa*

SABINÆ

Savin

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ *Savin Ointment* Was formerly used as an application to blisters and issues, to maintain the discharge but is now rarely employed

OLEUM SABINÆ *Savin Oil* A powerful external and internal irritant, in large doses it sets up fatal gastro enteritis Internally it is given in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil) as an emmenagogue, but its administration is not unattended with danger.

SALICINUM

Salicin

A crystalline glucoside obtained from various species of *Salix* (Salicaceæ) It is a bitter tonic and febrifuge, and is sometimes substituted for quinine when the latter is not tolerated It is not as irritating as the salicylates, but on the other hand, is said to be less reliable It is of value in rheumatism and influenza

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) in mixture or cachet

Solubility 1 in 30 of water, less soluble in alcohol

R. Salicin gr xv 1 gramme

For one cachet To be taken twice a day

Chronic Rheumatism

R. Salicin gr x 0.6 gramme

Sodii Salicylatis gr x 0.6 "

Inf Aurant ad ℥j to 30.0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Influenza

R. Salicin gr viij 0.5 gramme

Tinct Card Co ℥ss 2.0 mls

Spirit Chloroform ℥x 0.6 ml

Inf Gent Co ad ℥j to 30.0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Tonic

SALOL

Salol Phenyl salicylate

Salol is a mild antiseptic. Diluted with an inert powder as talc it is employed as a dusting powder, or with paraffin ointment as an application, in eczema, &c. Internally it is administered in rheumatism—especially when complicated with gonorrhœa—and as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic. It should not be given when there is renal inflammation, and the tendency to form intestinal calculi, especially if taken in compressed tablets, should not be lost sight of. If suspended with mucilage there is no danger, but if given in powder or cachet it should be mixed with starch or a trace of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate to prevent aggregation. Salol renders the urine dark.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Solubility Almost insoluble in water, soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol, freely in ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils

R. Salol gr v 0.3 gramme

Pulv Amyli gr v 0.3

For one cachet To be taken three times a day

Rheumatism

R Salol gr viij	0 5 gramme
Paraff Liq ℥ss	2 0 mils
Pulv Acaciæ gr ℥x	1 2 gramme
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken three times a day

Summer Diarrhœa, Urticaria, Pyelitis, Cystitis, &c

R Salol gr. x	0 6 gramme
Paraffin Liq ℥ss	2 0 mils
Ol Santal ℥x	0 6 mil
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	2 0 mils
Pulv Acaciæ gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

To be taken twice a day

Gonorrhœal Rheumatism

Salol	10 parts
Ether	10 „
Flexible Collodion	80 „

The paint

Acute Rheumatism

SAMBUCI FLORES

Elder Flowers

Flowers of *Sambucus Nigra* (*Caprifoliaceæ*) when distilled with water yield *Aqua Sambuci*, a fragrant water frequently prescribed in lotions *Unguentum Sambuci Floris*—Elder-flower Ointment—is a very sweet preparation, and is a favourite basis for cosmetic ointments, pomades, &c

R Hydrarg Perchlor gr ss	0 03 gramme
Spirit Coloniensis ℥j	4 00 mils
Glycerini ℥ss	2 00 mils
Ung Sambuci Flor ℥j	30 00 grammes

The application for sunburn and roughness of skin

SANGUINARIA

Canadian Blood Root

The rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis* (*Papaveraceæ*) *Sanguinaria* has a powerful stimulating effect upon the secretions. It is given in small doses as an expectorant in asthma and bronchitis, in atonic dyspepsia, dysmenorrhœa, and amenorrhœa. Large doses create a sensation of burning, prostration, and emesis. *Externally* it is an escharotic.

Dose of Tinctura Sanguinariae, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

Extractum Sanguinariae Liquidum, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil)

SANGUINARIN The powdered resinoid obtained from sanguinaria Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gram (0.015 to 0.06 gramme) in pill

R. Tincturae Sanguinariae ℞v	0.3 mil
Tincturae Lobeliae Aethereae ℞x	0.6 "
Tincturae Belladonnae ℞v	0.3 "
Vini Ipecacuanhae ℞viij	0.5 "
Syrupi Tolutani ℥ss	2.0 mls
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

To be taken three times a day

Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis

R. Tincturae Sanguinariae ℞viij	0.5 mil
Tincturae Pulsatillae ℞viij	0.5 "
Dec. Aloes Co. ℥ij	8.0 mls
Mist. Ferri Co. ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

To be taken twice a day when required

Amenorrhœa or Dysmenorrhœa

SANTALI OLEUM

Sandal Wood Oil

The volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album* (Santalaceæ). Sandal oil is stimulant and disinfectant to the mucous membrane particularly the bronchial and genito-urinary tracts. Its action resembles that of copaiba, but it is not so unpleasant, and is less likely to cause a rash. Its principal use is in gonorrhœa and gleet, and the later stages of bronchitis.

Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls) in capsule or mixture of Extractum Santali Solubile, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R. Ol. Santali ℞x	0.6 mil
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For one capsule To be taken three times a day

Gonorrhœa

R. Ol. Santali ℞viij	0.5 mil
• Salol gr v	0.3 gramme

For one capsule To be taken three times a day

Gonorrhœa

R Ol Santalī M _{xx}	1 mil
Ext Kava Liq M _{xx}	1 „
Tinct Maticæ ʒss	2 mils
Mucil Acaciæ ʒj	4 „
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 „
To be taken three times a day	<i>Gonorrhœa and Gleet</i>
R Ol Santalī M _{xx}	1 0 mil
Copaibæ M _λ	0 6 „
Mucil q s	
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils
To be taken three times a day	<i>Gleet</i>
R Extract Santalī Solubil ʒj	4 0 mils
Extract Sabal Liq ʒj	4 0 „
Vin Ipecac M _v	0 3 „
Tinct Sanguinariæ M _v	0 3 „
Aq Anethi ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils
To be taken three times a day	<i>Chronic Bronchitis</i>

SANTALOL This alcohol derived from Sandal Wood Oil, has the advantage of being more readily tolerated, but evidence is not sufficient that it possesses the same remedial effects. Dose identical with that of the oil.

SANTYL *Santalol Salicylate* Has a balsamic odour. Said to be free from irritating properties, recommended in urethritis and cystitis.

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls)

SANTONINUM

Santonin

A neutral principle obtained from *Santonica* (Compositæ). It is only used to destroy *internal* parasites—round worms (*Lumbrici*) and threadworms (*Ascarides*). It does not affect tapeworms (*Tania*). Large doses are dangerous even small doses frequently affect the vision, objects appearing yellow. The urine may be coloured yellow if acid, purplish red if alkaline.

Santonin should be given on an empty stomach and followed about two or three hours afterwards by a brisk purge. *It should never be given in oily solution*

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.2 gramme)

Solubility. Sparingly soluble in water

R. Santonini gr ʒij	0 2 gramme
P. Sacchari gr x	0 6 „

The powder to be taken in the early morning fasting, and followed two hours afterwards, by a dose of Epsom salt in warm water Repeat in 4 to 5 days

SAPO

Soap

SAPO DURUS *Hard Soap Castile Soap* Is occasionally added to warm water for rectal injection

SAPO MOLLIS *Soft Soap* Is used in liniments, as Linimentum Saponis to assist lubrication Employed as a shampoo it is exceedingly useful for removing scales in skin diseases and for cleansing the scalp

R. Sapon Mollis ʒij	60 grammes
Liq Ammonia ʒiv	5 mls
Sp Vini Rect ʒij	60 „
Aq Coloniensis ad ʒviij	to 200 „

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the head

R. Pulv Saponis gr ʒv	0 25 gramme
Ext Cascarae gr ss	0 03 „

For one pill To be taken three times a day

Constipation

MEDICATED SOAPS The use of medicated soaps in skin diseases and as prophylactics has spread considerably in recent years Numerous formulæ are put before practitioners, the following of which are undoubtedly useful

Soap with	Carbolic Acid, 5 per cent
„	Oil of Wintergreen, 3 per cent
„	Buch Tar, 3 per cent
„	Birch Tar 5 per cent, Sulphur 5 per cent
„	Sulphur, 10 per cent
„	Sulphur, Camphor, and Balsam of Peru, of each 5 per cent
„	Thymol 2½ per cent
„	Boric Acid, 10 per cent
„	Ichthyol, 5 per cent
„	Ichthyol, 5 per cent, Sulphur 5 per cent
„	Naphthol, 2½ per cent, Sulphur, 10 per cent

Soap with Sulphur, Camphor, and Carbolic Acid, of each
 5 per cent
 " Menthol, 2½ per cent
 " Oil of Eucalyptus, 5 per cent
 " Menthol 2½ per cent, Eucalyptus Oil, 5 per cent
 " Formaldehyde, 2½ per cent

SARSÆ RADIX

Sarsaparilla Root

The dried root of *Smilax ornata* (Smilacæ) It formerly enjoyed considerable reputation for the treatment of syphilis and other skin affections, and even now many prescribers believe that better results attend the administration of mercury and potassium iodide when combined with the compound decoction than when given alone. Whether the action is entirely due to the sarsaparilla or to the guaiacum and mezereum is unknown.

Dose of *Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum*, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mls)

Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus, 2 to 8 fluid drachms (8 to 30 mls)

The latter is the equivalent of the old *Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum Concentratum*

R Liq Hydrag Perchlor ℥℥	2 0 mls
Potassii Iodidi gr v	0 3 gramme
Liquor Sarsæ Co ʒij	8 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 "

To be taken three times a day *Syphilis*

R Potass Iodidi gr x	0 6 gramme
Spirit Ammon Arom ℥℥	1 0 mil
Ext Sarsæ Liq ʒj	4 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒi	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day *Syphilis*

SASSAFRAS

Sassafras

The dried root of *Sassafras officinale* (Lauracæ) Sassafras is a somewhat pleasant carminative. A week infusion when drunk hot is a popular remedy for dysmenorrhœa. It produces free diaphoresis.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS in very small doses (1 to 3 drops) is carminative, but in large doses it is decidedly toxic producing muscular contraction of the uterus and, in pregnant women, abortion. The oil—which contains a large proportion of safrol—is rubefacient, and is commonly employed with stimulating liniments in rheumatism, &c

R. Ol Sassafras
Ol Camphoræ } equal parts
Ol Origanum }

The stimulating liniment

SCAMMONIUM

Scammony Virgin Scammony

A gum resin¹ obtained by incision into the living root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Convolvulaceæ). It is a powerful, hydragogue cathartic causing free watery stools, a full dose expels both tape and round worms. As it has a tendency to gripe it is always combined with other purgatives and aromatics.

SCAMMONIÆ RESINA is obtained from the dried root by alcohol, from which it is precipitated by water. It is somewhat stronger than virgin scammony.

Dose of Scammonium, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme)

Scammoniæ Resina, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)

Pilula Scammonii Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme)

R. Pil Scammon Co gr iij 0.2 gramme

Pil Rhei Co gr ij 0.1

For one pill To be taken at bedtime occasionally

R. Scammonii gr iij 0.200 gramme

Ext Bellad gr ¼ 0.016 „

Oleo Resin Zingib gr ½ 0.016 „

Hydrarg Subchlor gr j 0.060 „

For one pill To be taken at bedtime occasionally

R. Pulv Scammonii Co gr viij 0.5 gramme

Pulv Cinnam Co gr iij 0.2 „

Potass Tart Acid gr v 0.3 „

The powder To be taken at bedtime

R Scammon Resin gr ʒj	0 12 gramme
Pil Hydrargyri gr j	0 06 "
Pulv Jalapæ gr j	0 06 "
Ol Carui ℥ss	0 03 "

For one pill To be taken at bedtime

SCILLA

Squill

The dried bulb of *Urginea Scilla* (Liliaceæ) Although squill resembles digitalis in its action on the heart, it cannot, as a rule, be substituted for the latter drug It is a powerful diuretic, and gastro intestinal irritant, in large doses emetic and purgative, and should be given with caution It finds its chief use in the treatment of cardiac and renal dropsy, ascites, and as a stimulant expectorant in emphysema and chronic bronchitis, especially when the secretion is scanty It is too irritating to be given in acute Bright's disease

Dose of Pulvis Scillæ, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0 2 gramme)

Acetum Scillæ, 10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mls)

Oxymel Scillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Syrupus Scillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

Tinctura Scillæ, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil)

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla, 4 to 8 grains (0 25 to 0 5 gramme)

Pilula Scillæ Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0 25 to 0 5 gramme)

R Pulv Scillæ	} at gr j	of each 0 06 gramme
Pulv Digitalis		
Pil Hydrarg		

For one pill

Cardiac Dropsy

R Tinct Scillæ ℥viij	0 5 mil
Spirit Juniperi ℥viij	0 5 "
Spirit Æther Nit ℥ss	2 0 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0

To be taken in a little water twice a day

Diuretic

R Pil Scillæ Co gr ʒv	0 25 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ʒj	0 10

For one pill. To be taken every other night

Dropsy

R Oxymer Scillæ ʒj	4 0 mls
Tinct Digitalis ℥ij	0 2 mil
Vin Ipecac ℥viij	0 5 „
Aq Anisi ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
To be taken occasionally	<i>Chronic Bronchitis</i>
R Syrup Scillæ ʒss	2 mls
Syrup Pruni Virg ʒss	2 „
Tinct Camph Co ʒss	2 „
Inf Cascarillæ ad ʒj	to 30 „
To be taken three times a day	<i>Chronic Bronchitis</i>
R Pulv Scillæ gr ij	0 10 gramme
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ss	0 03 „
Pil Hydrarg gr j	0 06 „
Ext Traxaci q s	a sufficiency
For one pill To be taken twice a day	<i>Dropsy</i>
R Tinct Scillæ ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 3
Inf Scoparii ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
To be taken three times a day	<i>Nephritis (not acute)</i>

SCOPARII CACUMINA

Broom Tops

The fresh and dried tops of *Oxytiscus Scoparius* (Leguminosæ) The preparations of broom are used as diuretics in cases of dropsy and nephritis (not acute)

Dose of Infusum Scoparii, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

Succus Scoparii, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Liq Ammon Acet ʒj	4 0 mls
Tinct Scillæ ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Camph Co ʒss	2 0 mls
Infus Scoparii ad ʒj	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Diuretic*

SPARTEINA *Sparteine* A liquid alkaloid obtained from broom It is a powerful diuretic and general cardiac tonic, and may be given when the heart beats are unequal, when the rhythm is disturbed, whatever be the valvular lesion Sometimes useful when digitalis fails The salt generally employed is **SPARTEINÆ SULPHAS** Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to .1 gram (0 015 to 0 06 gramme)

R Sparteinæ Sulphatis gr ss	0 03 gramme
Pulv Digitalis gr j	0 06 „
Ext Gentianæ q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken twice a day

SENEGÆ RADIX

Senega Root

The dried root of *Polygala Senega* (Polygalaceæ) In some respects senega behaves like digitalis, but affects the heart less strongly and certainly It is a stimulant expectorant, and is given principally in chronic bronchitis, especially when the secretion is scanty It is too irritating to be employed in acute bronchitis

Dose of Infusum Senegæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

Tinctura Senegæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Senegæ ℥ss	2 0 mls
Liq Ammon Acet ℥j	4 0 „
Spirit Ammon Aromat ℥xv	1 2 mil
Syrup Tolutan ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Aq Anisi ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day *Chronic Bronchitis*

R Syrup Pruni Virg ℥ss	2 0 mls
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 6 mil
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 2 gramme
Inf Senegæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Bronchial Cough*

R Tinct Senegæ ℥xv	1 0 mil
Tinct Scillæ ℥v	0 3 „
Tinct Belladon ℥ij	0 2 „
Terebeni ℥ij	0 1 „
Tinct Camph Co ℥ss	2 0 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken twice daily *Chronic Bronchitis of the Aged*

SENNÆ

Senna

The dried leaflets of *Senra acutifolia* or *S angustifolia* (Leguminosæ) There appears to be some preference for the former—Alexandrian senna—but it is doubtful if the thera-

peutic effect differs in any way from that of the latter—
Indian senna

Senna is an active purgative, it sometimes causes griping and even nausea, but it is free from astringency and does not induce after constipation. As *Confection of Senna* or *Compound Liquorice Powder* it is largely used in habitual constipation and the constipation of *verruca* and is quite safe to give to young children. As *L. C. D.* it is by far the most useful purge to give after a dose of mercurial pill, and if properly made and kept for some little time for the ingredients to blend it is not nearly so unpleasant as its reputation would imply.

SENNA FRUITS or PODS have of late years come into general use. For children, three to six of the pods should be steeped in a wineglassful of water overnight and the clear liquor drunk the following morning on rising. The draught is quite pleasant and children rarely refuse it. For adults
It is of German, a palatable Lichen of Senna
 " " "

Dose of **Pulvis Sennæ**, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

Confectio Sennæ, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes)

Infusum Sennæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

Mistura Sennæ Composita, *Black Draught*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus, *Compound Liquorice Powder*, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes)

R. Tinct Cardam Co $\overline{3}$ ss 2 mls

Mist Sennæ Co ad $\overline{3}$ iss to 15 "

The draught To be taken first thing in the morning, after a mercurial pill overnight

R. Conf Sennæ } $\overline{aa} \overline{3}$ of each 30 grammes
 Conf Sulphuris }

One or two teaspoonfuls at bedtime *Hæmorrhoids*

R. Conf Sennæ Regum }
 Conf Sulphuris } $\overline{aa} \overline{3}$ of each 30 grammes
 Conf Piperis }

A large teaspoonful at bedtime *Piles, Hæmorrhoids*

R. Sodii Sulphatis $\overline{3}$ j 4 grammes

Potass Tart Acid $\overline{3}$ j 4 "

Syrup Zingiberis $\overline{3}$ j 4 mls

Inf Sennæ ad $\overline{3}$ j to 30 "

To be taken in the morning, before breakfast

R Tinct Sennæ Co ℥℥v	1 ml
Ext Cascariæ Liq ℥℥v	1 „
Sodii Sulphatis gr ℥v	1 gramme
Inf Aurant Co ad ℥ss	to 15 mls

To be taken in a little water twice a day

Chronic Constipation

R Pulv Glycyrrhizæ Co ℥j	30 grammes
Potass Tart Acid ℥ij	8 „

One teaspoonful at bedtime when necessary

R Syrup Sennæ	} āā ℥j	of each 30 mls
Syrup Rhei		
Glycerini		

One or two teaspoonfuls at night when required

Laxative for Children

R Syrup Sennæ ℥j	30 mls
Mannæ ℥iv	15 grammes
Syrup Aurantii ad ℥iij	to 90 mls

A teaspoonful when required

For young Children

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ LEGUMINORUM LIQUIDUM *Liquid*

Extract of Senna Pods This is a favourite preparation of senna and a certain aperient Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachm (4 to 8 mls)

R Extract Sennæ Terebin Liq ℥ss	2 mls
Cascariæ „	2 „

A teaspoonful or more for a dose *This is an excellent combination, is not unpleasant, and is well suited for pregnant women and for children*

GELAXIN A laxative compound of Senna Pods with the extracts of grapes, figs and prunes Excellent for children Dose 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls at night

SYRUPUS FICARIUS *Fig Syrup* This is a syrup having senna for its base, but combined with tamarinds, prunes, and figs It is perhaps one of the best aperients for young children Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

SERPENTARIÆ RHIZOMÆ

Serpentary Rhizome

The dried rhizome of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* or *A. reticulata* (Aristolochiaceæ) Serpentary is an aromatic and stimulant tonic. It is rarely given alone, and has probably little medicinal value.

Dose of Infusum Serpentariæ, ʒ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.)

Tinctura Serpentariæ, ʒ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

SINAPIS

Mustard

Mustard consists of the powdered seeds of *Brassica alba* and *B. nigra* (Cruciferae). When mixed with water and applied to the skin it is a powerful irritant and, if left on for some little time, vesicates. Internally, taken in the usual quantities with food, it increases the appetite and stimulates digestion. A large teaspoonful mixed with a tumbler of tepid water is a prompt emetic and may be given for all poisoning cases except when corrosive acids or alkalies have been swallowed. A poultice made by mixing one part of mustard with eight or more parts of linseed meal and tepid water is useful as a stimulant. Applied over the seat of internal inflammation or local pain it forms one of the best counter-irritants. It is especially useful in bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, abdominal pain, sciatica, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The poultice should not be too small, and may be kept on for several hours.

A mustard foot bath, deep enough to cover the calves of the legs, is of service to rouse the system in narcotic poisoning and to relieve congestive headache.

OLEUM SINAPIS VOLATILE *Volatile Oil of Mustard*

A powerful vesicant. Applied to the skin in an undiluted form it blisters at once, and sloughing frequently occurs.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM *Compound Mustard Liniment* Is sometimes used as a counter irritant and as a stimulant to the scalp in alopecia areata.

SODIUM

Sodium

SODII ACETAS *Sodium Acetate* Dose, 10 to 60 grains
(0.6 to 4 grammes) Occasionally used as a diuretic in place of
the potassium salt

SODII ARSENAS See *Acidum Arseniosum*

SODII BENZOAS See *Acidum Benzoicum*

SODII CACODYLAS See *Acidum Arseniosum*

SODII BICARBONAS *Sodium Bicarbonate* Externally
lotions containing from 1 to 5 per cent in rose or elder flower
water are employed to allay the itching of urticaria, &c
Internally, sodium bicarbonate is the most commonly used
alkali in the treatment of dyspepsia. Small doses administered
immediately before a meal stimulate gastric secretion, while
larger doses an hour or so after meals neutralise the excess of
acidity and prevent heartburn and acid eructations. Fre-
quent small doses are useful in infantile vomiting. Generally
speaking, this salt has the same properties as potassium
bicarbonate, but is less depressing to the system. Weak
solutions of sodium bicarbonate snuffed up the nostrils or
used with an irrigator dissolve mucus and arrest its secretion.
Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) or more

Solubility 1 in 11 of water

R. Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0 2 mil
Tinct Cardam Co ℥ss	2 0 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken twenty minutes before meals *Dyspepsia*

R. Sodii Bicarb.	2
P. Boracis	2
Sol of Phenol (1 per cent)	to produce 100

To be used for irrigating the nostrils. Dissolves mucus and
arrests further secretion

R. Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xx	1 2 gramme
Bismuthi Carbonatis gr x	0 6 „
Tinct Lavand Co ℥ss	2 0 mls
Syrup Zingiberis ℥ss	2 0 „
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day, between meals *Dyspepsia*

R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr $\lambda\lambda$	1 2 gramme
Sodii Sulphatis gr $\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 0 grammes
Sodii Bromidi gr $\lambda\vee$	1 0 gramme
Acid Hydrocyan Dil \mathcal{M}_{111}	0 2 mul
Spirit Chloroformi \mathcal{M}_{λ}	0 6 „
Aq Dest ad \mathcal{J}	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day

Urticaria

R Sodii Bicarb gr λ	0 100 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr \mathcal{J}	0 060 „
Hydrarg Subchlor gr λ	0 006 „
Sacch Alb gr \vee	0 300 „

The powder

Stomachic Powder for young Children

SODII CELORIDUM (Common Salt) Used for the preparation of *Normal Saline Solution*. To be isotonic with the human blood this should be prepared 0.9 per cent or about 80 grains to the pint. The distilled water must be freshly made and collected out of contact with the air. Preferably, it should be even free from the *dead bodies* of bacteria. *Normal Saline Solution*—known also as *physiological salt solution*—is injected into any convenient vein, and it should be several degrees warmer than the blood temperature.

SODII CINNAMAS *Sodium Cinnamate* Possesses anti-septic properties. A 10 per cent solution in sterilised glycerin recommended for intravenous injection in phthisis, 30 to 60 mls at a time.

SODII BROMIDUM *Sodium Bromide* This is not so depressing as the corresponding potassium salt, and is preferred by many prescribers, otherwise the dose and use are identical. See *Potassium Bromide*.

SODII CITRAS *Sodium Citrate* Preferred by many to Potassium Citrate. Especially useful in the rearing of infants. Added to the milk prevents curdling, especially when combined with a trace of sodium bicarbonate. Infants of three months may start with 1 grain of citrate and 1 grain of bicarbonate dissolved in a little water to each ounce of milk. The citrate may be gradually increased to 2 or even three grains per ounce.

Sodium Citrate is an excellent remedy in scurvy and in many forms of dyspepsia.

SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS *Effervescent Sodium Citrate* Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water, while effervescing Is an agreeable and gentle purgative, especially when taken in the early morning before food

LIQUOR SODII ETHYLATIS *Solution of Sodium Ethylate* A mild alcoholic caustic solution, occasionally used for the removal of moles, warts, and other vascular growths It should be applied with a glass rod

SODII HIPPURAS *Sodium Hippurate* Dose, 5 to 30 grains This salt, which is freely soluble in water, is sometimes employed instead of the benzoate in the treatment of gout, gravel &c After a course of hippurates no uric acid, it is stated, can be found in the urine

SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS *Sodium Hypophosphite* Very freely soluble in water Originally introduced as a curative agent in phthisis, it is now, like the calcium salt, almost exclusively administered as a nervine tonic in general debility Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme)

SODII HYPOSULPHIS *Thiosulphate of Soda or "Hypo"* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) Ten per cent lotions are employed in chloasma and ringworm of the body In ringworm of the scalp it is useless Small doses are frequently of service in cases of gastric disturbance caused by fermenting food, &c

R Sodii Hyposulphitis gr x	0.6 gramme
Tinct Cardam Co ʒss	20 mls
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 0 ..

To be taken about an hour or so after meals

R Sodii Hyposulphitis ʒvj	22 grammes
Acid Sulph Dil ʒss	2 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒx	to 250 ..

The lotion To be freely applied

Ringworm of the Body

SODII IODIDUM *Sodium Iodide* Freely soluble in water Its therapeutic action does not differ from the corresponding potassium salt (q v) except that it is less depressing Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) See Potassii Iodidum

SODII NITRIS *Sodium Nitrite* Freely soluble in water Useful in epilepsy, angina and other cases of irregular action of the heart. It acts more slowly than amyl nitrite otherwise its behaviour is the same. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme) See Amyl Nitrite

SODII PERSULPHAS *Sodium Persulphate* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in water before meals. A powerful bleaching and oxidising agent. Given in hyper acid dyspepsia

SODII PHOSPHAS *Sodium Phosphate* A mild cholagogue and saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of water. Dose, for repeated administration 1 to 2 grains (4 to 8 grammes), but from 1 to 1 ounce (3 to 15 grammes) may be taken at one time. The best effects are obtained by slowly sipping a full dose, dissolved in at least a pint of tepid water, immediately on rising. This is not a cathartic, it not only opens the bowels soon after taking it, but it is a valuable sulphate, is employed in cases of gall stone and disordered liver. *Sodium phosphate* ($\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$) is in some vogue, but it has no effect over the official salt

SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENS *Effervescent Sodium Phosphate* A palatable combination which is not objected to by the most fastidious. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of water

R Sodii Phosphatis ʒj	30 grammes
Potass Tait Acid ʒj	8 "

A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water on rising

R Sodii Phosphatis ʒj	4 grammes
Syrup Limonis ʒj	4 mls
Aq Dest. ad ʒj	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *Sluggish Liver*

R Sodii Phosphatis gr xxx	2 6 grammes
Tinct Podophylli Mv	0.3 ml
Spirit Ammon Aromat Mxv	10 "
Aq Chloroformi ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Hepatic Dyspepsia*

SODII SALICYLAS *Sodium Salicylate* Freely soluble in water. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) See Acidum Salicylicum

SODII SULPHAS *Glauber's Salt* A mild cholagogue and a valuable saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of cold water. It is the active constituent of many natural aperient waters

(Carlsbad, Marienbad, Condal, &c) Dose, for repeated administration, 10 to 120 grains (0.6 to 8 grammes), but for a single dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (8 to 15 grammes) may be given. To obtain the full purgative and cholagogue effects a teaspoonful or more of the solution is to be taken in a tumbler of tepid water immediately on rising. The bitter saline taste may be masked by dissolving the salt in aerated water. Sodium sulphate is one of the most useful aperients in habitual constipation, gall stone, hepatic dyspepsia, gouty and rheumatic affections, &c

SODII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS *Effervescent Glauber's Salt* A palatable effervescing preparation containing about half its weight of the crystallised salt. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls or more

SODII SULPHAS ACIDUS *Sodium Bisulphate* Useful in purifying drinking water—15 grains per pint destroying most bacilli in 20 minutes

SAL CAROLINUM FACTITIUM B.P.C. *Artificial Carlsbad Salt* A teaspoonful of this mixture dissolved in a pint of water closely approximates the natural Carlsbad water

R. Sodii Sulphatis $\overline{\text{3j}}$	4.0 grammes
Acid Sulph Dil $\overline{\text{Mviii}}$	0.5 mil
Succi Taraxaci $\overline{\text{3j}}$	4.0 mls
Spirit Chloroformi $\overline{\text{Mx}}$	0.6 mil
Inf Gentianæ Co ad $\overline{\text{3j}}$	to 30.0 mls

To be taken three times a day, between meals.

Hepatic Dyspepsia

R. Sodii Sulphatis $\overline{\text{3ij}}$	4 grammes
Potass Bicarb gr xxv	1 gramme
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq $\overline{\text{3ss}}$	2 mls
Mag Calc. Levis gr $\overline{\text{xv}}$	1 gramme
Inf Auranti ad $\overline{\text{3j}}$	to 30 mls

To be taken three times a day

R. Sodii Sulphatis $\overline{\text{3j}}$	4.00 grammes
Magnesi Sulphatis $\overline{\text{3ss}}$	2.00 "
Ferri Sulphatis gr ij	0.10 gramme
Quin Sulphatis gr ss	0.06 "
Acid Sulph Dil $\overline{\text{Mviii}}$	0.50 mil
Syrup Zingiberis $\overline{\text{3ss}}$	2.00 mls
Aq Dest ad $\overline{\text{3j}}$	to 30.00 "

To be taken in a wineglassful of water every morning

Tonic and Purgative

SODII SULPHIS *Sodium Sulphite* Soluble 1 in 4 or water Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used *externally* and *internally* for precisely the same cases as sodium hyposulphite, q.v.

SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS *Sodium Sulphocarbolate* Soluble 1 in 6 of water Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) It is a gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, and, like the hypo sulphite, is administered in fermentation arising from undigested food

R Sodii Sulphocarbolutis gr viij	0.5 gramme
Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xv	1.0 "
Spirit Ammon Arom ℥xv	1.0 mil
Spirit Armoraciz Co ℥xxx	2.0 mls
Inf Caryophylli ad ℥ss	to 15.0 "

To be taken in a little water about an hour after food

Diarrhœa arising from fermenting food

SODII TAUROCHOLAS *Sodium Taurocholate* Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.1 to 0.4 gramme) in pill Is tonic and laxative Given in deficient biliary secretion and chronic constipation, has been recommended for the treatment of obesity

R Sodii Taurocholatis gr iij	0.200 gramme
Ext Cascarz gr j	0.060 "
Ext Belladonnæ gr ½	0.015 "
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ½	0.015 "

For one pill To be taken twice a day

Chronic Constipation

SODII VALERIANAS *Sodium Valerianate* Freely soluble in water, but is generally given in pill Of service in flatulence, neuralgia, hysteria, and other nervous affections Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

R Sodii Valerianatis gr iij	0.20 gramme
Ext Cimicifugæ gr ss	0.03 "

For one pill To be taken three times a day *Hysteria*

SODATARTARATA *Rochelle Salt Potassium and Sodium Tartrate* Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes) for repeated administration, ½ to 1 ounce (8 to 15 grammes) for a single dose In the smaller doses Rochelle salt acts as a mild diuretic, in full dose as a gentle purgative Like the phosphate and sulphate, it should be taken freely diluted

PULVIS SODÆ TARTARATÆ EFFERVESCENS is the official title of the ordinary *Seidlitz Powder*

SOZOIODOL

Various salts of Soziodol—*Dnodo paraphenosulphonic Acid*—have been introduced into medicine

SOZOIODOL MERCURY is recommended as an antiseptic and antisymphilitic. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in either potassium iodide or potassium chloride solution. A 2 per cent dusting powder with kaolin or starch is used for venereal sores, an ointment containing 3 or 4 per cent made up with soft paraffin is used for syphilitic ulcers, cracked nipples, parasitic affections, &c. A solution containing 1 grain with 3 grains of potassium chloride in 1 ounce of water is employed as a gonorrhœal injection.

SOZOIODOL POTASSIUM and **SOZOIODOL SODIUM** are sparingly soluble in water. Diluted with an inert powder, as kaolin, to 25 per cent, they have been tried as substitutes for iodoform, but are little used. They have also been employed as astringent antiseptics, and doses of 15 grains (1 gramme) have been given in diabetes, it is said, with good results.

SOZOIODOL ZINC Soluble 1 in 25 of water. Injections containing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent have been used in gonorrhœa. Insufflations containing 1 per cent with milk sugar suggested in rhinitis.

SPIGELIA

Pink Root

The rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica* (Loganiaceæ). Spigelia is purgative, anthelmintic, and to a certain extent narcotic. It is but little used.

Dose of *Extractum Spigeliæ Liquidum* as an anthelmintic, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls) for an adult, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls) for a child. In either case it should be followed in a few hours by a brisk purge.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI

Spirit of Nitrous Ether Sweet Spirit of Nitre

Sweet spirit of nitre is a complex solution of ethyl nitrite, aldehyde, and allied compounds in alcohol. It acts as a diffusible stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is a popular remedy in common cold and slight feverish conditions. Unfortunately, it deteriorates even when stored under the

best conditions, while in mixtures with water it rapidly undergoes hydrolysis

Dose, 20 to 40 minims (12 to 25 mls) for repeated administration, 60 to 90 minims (4 to 6 mls) for a single dose

In cases of faintness after large doses of nitrites, the patient should be placed in a recumbent position, and ammonia and brandy given

R Spirit Ætheris Nitrosi	℥ss	2 mls
Tinct Camph Co	℥ss	2 "
Liq Ammon Acet	℥j	4 "
Syrup Tolu	℥ss	2 "
Aq Anisi ad	℥j	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *Common Cold*

R Spirit Ætheris Nitrosi	
Spirit Ammon Aromat	
Spirit Armoracæ Co	āā ℥ss
	or each 2 mls
Aq Camph ad	℥j to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *A diffusible Stimulant*

LIQUOR ETHYL NITRITIS *Solution of Ethyl Nitrite*
This keeps better than spiritus ætheris nitrosi, but that it is equally efficacious, requires confirmation Dose, 20 to 60 minims (12 to 4 mls)

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINÆ

Stavesacre Seeds

The dried ripe seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Ranunculaceæ) They are only used for the destruction of animal parasites Unguentum Staphisagriæ, *Stavesacre Ointment*, kills pediculi of all kinds Oleum Staphisagriæ when diluted with seven or eight parts of olive oil is also used for the same purpose

DELPHINA *Delphine* An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the above seeds It resembles aconitine in its action and has been recommended for neuralgia and toothache Dose, $\frac{1}{17}$ grain (0.001 gramme) gradually increased

R Delphinæ gr	$\frac{1}{17}$	0.001 gramme
Cocain Hydrochlor	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 "
Acid Carbohc	gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "

Mix and place in the hollow tooth with a small plug of cotton-wool and protect with gutta percha stopping

Toothache

STRAMONIUM

Stramonium Thorn Apple

The dried seeds and leaves of *Eatura Stramonium* (Sol-
naceæ) Stramonium is a narcotic poison closely resembling
belladonna both in its action and in its active principles
It is chiefly used in the treatment of asthma

Dose of *Extractum Stramonii*, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gram (0 015 to 0 06
gramme)

Tinctura Stramonii, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil)

PULVIS STRAMONII COMPOSITUS *Compound Stra-
monium Powder* A nitrated mixture of stramonium leaves
&c A small quantity ignited on a plate in a closed room,
and the fumes inhaled, gives immediate relief in paroxysmal
asthma Some persons prefer to smoke it into cigarettes with or without a little tobacco The smoke
must be inhaled

R Tinct Stramonii ℥	0 6 mil
Tinct Aconiti ℥	0 3 „
Potass Bicarb gr $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 grammes
Aq Camphoræ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

A tablespoonful for a dose when the attack comes on
Asthma

R Extract Stramonii gr ss	0 030 gramme
Camphoræ gr ij	0 100 „
Pulv Opn gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Asthma*

DATURINA *Daturine* The chief alkaloid of stramonium
It is identical with atropine, and its therapeutic effects are the
same Dose of *Daturine Sulphate*, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0 0003
to 0 0006 gramme) See *Belladonna*

STRONTIUM

Strontium

STRONTII BROMIDUM *Strontium Bromide* Freely
soluble in water Is given in the same doses as potassium
bromide, and is by some considered to be less depressing in
its effect See *Potassu Bromidum*

STRONTII IODIDUM *Strontium Iodide* Freely soluble in water Is occasionally substituted for potassium iodide
See Potassii Iodidum

STRONTII LACTAS *Strontium Lactate* Freely soluble in water Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0·6 to 1·2 gramme) Given in nephritis, gout and chorea Said to lessen albumen without diuresis

STROPHANTHI SEMINÆ

Strophanthus Seeds

The dried ripe seeds of *Strophanthus Kombe* (Apocynaceæ) *Strophanthus* resembles digitalis in its action on the heart, but is more powerful and is sometimes of service in mitral disease when there is no response to digitalis It may be given in cardiac dilatation and is occasionally of service in valvular insufficiency Like digitalis, it is a cumulative poison and may cause nausea and diarrhoea When it must be discontinued

Dose of Extractum Strophanthi, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·015 to 0·06 gramme)

Tinctura Strophanthi, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 ml)

R. Tinct Strophanthi ℥v	0·3 mil
Quin Hydrobrom gr ij	0·1 gramme
Acid Hydrobrom Dil ℥x	0·6 mil
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	2·0 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day

Tonic after Pulmonary Ailments

R. Tinct Strophanthi ℥v	0·3 mil
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v	0·3 ,
Syrup Aromatici ℥ss	2·0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15 0 ,

To be taken three times a day

Mitral disease when digitalis fails in compensating irregular force and rhythm

STROPHANTEIN A glucoside obtained from strophanthus It is freely soluble in water, and is chiefly used in hypodermic injection, as in pneumonia, when it is desired to produce very rapid effect on the heart Dose, hypodermically, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0·2 to 0·6 milligramme) dissolved in a few drops of water

Anædotes Emetics, stomach syphon, atropine, picrotoxin, camphor

STRYCHNINA *See NUX VOMICA*

SULPHONAL

Diethylsulphon dimethylmethane

Occurs in colourless, tasteless crystals. It is slightly soluble in cold water, but more so in hot. It is a useful hypnotic, but is absorbed somewhat slowly, and the patient may feel rather heavy and drowsy next day. It is of little value in mania or in sleeplessness due to pain.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in very hot water or tea. If given in a cachet, it should be administered three or four hours before sleep is desired.

ADALIN *Bromoethyl acetyl urea* Mild hypnotic. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains** in cachet (0.3 to 1 gramme) followed by hot drink an hour before bedtime. Almost insoluble in water.

METHYL SULPHONAL *Thional* *Diethylsulphon ethylmethylmethane* Is an even safer and more reliable hypnotic than sulphonal, it also acts much quicker. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)** in cachet. It may be administered in almost all forms of insomnia, but is not of much use when there is acute pain.

TETRONAL *Diethylsulphon diethylmethane* Closely resembles the foregoing, but is little used. **Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme)** in cachet.

SULPHUR

Sulphur

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM *Precipitated Sulphur* *Milk of Sulphur* **SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM** *Sublimed Sulphur* *Flowers of Sulphur* Externally sulphur is used in various skin affections. In the form of ointment it is a certain cure for scabies, mild lotions and ointments are also used with benefit in acne, seborrhœa, seborrhœic eczema, &c. Insufflation of finely powdered sulphur has been recommended to remove the false membrane in diphtheria. Internally it acts as a mild

laxative, and as Confection of Sulphur it is useful in piles or fissure of the anus. Cases of chronic gout and rheumatism when treated with small doses of sulphur—e.g. the official sulphur lozenges—are generally benefited.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes)

of *Confectio Sulphuris*, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes)

Trochisci Sulphuris, two to six during the day

SULPHUR DISINFECTION Sulphur burned with free access of air forms sulphur dioxide, an exceedingly irritating gas. It is a powerful disinfectant and a germicide. The most convenient method of utilising its disinfecting properties is to place the sulphur in an old iron saucepan which is stood in a bucket of water, a little methylated spirit is poured upon the sulphur and a light applied. The chimney and all cracks should be carefully stopped up beforehand, and the person in charge of the operation must instantly leave the room, which should be kept closed for six hours. All coloured fabrics should be removed.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS *Sulphur Ointment* Is generally employed for scabies, but for the treatment of acne, seborrhoea, &c., it should be diluted three or four times.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM *Iodide of Sulphur* An irritant to the skin and a powerful parasiticide. *Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi* is a good application for ringworm, tinea tonsurans, and circinata, but if there is much irritation it should be diluted with an equal weight of lard.

SULPHUR HYPOCHLORIDUM Several compounds of sulphur and chlorine have been introduced into medical practice, the safest being a yellow powder known as *Sulphur Hypochloride*. This may be used in acne, but on account of its irritating properties treatment should commence with an ointment not stronger than 5 per cent.

LOTIO CALCIS SULPHURATÆ *Fleming's Solution* An alkaline solution containing various sulphides of calcium. Used as a paint it is an effectual remedy for scabies. In chronic eczema and psoriasis, chronic rheumatism &c., a bath containing a dessertspoonful of the solution to each gallon of water may be tried, the patient remaining in the water for about a quarter of an hour.

R Sulphur Præcip ʒj	4 grammes
Zinci Oxidi ʒj	4 "
Liquor Calcis ad ʒx	to 250 mls

The affected part to be thoroughly cleansed with soap and warm water and then dabbed with the lotion

Acne Vulgaris

R Hydrarg Ammon ʒss	2 0 grammes
Sulphur Præcip ʒss	2 0 "
Adipis Benz ʒj	30 0 "
Ol Rosmarini gtt v	0 3 ml

The ointment, to be well rubbed into the scalp every night, the head must be thoroughly shampooed every third day with the following

Saponis Mollis ʒij	90 0 grammes
Saponin gr x	0 6 gramme
Liq Ammoniae ʒiv	15 0 mls
Aq Coloniensis ad ʒvj	to 200 0 "

The shampoo liquid One or two tablespoonfuls to a pint of warm water

Seborrhœa

R Sulphur Præcip ʒiv	15 0 grammes
Spirit Coloniensis ʒj	30 0 mls
Glycerini ʒss	2 0 mls
Sapon Mollis gr v	0 3 gramme
Aq Rosæ ad ʒviij	to 250 0 mls

The lotion

Seborrhœa Capitis

This is a useful lotion, the trace of soap suspending the sulphur and causing even diffusion Without the soap the lotion is almost unmanageable

R Ung Sulphuris ʒiv	120 grammes
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The ointment To be thoroughly rubbed into the affected and adjacent areas every night for three times

Scabies

Before the application the patient should be directed to have a hot bath, using plenty of soft soap and friction After applying the ointment for four days, the bath should be repeated All clothing must be destroyed or disinfected by boiling for at least twenty minutes

R Ung Sulphuris	} āā ʒj of each 30 grammes
Ung Zinci	
Ung Picis	

The ointment To be applied every night

Chronic Eczema

R Sulphuris Hypochlor ʒss	2 0 grammes
Ol Amygd Essent Mij	0 1 mil
Adipis Præp ʒj	30 0 grammes

The ointment To be applied every night *Acne*

Before application the skin must be thoroughly washed, using soft soap and plenty of friction

R Confectionis Sulphuris ʒij	60 grammes
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A teaspoonful every night at bedtime

Piles or Fissure of Anus

R Pulv Sulphuris	6 parts
Pulv Sinapis	6 "
Pulv Guaiaci	3 "
Pulv Rhei	1 part
Potass Nitratis	1 1 "
Mel Purif	a sufficiency

Make an electuary A teaspoonful at bedtime A useful aperient known as "Chelsea Pensioner" It is frequently given in *Chronic Gout and Rheumatism*

R Trochisci Sulphuris Compositi

Two lozenges taken every night at bedtime act as a mild aperient, and are of service in chronic gout and rheumatism; occasionally they relieve itching in skin diseases

R Sulphur Præcip gr v	0 3 gramme
Pulv Carbonis Salicis gr v	0 3 "
Potass Tart Acid gr v	0 3 "
Mel Purif q s	a sufficiency

Make a confection A teaspoonful at bedtime when required This is a useful laxative, the charcoal mitigating the offensive flatulency which prevents many from taking sulphur internally

SUMBUL RADIX

Sumbul Root

The dried root of *Ferula Sumbul* (Umbelliferae) It has a peculiar musk like odour, and is given as a nervine stimulant and antispasmodic It is carminative, and is sometimes given for flatulence

Dose of Tinctura Sumbul, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

Extractum Sumbul, 1 to 3 grains (0 06 to 0 1 gramme)

R Tincturæ Sumbul ℥xx	2 0 mls
Tincturæ Carminative ℥v	0 3 ml
Spirit Ætheris Co ℥xx	1 2 „
Aq Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken occasionally *Antispasmodic*

R Tincturæ Sumbul ℥xxx	2 mls
Tinct Valerian Ammon ℥xxx	2 „
Tinct Chlorof Co ℥xxx	2 „
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken twice a day *Hysteria*

R Extract Sumbul gr ij	0 10 gramme
Extract Valerianæ gr j	0 06 „
Extract Cimicifugæ gr ss	0 03 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day
Hysterical Affections

SUPPOSITORIA

Suppositories

Rectal suppositories are usually made of the weight of 15 grains (1 gramme) with cocoa butter (*Oleum Theobromatis*) as a basis. In this weight from 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 grammè) of vegetable extracts or dry powders may be included.

The suppositories in general use are

Suppositoria	Acidi Borici gr ij	0 200 ^r gramme
„	Acidi Carbolici, B P, gr j	0 060 „
„	Acidi Tannici, B P, gr vj	0 400 „
„	Atropinæ gr $\frac{1}{i}$	0 003 „
„	Belladonnæ, B P, gr iss	0 100 „
„	Chloral Hydratis gr v	0 300 „
„	Cocainæ gr ss	0 030 „
„	Hamamelidis Ext gr ij	0 200 „
„	Ichthyol gr ij	0 200 „
„	Iodoformi, B P, gr ij	0 200 „
„	Morphinæ, B P, gr $\frac{1}{i}$	0 015 „
„	Opii gr j	0 060 „
„	Plumbi Composita B P	
„	Santonini gr ij	0 200 „

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES are used as simple laxatives. They vary in size from 15 grains (1 gramme) for a child to 30 to 60 grains (2 to 3 5 grammes) for adults.

SUPRA RENAL GLAND

The dried supra renal gland, freed from the capsule, of the sheep, 1 part is equivalent to 6 parts of fresh gland. A fresh gland weighs about 30 grains. It has been administered with success in Addison's disease, neurasthenia, exophthalmic goitre, chronic interstitial nephritis, rachitis, &c. It is of the greatest value as a hæmostatic, and is of service as a cardiac stimulant in mitral regurgitation and cases of cardiac failure with irregular pulse.

At the present time the use of the gland has been almost discarded in favour of **ADRENALIN** (*lævo methylamino ethanol catechol*), an active principle first isolated by Jokichi Takamine. It occurs as a greyish white micro crystalline substance, very slightly soluble in water, but freely soluble in dilute alcohol. In medicinal purposes **ADRENALIN CHLORIDE SOLUTION** is alone used. This contains of the active principle 1 in 1000 of normal salt solution.

ADRENALIN is probably the most powerful astringent and hæmostatic known. When applied to the mucous membrane it blanches the part so that bloodless operations are carried out without difficulty on the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, &c. It is efficient only in actual contact with the bleeding surface; thus while it stops hæmatemesis it is of no use for hæmoptysis. In conjunction with β eucaine painless and bloodless operations are performed without the aid of a general anæsthetic as in the treatment of radical cure of hernia, removal of tumours, opening of abscesses, cysts, glands, &c. As a remedy for hay fever, nose bleeding, &c., it may be employed in the form of a spray 1 in 10 000.

For *internal* administration in gastric, intestinal, urethral, uterine and vesical hæmorrhage the 1 in 1000 solution may be given in doses of 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls.). As a cardiac stimulant it resembles digitalis, and in anæsthetic collapse, in mitral regurgitation, and in stenosis with irregular pulsation the solution may be applied to the tongue, whence it is promptly absorbed, or it may be injected intravenously when largely diluted (1 in 20,000).

Adrenalin appears to be non-irritating and non-cumulative. In cerebral hæmorrhage it is contra-indicated, and should never be injected hypodermically unless diluted to at least 1 in 20,000 with sterilised normal salt solution.

Solution for painless and bloodless operations

β Eucaine Hydrochloride	3 grains	0.2 gramme
Sodium Chloride	12 grains	0.8 "
Recently boiled Distilled Water		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces		100.0 mls
Solution Adrenalin Chloride (1 in 1000)	12 minims	0.8 ml

From 10 to 50 mls is injected according to the nature of the operation. For teeth extraction one or at most two drops of adrenalin, 1 in 1000, may be added to the usual dose of cocaine or β eucaine solution.

HEMISINE, SUPRA RENALIN, and EPINEPHRINE appear to be similar to adrenalin.

Dose of dry Supra-renal Substance, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme)

TAMARINDUS

Tamarind

The fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (Leguminosæ) It is pleasantly acid to the taste, and acts as a mild laxative.

SYRUPUS TAMARINDI COMPOSITUS A syrup composed of tamarinds, figs and prunes, &c. Is specially suitable for young children and delicate persons. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls, according to age, at bedtime.

TARAXACI RADIX

Dandelion Root

The fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum officinale* (Compositæ) Dandelion is a mild laxative and bitter stomachic, and may be given in dyspeptic conditions in place of calumba.

Dose of Extractum Taraxaci, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Extractum Taraxaci Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

Succus Taraxaci, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R. Extract Taraxaci	gr x	0.6 gramme
Magnesi Sulphatis	$\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$	4.0 grammes
Tinct Rhei Co	$\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$	4.0 mls
Syrup Zingiberis	$\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$	2.0 "
Aq. Dest. ad	$\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$	to 30.0 "

To be taken night and morning

Apertient and Tonic

R Succ ⁱ Taraxaci ℥j	4 0 mls
Tinct Gent Co ℥ss	2 0 „
Sodii Bicarb gr xx	1 2 gramme
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v	0 3 ml
Inf Caryoph ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day, after meals *Dyspepsia*

R Extract Taraxaci Liq ℥j	4 0 mls
Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥x	0 6 ml
Tinct Chlorof Co ℥xv	1 0 „
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken three times a day *Torpid Liver*

TEREBENUM

Terebene

Terebene is an antiseptic oily liquid, when inhaled or taken *internally* it acts as a stimulating disinfectant expectorant. It is useful in chronic bronchitis, winter cough, flatulent dyspepsia, &c, and is sometimes administered for its stimulating action on the genito urinary tract.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 ml) on a lump of sugar, or, preferably, made up into an emulsion.

R Terebeni ℥v	0 3 mls
Tinct Benz Co ℥xv	1 0 „
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 3 „
Mist Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Chronic Bronchitis or Winter Cough

R Terebeni ℥j	4 mls
Mag Carb Levis ℥ss	2 grammes
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 „

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at 140° F and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes twice a day.

Chronic Bronchitis with Emphysema

TERPIN HYDRAS *Terpene Hydrate* Appears in colourless prisms. Soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol, sparingly in water. **Dose,** 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture. It may be used for all the purposes of terebene.

LINCTUS PINI, TERPIN ET HEROIN Useful for cough. **Dose,** 1 fluid drachm (4 mls). Each dose contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0·0025 gramme) of Heroin Hydrochloride.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ *Oil of Turpentine* Employed *externally* as a rubefacient, irritant, and counter irritant in painful affections of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, osteo arthritis, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica, &c For the relief of these complaints the official **LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ** is excellent, but for inflammatory conditions of the chest and abdomen the most usual application is a flannel cloth which has been wrung out in hot water and sprinkled with the oil Turpentine is antiseptic and disinfectant, especially when partially oxidised, it is the basis of several well known disinfecting fluids

Internally, although an active diuretic, it has almost dropped out of use, other less irritating and more certain remedies having taken its place In gastric and intestinal hæmorrhage it is still employed, and in large doses is anthelmintic to the tapeworm It does not destroy thread worm unless given as an enema

Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.1 to 0.6 ml) as an anthelmintic, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mls) with a tablespoonful of castor oil to ensure a quick purge

R Linum Terebinthinæ ℥iv 100 mls

To be rubbed into the painful part twice a day,

Rheumatism

R Ol Terebinthinæ
Ol Siniapis "Express" } āā pt æq equal parts
Liq Capivi

The liniment, to be shaken before use Rub into the affected part every night and morning *Lumbago*

R Ol Terebinthinæ }
Lin Belladon } āā pt æq equal parts
Lin Saponis }

The liniment *Lumbago*

R Ol Terebinthinæ ℥j 30 mls
Chlorof Aconiti ℥ss 15 "
Chlorof Belladonnæ ℥ss 15 "

The liniment *Sciatica*

R Ol Terebinth ℥xv 1.0 ml
Tinct Capsici ℥v 0.3 "
Mucil Acaciæ ℥j 4.0 mls
Syrup Aurant ℥ss 2.0 "
Inf Maticæ ad ℥j to 30.0 "

To be taken every four hours *Intestinal Hæmorrhage*

R. Ol Terebinth ℥x	0 6 mil
Ex Hamamel Liq ℥j	4 0 mils
Potassii Chloratis gr v	0 3 gramme
Mucil Acaciæ ℥ss	2 0 mils
Aq Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken every four hours

Hæmoptysie

R. Ol Terebinth ℥ij	8 mils
Ol Ricini ℥iv	15 „
Pulv Acaciæ ℥j	4 grammes
Aq Cinnam ad ℥iss	to 15 mils

The draught

Tapeworm

R. Ol Terebinth ℥.	0 6 mil
Mucil Acaciæ ℥ss	2 0 mils
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ss	to 15 0

To be taken in a little water every three hours

Distension of Abdomen through gas, in Diarrhœa of Typhoid during convalescence

See also Oleum Pini

TEREBINTHINA CHIA

Chian Turpentine

An oleo resin obtained from *Pistacia Terebinthus* (Anacardiaceæ). In its action it resembles turpentine and Canada balsam, but is now little used. At one time it was recommended for cancer, but its value is more than doubtful. Gray's formula for pills was

Terebinth Chiæ gr ij	0 12 gramme
Sulphur Sublimat gr ij	0 12 „

For one pill Two to be taken three or four times a day

THEOBROMINA

Theobromine

A base obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao* (Sterculiaceæ). It is allied to caffeine, but is a more powerful diuretic. It is of value in cardiac and renal dropsy, anasarca, &c, but not of much service in hepatic ascites or nephritis.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme) in cachet or pill

THEOBROMINE SODIUM ACETATE *Agurin* Freely soluble in water Uses as above Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

THEOBROMINE SODIO-SALICYLATE Known under the trade name *Drusetin* Freely soluble in water Uses as theobromine Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

THEOCIN SODIUM ACETATE Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 gramme) Soluble about 1 in 20 of water Given in oedema and cardiac dropsy

UROPHERIN *Lithium Drusetin* Freely soluble in water Uses as theobromine Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

THYMOL

Thymol

A crystalline substance obtained from various labiate and other plants (*Thymus*, *Monarda*, *Carum*, &c) It belongs to the group of monohydric phenols, and is a more powerful antiseptic than carbolic acid Its comparative insolubility in water, however, is a drawback, and it has never attained the popularity of the latter Although not caustic it is capable of irritation It is used in $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent semi alcoholic solution as a mouth wash, in saturated solution (about 1 in 1200) as an antiseptic in place of carbolic lotion, and in ointment 1 to 4 per cent As an anthelmintic large doses kill ankylostoma duodenale, ascariis, trœnia, &c In India 10 to 30 grains doses have been given with success in goitre

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme) in pill as an intestinal and gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) as an anthelmintic followed by a purgative

Solubility Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, fats, and oils, 1 in 200 glycerin, 1 in 600 water When rubbed with chloral, phenol, menthol or camphor it liquefies

Thymol	1 part
Alcohol 90 per cent	25 parts
Glycerin	25 "
Distilled water to	1000 ,

The antiseptic lotion May be used as a spray for the throat and nose

R Thymol gr xx 1 2 gramme

To be taken in a cachet before breakfast, in the afternoon let a full dose of castor oil be taken The treatment to be repeated every other day until the worms are expelled

Anchylostoma

R Thymol gr xx 1 2 gramme
Chloroform ℥j 4 0 mls
Atoleine ad ℥j to 30 0 „

To be rubbed into the scalp

Parasiticide in Ringworm

R Thymol gr ij 0 12 gramme
Spiri Ment Pip ℥ss 2 00 mls
Aq Coloniensis ℥ss 45 00 „
Glycerini ℥iv 15 00 „
Aq Cinnam ad ℥ij to 90 00 „

A few drops to a wineglassful of water for rinsing the mouth after each meal

Antiseptic Lotion

R Thymol gr vj 0 4 gramme
Spiri Rect ℥j 4 0 mls
Magnes Carb Levis gr ij 0 2 gramme
Aq Dest ad ℥j to 30 0 mls

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at 140° F, and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes

Ulcerated Sore Throat

THYMOLUI CARBONAS *Thymol Carbonate* A nearly colourless and tasteless powder, may be given in doses of 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in place of ordinary thymol for intestinal worms

ARISTOL *Dithymol diiodide* A reddish brown, nearly odourless and tasteless powder containing 46 per cent iodine Soluble in chloroform, ether, fixed oils, and fats, slightly soluble in water and alcohol Introduced as a substitute for iodoform It may be freely used as a dusting powder, either alone or diluted, in eczema, psoriasis, and venereal ulcers In ointments it may be used up to 10 per cent with lard or paraffin ointment

R Aristol ℥iv 15 grammes
Kaolin ad ℥ij to 60 „
The dust ng powder *Psoriasis*

UREA

Urea or carbamide has been introduced as a diuretic in gouty affections, cirrhosis of the liver, renal calculus, tuberculosis, &c

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachet

BROMURAL *Bromo iso valerianyl urea* Hypnotic
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) almost insoluble in water Recommended to be given immediately before sleep is desired

URANII NITRAS

Uranium Nitrate

In lemon coloured crystals, very soluble in water In doses of 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme) slowly increased to 10 grains (0.6 gramme) has been recommended in diabetes A 1 per cent or 2 per cent solution has also been employed as an astringent throat spray, but the drug is little used

URETHANUM

Urethane

Occurs in colourless crystals having a peculiar salt like taste, freely soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerin It is hypnotic, sedative, and antispasmodic Produces normal sleep and is specially suitable in acute mania, delirium tremens and tetanus

Dose, as a sedative, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in draught, as a hypnotic, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes) in draught

Incompatibles Alkalis and acids

EUPHORIN *Phenylhydryl acetate* Occurs in colourless needles, only slightly soluble in water, but soluble in dilute alcohol Is antipyretic, antiseptic, and antirheumatic Introduced as an agent in neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica and headache Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme) in cachet or wine

HEDONAL *Methyl propyl carbonil urea* Dose as hypnotic, in cachet, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes),

UVÆ URSI FOLIÆ

Bearberry Leaves

The dried leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (Ericaceæ) Preparations of bearberry leaves, like those of buchu, are diuretic, and act as astringent disinfectants on the urinary tract. They are especially useful in pyelitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and irritable bladder.

Dose of Infusum Uvæ Ursi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.)

R. Potassii Bicarb gr x	0 6 gramme
Potassii Citratis gr xv	1 0 „
Syrup Aurantii \mathfrak{z}_{ss}	2 0 mls
Inf Uvæ Ursi ad \mathfrak{z}_{j}	to 30 0

To be taken three times a day

Cystitis

R. Hexamethylenetetramin gr viij	0 5 gramme
Tinct Nucis Vom \mathfrak{M}_{v}	0 3 ml
Glycerini \mathfrak{M}_{xxx}	2 0 mls
Inf Uvæ Ursi ad \mathfrak{z}_{j}	to 30 0 „

To be taken three times a day

Cystitis

ARBUTIN A glucoside obtained from bearberry. In doses of 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme) it may be given in place of the infusion as above.

VALERIANÆ RHIZOMA

Valerian Rhizome

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis* (Valerianaceæ). Valerian is a carminative stimulant and antispasmodic. It is commonly given in hysteria, neuralgia, epilepsy, chorea, and other neurotic conditions.

Dose of Infusum Valerianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.)

Tinctura Valerianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

Extractum Valerianæ, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme)

Indian Valerian rhizome is used in India and the East in place of *Valeriana officinalis* for the preparation of the tincture and infusion.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ *Oil of Valerian* Is used as a carminative in flatulænce Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (0 08 to 0 12 mil)

R. Tincturæ Valerianæ	℥ss	2 0 mls
Tincturæ Cl. v. c. f. r.	℥ss	2 0 „
Liq Arser.		0 2 mil
Inf Aurant Co ad	℥j	to 30 0 mls

To be taken twice a day, after meals *Hysteria*

R. Tinct Valerianæ Ammon	℥ss	2 0 mls
Tinct Belladonnæ	℥v	0 3 mil
Strontii Bromidi	gr xv	1 0 gramme
Syrup Glycerophosph Co	℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad	℥j	to 30 0 „

To be taken occasionally

Hysteria

R. Ext Valerianæ	gr ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Asafetidæ Co	gr ij	0 12 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day

R. Spirit Ammon Fetid	℥ss	2 mls
Spirit Ætheris Co	℥v	1 mil
Tinct Lavand Co	℥ss	2 mls
Tinct Hyoscyami	℥ss	2 „
Aq Camphoræ ad	℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day *Hysterical Affections*

R. Ol Valerianæ	℥ij	0 1 mil
Ethyl Bromidi	℥ij	0 2 „

In capsule To be taken twice a day *Anuspasmodic*

VALYL *Valerianæ diethylamide* An oily liquid, disagreeable odour and taste Given in capsules in nervous affections Dose, 2 grains (0 13 gramme)

VERATRINE

Veratrine

An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids obtained from cevadilla, *Schænocaulon officinale* (Liliaceæ) When applied to the skin, veratrine acts as an irritant, and some pain is felt followed by numbness It is intensely irritating to the mucous membrane, and is an active poison As **UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ** it is occasionally used in the same way as

aconitine ointment or aconite liniment, but must not be applied if the skin is broken

Antidotes Emetics, stomach syphon, tannic acid, char coal, morphine and atropine hypodermically, stimulants and recumbent position

VERONAL

See Acid Diethylbarbituric

VIBURNUM

Black Haw

The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium* (Caprifoliaceæ) is used as a sedative tonic to the uterine nervous system, and is considered valuable in dysmenorrhœa and in preventing miscarriage. It should be given in continuous doses for at least a month before the time at which miscarriage has previously occurred.

Dose of Extractum Viburni, 2 to 7 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme)

Extractum Viburni Liquidum, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls)

R. Extract Viburni Liq ℥xx	1.2 mil
Extract Piscidiæ Liq ℥xv	1.0 "
Extract Heloniadis Liq ℥xv	1.0 "
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls

To be taken twice a day for a month

Threatened Miscarriage

R. Extract Viburni Liq ℥xv	1 mil
Tinct Hydrastis ℥xxv	2 mls
Tinct Sumbul ℥xxv	2 "
Aq Cajuputi ad ʒj	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day

Dysmenorrhœa

R. Ext Viburni gr ij	0.20 gramme
Apio℥ ℥j	0.06 mil
Ext Ergotæ gr ss	0.03 gramme

For one capsule To be taken twice a day

Dysmenorrhœa

YERBA SANTA

The leaves of *Eriodictyon glutinosum* (Hydrophyllaceæ) are aromatic and stimulant to the mucous membrane. As a tonic expectorant the fluid extract is sometimes useful in chronic bronchitis, catarrh &c

Dose of *Extractum Yerba Santa Liquidum*, 15 to 60 minims
(1 to 4 mls)

Syrupus Yerba Santa, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Extract Yerba Santa Liq Mxxx	2 mls
Tinct Cubebe Mxv	1 "
Tinct Cimicifugæ Mxxx	2 "
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq Mxxx	2 "
Aq Camphoræ ad ʒj	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day *Chronic Bronchitis*

YOHIMBIN

Under this name the hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from *Yohimbe* has been introduced as an aphrodisiac

Dose, 1 tablet (1/2 grain = 005 gramme in each) three times a day

Latterly yohimbin has been put forward as a local anæsthetic and suggested for ophthalmic use. It is an expensive drug, and is only at present under trial

ZINCUM

Zinc

ZINCI ACETAS *Zinc acetate* A freely soluble astringent salt it is used in lotions and injections in much the same cases as zinc sulphate, but is somewhat milder. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (06 to 12 gramme)

ZINCI BROMIDUM *Zinc Bromide* Freely soluble. In very dilute solution it has been given in epilepsy. It is not always well tolerated. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (01 to 03 gramme)

ZINCI BORAS *Zinc Borate* An amorphous white powder, astringent and mildly antiseptic. Used as a dusting powder in eczematous affections

ZINCI CARBONAS *Zinc Carbonate* A mild astringent powder, used in face lotions in place of the oxide

ZINCI CHLORIDUM *Zinc Chloride* A deliquescent and exceedingly caustic salt. In dilute solution (1 in 1000 to 1 in 500) it is used as a stimulant to incise wounds and ulcers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa leucorrhœa, &c. **PASTA ZINCI CHLORIDI**, 25 to 50 per cent, is used to

destroy warts, condylomata, lupoid patches, &c the strength being regulated according to the area of the diseased part. Solutions of zinc chloride are also used as antiseptic disinfectants, being especially useful in cleansing the utensils of a sick room. **Antidotes**—Alkaline carbonates, followed by white of egg, milk starch paste, copious draughts of water, opium, later give stimulants.

ZINCI CYANIDUM *Zinc Cyanide* An insoluble and very poisonous salt. Has been given in chorea, cardiac palpitation, rheumatism, &c. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gram (0.06 to 0.1 gramme) in pill. As an antiseptic it is inferior to mercury and zinc cyanide, q v.

ZINCI LACTAS *Zinc Lactate* Soluble $\frac{1}{2}$ in 60 of water. This salt is readily assimilated, and is said to cause but little derangement of the stomach. It is chiefly given in epilepsy and chorea. **Dose**, 2 to 20 grains (0.1 to 1.2 gramme). A small dose should be commenced with and gradually increased.

ZINCI OLEAS *Zinc Oleate* This should be in the form of an insoluble satiny powder almost free from odour. When freshly prepared from olive oil soap it is a very useful dusting powder in eczema and psoriasis. Mixed with soft paraffin it constitutes **UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATIS**. Commercial specimens are frequently quite rancid and unfit for use. Pure sweet powdered zinc oleate is an excellent preventive of relapse in eczema. Well rubbed into the nails prevents splitting.

ZINCI OXIDUM *Zinc Oxide* An insoluble white powder. It is mildly astringent and stimulant, and may be employed as a dusting powder—either alone or diluted with starch or kaolin—for sores, excoriations and eczema especially when the skin is moist. **UNGUENTUM ZINCI** is a serviceable application for burns, eczema, and many skin affections. **Dose**, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. It should not be prescribed in pills, as they become very hard and almost insoluble.

Zinc oxide was at one time held in repute for the treatment of epilepsy, but is certainly inferior to the alkaline bromides. At the present time it is administered as an astringent in diarrhoea and for checking mucous discharges. Combined with belladonna it is given to check the night sweats of phthisis.

ZINC-COLLOID *Gelatinous Zinc Oxide* This preparation is not obtainable in the dry state without losing its peculiar properties. It appears in the form of a lotion in which the gelatinous zinc oxide is evenly diffused throughout the water. When applied to the skin, instead of leaving a pulverulent covering the zinc remains as a closely adherent and almost transparent film which renders it useful as an application for the hands and face.

R. Liq. Piceis Carbonis M_{xv} 1 ml
"Zinc Colloid" ad 3iv to 120 "

The mildly astringent face lotion

Powdered Ochre gr x	0 6 gramme
Powdered Bole gr 11j	0 2 „
Zinc Colloid to ʒiv	to 120 0 mls

This gives a neutral flesh tint

R Ichthyol 3ij 8 mls
 “ Zinc Colloid ” ad 3iv to 120 „

The lotion

Erysipelas

ZINCI PERMANGANAS *Zinc Permanganate* In violet brown, very hygroscopic crystals Used in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa as an injection 1 in 4000 It explodes when mixed with alcohol, glycerin, sugar, &c

ZINCI PHOSPHIDUM *Zinc Phosphide* Has been recommended as a substitute for phosphorus in sexual exhaustion, cerebral affections, etc. Also in cardiac disease, especially aortic regurgitation. Dose, $\overline{\text{TC}}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gram (0.004 to 0.016 gramme) in pill.

ZINCI STEARAS Powdered *Zinc Stearate* is an even more emollient dusting powder than the oleate. Combined with balsam of Peru and talc, it may be used for moist eczema and almost all forms of skin affections.

ZINCI SULPHAS • *White Vitriol Zinc Sulphate* Is employed *internally* only as an emetic In doses of 10 to 30 grains in warm water it produces rapid emesis without much depression *Externally* it is employed in lotions for its astringent and slightly antiseptic effects on ulcers, sores, and for conjunctivitis, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, vulvitis, &c It is freely soluble in water

ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLAS *Zinc Sulphocarbolate* Occurs in colourless crystals, soluble 1 in 3 of water. It is astringent, disinfectant, and antiseptic, and is chiefly employed in lotions about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as a vaginal douche in leucorrhœa, &c.

R Zinci Oxidi ℥iv	15 grammes
Liq Carbonis Deterg ℥xv	1 mil
Liq Calcis ℥j	30 mils
Aq Rosæ ad ℥iv	to 120 „

The skin lotion (See also Calamina)

R Acid Borne	} of each equal parts
Zinci Oxidi	
Talci	

The dusting powder *Prurigo, Sweaty Feet, &c*

R Zinci Permanganatis	1 part
Aq Dest	to 1000 parts

The injection *Gonorrhœa*

The same strength may be used as a lotion in conjunctivitis

R Zinci Phosphidi gr ½	0 008 gramme
Ext Gentianæ q s	a sufficiency

For one pill To be taken three times a day
Heart Disease with Acute Regurgitation

R Zinci Stearatis ℥j	30 0 grammes
Plumbi Stearatis ℥j	30 0 „
Bals Peru ℥v	0 6 mil

The dusting powder *Eczema*

R Zinci Sulphatis	2 parts
Tinct Lavand Co	15 parts
Aq Dest	to 500 „

This constitutes the well known 'Red Lotion,' a very useful application to sores of all kinds. It may also be used as a vaginal or urethral injection in gonorrhœa, &c

R Zinci Sulphatis	1 part
Aq Rosæ	to 500 parts

The astringent eye lotion

R Zinci Sulphatis gr ij	0 20 gramme
Plumbi Acetatis gr ij	0 13 „
Ext Opi Liq ℥j	4 00 mils
Aq Dest ad ℥ij	to 60 00 „

The injection To be shaken and used twice a day
Gonorrhœa

R Zinci Sulphocarb ʒj 4 grammes

The powder To be dissolved in a pint of tepid water and
used every morning as an injection *Leucorrhœa*

R Zinci Valerianatis gr ʒj 0 20 gramme
Pil Asafetidæ Co gr ʒj 0 13 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day *Hysteria*

R Zinci Valerianatis gr ʒj 0 130 gramme
Acid Camphoric gr j 0 060 „
Ext Belladonnæ gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 016 „
Cannabin Tannatis gr $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 016 „

For one pill To be taken twice a day
Hysterical Affections

INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

This Index is intended to assist the memory of the prescriber on the occurrence of an emergency. The majority of the names are in Latin to facilitate reference.

External remedies are in Italics

ABDOMINAL PLETHORA Saline purges to relieve portal congestion, Scammony, Jalap, *Massage*

ABORTION, THREATENED Codeine, Hydrastis, Morphia, Opium, Quinine, Viburnum

ACIDITY GASTRIC Acids before meals, Alkalies after meals, Soda Bicarb, Potassu Bicarb, *Mentha and Peppermint Carb*, Liquor Calcis, Bismuth Carb, *Ammon Arom*, Acid Carbohc, Calcu Carb, Creosotum, Acid Sulphuric, Soda Sulphur, Soda Hyposulphur, Tonics, as Gentian, Calumba, Quassia, &c

ACNE Sulphur, Calcu Sulphid, Arsenic, Magnesu Sulph, Calomel, *Sulphur Iodid, Sulphur Hypochlor*, *Alkaline Soap Lotions, Hydrag Perchlor, Aristol, Camphor, Bismuth, Glycerin, Ichthyol, Resorcin, Zinc Oxide Lotions*

ACTINOMYCOSIS Salicylates, Iodides, *Iodine Injections, X-Rays*

ADDISON'S DISEASE Arsenic, Iron Tonics, Syr Glycero-phosph Co, Phosphorus, large doses of Glycerin, Supra-renal Gland, Adrenalin

ADENOIDS Cod Liver Oil, Iodine, Iron, *Irrigation with Astringent Lotion*

AGUE *See Intermittent Fever*

ALBUMINURIA Aconite, Acid Gallic, Belladonna, Scopolamus, Caffeine (only in chronic Bright's disease), Digitalis (but not in granular kidney), Glycerophosphates, Hydrastis, Hydragogue Cathartics, as Pulv Jalapæ Co Pil Scammon Co

ALCOHOLISM Cimicifuga, Spirit Ammon Arom, Arsenic, Bromides, Chloral, Nux Vomica Glycerophosphates, Quinine Sumbul, Bismuth Carb, Acid Hydiocyan Dil

ALOPECIA Arsenic, Quinine, Pilocarpine, Carbolic Acid Urt Hyd Nit Dil, Ammonia, Oily and Spirituous Lotions, Paraffinum Liquidum, Quinine Resorcin, Thymol, Acid Sulphuros, Hydiarg Oleas, Pilocarpine

AMAUROSIS Strychnine, Pilocarpine, Emmenagogues if necessary, Potass Bromid, *see* *Blister to Temple*

AMENORRHOEA Aconite if due to cold Cimicifuga, Aloes, Ammon Chlorid Ergot, Mist Ferri Co, Apiole, Caulophyllin, Pulsatilla, Potass Iodid, Hydrastis, Arsenic, Guaiacum Quinine Ol Pata, Saline Purgatives Ol Sabine, Hot Sitz Baths with or without Mustard

ANÆMIA Mineral Acids, Hypermorphites Syrup Hypophosph Co, Aloes, Bitter Tonic, Iron Lactophosphate, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Ferri Glycerophosph, Nux Vomica Hypermorphin Inject on Iron Asemit, Iron Preparations, as *see* *see* Syrup Eastonii, Syrup Ferri Phosph Co, Ferri Albuminas Ferri Peptonas, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Ferri Perchlor, Pil Aloes et Myrrh, Iron Somatose

ANÆMIA, PERNICIOUS Arsenic, Iron Preparations do harm

ANÆSTHETICS, GENERAL Chloroform, Ether Nitrous Oxide A C E Mixture, Ethyl Bromid, Ethyl Chlorid

ANÆSTHETICS, LOCAL Camphor, Cocaine, Cocaine, Ether Spray, Ethyl Chlorid Spray, Eucaine, Ol Caryoph, Guaracol, Holocaine, Orthoform, Menthol, Morphine, Nitrobenz, Acid Carbolic, Chloroform, Nizocaine, Stovaine

ANEURISM Potass Iodid, Aconite, Calciu Chlorid inhalation Chloroform (?), inhalation Amyl Nitrite (?), Inject Ergotin, Morphine (?)

ANGINA PECTORIS Arsenic Æther, Morphine Inject Phosphorus, Nitro glycerin Sodii Nitris, Erythrol Tetranit Mannitol Hexanit, Digitalis, Potass Brom in full doses, Spirit Æther Co, Tonics, *Chloroform inhalation*

ANEKLYSTOMIASIS See Parasites

ANTHRAX Calcium Sulphide (frequent doses), Ichthalbum, Phosphorus, Quinine, *Acid Carbolic*, *Acid Boric*, *Glyc Ext Bellad*, *Creolin*, *Liq Hydrogen Perox*, *Iodoform Potass Permang*, *Poultices*, *double Cyanide dressings*, *Pathone*

ANTISEPTICS FOR CLEANSING INSTRUMENTS, &c Alcohol Boric Acid Carbolic Acid, Formaldehyde, Pathone, Thymol

ANTISEPTICS FOR WOUNDS Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, *Mercur Chloride*, *Mercury Iodide*, *Iodine*, *Iodoform*, *Pathone*, *Salicylic Acid*, *Izol*, *Creolin*, *Cresol*, *Potassium Permanganate*, *Salol*, *Zinc Chloride and Sulphate*, *Arisol*, *Compound Tincture of Benzoin*

ANTISEPTICS, INTESTINAL Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Sulphites and Sulphurous Acid, Bismuth Salicylates, Salol, Benzoylphthol, Sulphocarbolates, Hexamine, Guaiacol

ANTISEPTICS, URINARY Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Carbolic and Boric Acids, Hexamine, Salol

ANUS FISSURE OF Conf Sennæ, Conf Sulphuris, Conf Piper Nig, *Ung Bellad*, *Ung Hydrarg Subchlor*, *Linim Calcis*, *Ung Cocainæ*, *Hydrastis*, *Ichthyol*, *Ung Gallæ c Opio*

APHONIA Alum or Potassium Chlorate Gargles, Tinct Belladonnæ, Borax slowly sucked, *inhalation Tinct Benzoin*, *Ammon Chlorid inhalation*, *Sulphurous Acid inhalation*

APHTHÆ AND STOMATITIS Alum, Acid Tannic, Sodii Sulphis, Potassii Chloras, Mel Boracis, Glyc Boracis, Potass Permang or Liquor Sodæ Chlorinat as local applications, Quinine, Mineral Acids, Grey Powder, *Purification*

APOPLEXY Aconite, to relieve blood pressure (?), Bella donna, Croton Oil as purge (1 drop), Calomel, Colocynth, Nitro glycerin (?), Strychnine, *Electricity*, *Leeches*. *Ice bag to Head* avoid stimulants or excitement

ARTHRITIS Aconite, Alkalies, Pot Bicar b, Sodii Bicar b, Lithium Salts, Arsenic, Hexamethylenetetramine, Cimicifuga, Iodides, Lycetol, Piperazine, Lysidine, Piperidin, Tartras, Bromides, Guaiacum, Sulphur, Coto, Colchicum, Quinine in chronic, Belladonna, Saline Purges, Sodii Salicyl, Aspiuine Hydrarg Subchlor or Pil, Hydrarg with Colocynth, *Methyl Salicylas, Mesotan, Belladonna, Cotton wool, Flannel, Warm Foot baths*

ASCARIDES *See Parasites Intestinal*

ASCITES Hydiagogue Cathartics (Pulv Elatemi Co, Pil Scammon Co, Gamboge, Ol Crotonis, Jalap, Potass Tart Acid), Saline Purges, Pil Hydrarg, Scilla, Digitalis, Copaiba, Ammon Benz, Ammon Chlorid, Taraxacum, Spartein Sulphas, Pilocarpine, Theobromine Compounds

ASPHYXIA FROM CHLOROFORM Oxygen, Adrenalin, Amyl Nitrite inhalations, Artificial Respiration, Electricity, Cold Douches

ASTHMA Arsenic Belladonna Acid Hydriodic, Aconite (especially in Spasmodic), Chloral, Allyl Tribromid, Asafetida, Ammoniacum, Potass Bromid, Antimony, Apomorphine Atropine, Camphor, Cannabis Indica, Chloralamid, Euphorbia Pilulifera Gelsemium, Grindelia, Ipecacuanha, Lobelia, Stramonium, Nitro glycerin, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Potass Iodid, Strychnine, Trional, Quinine, Menthol, Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Ethyl Iodide inhalation, Chloroform inhalation, Creosote Vapour, Oxygen inhalation, Fumes of Nitre Paper, Stramonium and Lobelia Cigarettes Eucalyptus Oil Spray, Cocaine Spray

BALANITIS Acid Carbolic, Acid Tannic, Alum, Creolin, Lime Water, Lotio Hydrarg Flav Liq Calcis, Liq Plumbi, Tannoform, Zinci Sulphas,

BED SORES Alcohol, Ung Diachyli, Amylum, Fullers' Earth, Lin Calcis, Aristol, Boric Acid, Iodoform, Charcoal Poultices, Hydrarg Perchlor in Diluted Alcohol, Iodol, Tannoform, Glycerin as prophylactic, Argent Nit, Bals Peru, Resorcin, Acid Tannic, Zinc Oxide

BERI-BERI Morphine, Pilocarpine hypodermically, Tonics, Cardiac Stimulants, Nourishing Food, Cleanliness, Mountain Air

BILIOUSNESS. Euonymin, Hyd c Creta, Hyd Sub chlor, Hydiastin, Iridin, Juglandin, Leptandrin, Sanguinarin Seidlitz Powders and other Saline Purges, as Sodii Sulphas, Magnesi Sulphas, Sodii Bicarb, Ammon Chlorid, Calumba, Gentian, Ipecacuanha Fel Bovinum, Salol, Rhubarb

BITES AND STINGS OF INSECTS, &c *Acid Carbohic, Salicylic Acid in Alcohol, Alum, Ammonia Liq Calcis, Menthol, strong solution Cocaine, Argent Nit or Potass Hydroxid as caustic in bites of animals Potass Permang applied and injected all around snake bite, followed by large doses of Brandy or Whisky*

BLACK WATER FEVER Diaphoretics, Water as hot as can be drunk, Morphine hypodermically, Pilocarpine hypodermically, try Quinine and Cinchona Preps, Liq Hyd Berchlor, Salines, Stimulants, Oxygen, Digitals Strychnine, Normal Salt Solution intravenously, *Change of Climate*

BLADDER AFFECTIONS Benzoic Acid and Benzoates Boric Acid and Borates, Uva Ursi, Arbutin, Betol, Juniper, Methylene Blue, Salol, Alkalies, Alkaline Citrates and Bicarbonates, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Buchu, Santal, Sabal, Cantharides, Copaiba, Cubebs, Hops, Pareira

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES (See also Acne and Anthrax) Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates and Citrates, Calcium Sulphide, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Yeast, Levurine, Nuclein, Argent Nit, Glyc Belladon, Yeast Poultices Charcoal Poultices with little Chlorinated Lime Solution, Ung Cocaine

BRAIN SOFTENING Glycerophosphates, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Hypophosphites, Syrup Hypophosphit Co, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Iron Tonics

BREASTS, INFLAMMATION OF *Belladonna Ointment or Plaster, Glycerin Belladonna, Inf Digitals as fomentation, massage with Oil, Ichthyol Lotions*

BREATH, FETID Charcoal, Bismuth Phenas, Bismuth Salicylas, Acid Carbohic, general treatment, *Carbohic Acid or Boric Lotions, Liq Sodæ Chlorinat, Thymol, Benzoic Acid, Menthol, Ol Caryoph, &c, in mouth wash, examination of teeth*

BRIGHT'S DISEASE Aconite Acid Gallic, Alkaline Bicarbonates Citrates and Benzoates, Belladonna, Bromides, Caffeine Digitalis Hydragogue Cathartics, Juniper, Ol Terebinth, Terebene, Theobromine, Hydrastis, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Scoparius, Diuretin

BRONCHITIS Aconite, Liq Ammon Acet, Liq Ammon Cit, Ipecacuanha, Antim Tart, Ammon Carb, Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic Ammon Benz, Sodii Benz, Tinct Benz, Grindelia Ol Moirhuæ, Pinus Virg, Scenega, Tar Tolu, Creosote, Anemonin, Terebene, Teipin Hydras Codein, Heroin Dionine, Camphor, Ammoniacum, Asafetida, Belladonna Copuba, Demulcents, Lobelia, Iodides, Paraffinum Liquidum Acetomorphine

BRUISES Arnica, Ammon Chlor, Calendula, Hamamelis Hydricst, Lead Lotion Dilute Alcohol, Ichthyol, Ice

BUBO Aristol, Liq Chlori Liq Sodæ Chlorinat Calomel, Creolin Hydrag Perchlor, Ichthyol, Orthoform, Xeroform, Ung Hydrag Liq Plumbi

BURNS AND SCALDS Ung Acid Boric Ung Cocaine, Iodoform Lin Calcis, Ung Paraffin, Zinc Oxid Zinc Oleas Ung Lanolin Aristol, Bismuth Subgall, Ichthyol, Sol Acid Picric, Sodii Bicarb, any bland fixed oil or lard, strong soap suds, whitening or chalk and water made into a cream or thin porary expedient

CALCULI BILIARY Alkalies, Fel Bovinum, Sapo, Ferri Succinas, Iridin, Mercury, Morphine, Olive Oil (large doses), Sodii Oleas, Turpentine, inhalation of Chloroform

CALCULI, URINARY Sodii Bicarb, Potass Bicarb, Ammon Benz, Sodii Benz, Lithia, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Potass Citras, Piperazine, Lysidine, Hexamethylenetetramine, Magnes Boro Cit, Sodii Phosphas, Uvæ Ursi, Buchu, Pareira, Lycetol

CANCER Arsenic, Chloral, Opium, Tereb Chia, Condurango Chelidonium, Coley's Antitoxin, Codeine, Cod liver Oil, Glycerophosphates, Trypsin, Carcolic Acid, Acid Lactic, Aristol, Belladonna Oint, Charcoal Poultices made with hot 3 per cent Chlorate Potash Solution, Creolin, Iodoform, Hydrogen Peroxide, Orthoform, Potass Permang, Resorcin, Sodii Ethylas, Argent Nit, Vienna Paste, Zinc Chlorid, Trypsin injections

CARBUNCLE *See Boils*

CARIES *Calcii Chlorid, Hypophosphites, Calcii Phosphas, Ol Morrhuæ, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Calcii Glycerophosph, Phosphorus, Potass Iodid (if syphilitic), Sarsaparilla Acid Carbolic, Aristol, Iodine, Iodoform, Iodol*

CATARRH, BRONCHIAL *See Bronchitis***CATARRH, GASTRIC** *See Gastritis***CATARRH, GENITO-URINARY** *See Bladder*

CATARRH, NASAL *Aconite, Camphor, Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic, Belladonna, Cimicifuga, Vin Ipecac, Spirit Æther Nit, Liq Ammon Acet, Nux Vom, Pulv Ipecac Co, Quinine, Salicin Ferric's Syrup, Cocaine Spray, Tannin Syrup, Alum Powder, Tannic Acid, or Benzoic Subnit as Syrup, Acid Carbolic, Ol Eucalypt, Menthol Adrenalin Lotions, Sulphurous Acid Lotron, Formaldehyde Inhalation*

CATARRH, VESICAL *See Bladder***CEREBRAL CONGESTION** *See Apoplexy*

CHANCER *Loto Hydrarg Flav et Nig Hydrarg Subchlor, Hydrarg Perchlor, Iodoform, Iodol, Diiodoform, Aristol Resorcin, Acetanilide, Acid Carbolic, Camphor Caustics, Euphene, Liq Hyd Nit Acid, Sodiodiod Mercuric*

CHAPPED SKIN *Ung Acid Boric, Cold Cream Glycerin, Ung Glyc Plumbi, Ung Lanolina, Lin Catuis, Compound Canon Ointment. Unguamol*

CHICKEN-POX *Mild Purges Tinct Aconiti Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Cit, Effig Saline*

CHILBLAINS *Ung Acid Boric, Ung Acid Carbolic, Ung Aconitinae, Lin Bellad et Aconiti, Ung Capsici, Ol Eucalypt, Lin Terebinth, Tinct Iodi, Ung Glyc Plumbi, Acid Sulphuros, Tinct Tannin, Ung Creosoti, Icthyol, Liq Plumbi, Idrone*

CHLOROSIS *See Anæmia*

CHOLERA, ASIATIC *Camphor, Chlorodyne, Copper Salts, Coto, Opium, Plumbi Acet, Acid Sulphuric, Tannic Acid Enema, Arsenic, Betol, Atropine hypodermically, Ol Cajuputi, Ol Cinnam, Creosote, Ether hypodermically,*

Potass Brom, Salol, Transfusion Fluid in collapse, Ol Terebinth, Acid Carbolic, Calomel, Bismuth Salicyl, Bismuth Carb, Bismuth Subgall, Peptonised Milk, Tannigen, Tannalbin, Morphine hypodermically, rectal injection of warm Salt Solution (1 drachm to a pint of water)

CHORDEE Aconite, Belladonna, Bromides, Camphor, Hyoscyamus, Chloral Hydras, Opium, Tincture of Cantharides (one drop doses), *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

CHOREA Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Calcii Chlorid, Chloral, Conium, Ergot, Curare, Ol Morrhuæ, Bromides, Valerianates, Iron, Phosphorus, Phenazonum, Belladonna, Camphor, Monobrom, Hyoscyamin Hydrobrom, Musk, Quinine, Salicin, Strontii Lactas, Zinci Sulphas et Valerianas

COLIC, INTESTINAL Æther, Belladonna, Ol Cajuput, Camphor, Chloroform, Chlorodyne, Ol Menth Pip, Opium, Tinct Carminativa, Asafetida if due to flatulence, Chloral and Bromides, Carminatives, as Cinnamon, Caraway, Cloves, *large Poultices sprinkled with Mustard or Turpentine, Calomel*

COLIC, LEAD Acid Sulph Dil, Alum, Belladonna, Bromides and Iodides, Chloroform, Opium, Chlorodyne, Magnes Sulph, Sodii Sulph, Milk Diet, *Sulphur Baths*

COLIC, RENAL AND HEPATIC Phenazonum, Belladonna, Calomel, Maidis Stig, Hexamethylenetetramine, Gelsemium, Piperazine, Lysidine, Lycetol, large doses Olive Oil, Opium, Sodii or Ammon Benz, Sodii Salicyl, Sapo, Sodii Oleas, Ol Terebinth, *Chloroform inhalation*

COLLAPSE AND FAINTING Ether hypodermically, Spirit Æther and Spirit Æther Co, Alcohol, Spirit Ammon Arom, Tinct Digitalis, Digitoxin, Strychnine, Adrenalin, *inhalation Ammonia, Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

CONJUNCTIVITIS Acid Boric, Alum (not in acute), Belladonna, Hyd Ox Flav, Ext Opi Liq, Resorcin Zinci Sulphas, Collyr Adstring Luteum, Ol Ricini, Argenti Nitras, Aigyrol, Atropine, Cocaine, Eserine, Borax, Zinci Acetas, *Merlusan*

CONSTIPATION Aloes, Aloin, Belladonna, Cascara, Colocynth, Henbane, Sulphur, Senna, Pulv Glycyrrh Co, Hyd Subchlor, Pil Hydrarg, Iridin, Juglandin, Magnes Sulphas, Nux Vomica, Podophyllin, Rhubarb, Pulv Rhei Co, Pil Rhei Co, Ol Ricini, Pil Scammon Co, Scammony, Scidlitz Powders, Conf Sennæ, Syrup Sennæ, Syrup Ficus

Mist Sennæ Co, Dec Aloes Co, Sodii Phosph, Sodii Sulphas, Effervescent Salines, Sulphur, Conf Sulphur, Glycerin, Glycerin Suppos or Injection, Jalap, Jalapin, Pulv Jalapæ Co, Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Phenolphthalein, Arsenic, Liquid Paraffin, Ipecac, Cod liver Oil, Emulsio Petrolei, Myrrh, Asafetida, Soap Pills, Euonymin, Liq Magnes Bicarbo for infants, Fel Bovinum, Potass Tart Acid

CONVULSIONS Camphor Monobrom, Chloral, Bromides, Belladonna, Atropine, Hexamethylenetetraminebromethylate, Pilocarpine in uræmic, *inhalations Amyl Nitrite, Chloroform, or Ether, Hot Bath, Mustard Bath*

CORNS See Warts

CORYZA See Catarrh, Nasal

COUGH Acid Hydrobromic, Belladonna, Benzol, Tinct Camph Co, Chloral, Codeine, Gelsemium, Hyoscyamus, Morphine, Troch Morph et Ipecac, Liq Picis Aromat, Prunus Virg, Terpin Hyd, Terebene, Heroin, Dionin, Elixir Heroin et Terpin Co, Mist Amygd Co, Aconite, Apomorphine, Camphor, Cubebs, Grindelia in spasmodic cough, Iodoform Pastilles, Scilla, Bromides, Syrup Pruni Virg, *Creosote inhalation*

CROUP Aconite, Alum, Ammon Carb, Bromides, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Zinc Sulphas, Chloral, Hydrarg Subsulphas, Sanguinaria, Acid Lactic, Sulphurous Acid Spray, Tannic Acid Spray, Calomel insufflation, *Cresol Vapour*

CROUP, SPASMODIC Emetics—Vin Ipecac, Vin Antim, Bromides, Chloral, Belladonna, Bromoform, Codeine, Cod liver Oil, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

CYSTITIS See Bladder

DEBILITY Elixir Cinch Flav, Kola, Coca, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Mineral Acids, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Arsenic, Strychnine, Quinine, Nux Vomica, Cinchona Preparations, Malt Extract, Cod liver Oil, Sarsaparilla Compound, Vegetable Bitters, as Gentian, Calumba, Orange, Chiretta, Quassia, Ceregen

DELIRIUM TREMENS Ammon Carb, Bromides, Camphora Monobrom, Chloral Hyd, Digitalis, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscyamine, Belladonna, Opium, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Trional Auri Chlorid, Auri Bromid, Amylene Hydrate, very strong Beef Tea, Tinct Capsici, strong Coffee, Valerian Compounds, Paraldehyde

DYSENTERY • Bismuth et Ceri Salicyl Cannabis, Gummi Rub, Guarana, Hamatoxylon, Hamamelis, Krameria, Catechu, Hydrarg Perchlor, Ipecacuanha Ipecacuanha de emetinised, P Ipecac Co, Hydrarg Subchlor, Naphthalin, Plumbi Acet, Terebene, Ol Terebinth, Acid Gallic, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Acid Tannic, Alum Liq Alum Acet Arsenic, Belladonna, Bismuth Subgall, Calomel, Cupri Arsenis, Magnes Salicylas Acid Sulphuric, Quinine, Tann albin, Tannigen, ice cold water Enema to relieve tenesmus ('), Potassium Chlorate Enema, *Turpentine Stupes*

DYSMENORRHEA Cimicifuga, Nit, Anemonin, Phenazon, Apol, Butyl Chloral Hyd, Gossypii Rad, Piscidia, Potass or Sodii Bromid Pul satilla, Salix Nig, Sibal Serrulat, Sodii Salicylas Viburnum Prunif, Acoryte, Aloes, Mist Ferri Co, Myrrin, Pil Aloes et Myrrh, Arsenic, Belladonna, Ol Rutæ, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

DYSPEPSIA Acid Carbohc, Acid Hydrochl Dil, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Aloes, Ammon Carb, Arsenic, Bismuth Compounds, Capsicum, Ceri Ovalas, Creosote Gentian, Ginger, Oleo resin Zingib, Oleo resin Capsici, Oleo resin Fycris, Pil Hydrarg, Hyd c Cretâ, Hydrastis Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Nux Vomica, Pepsin, Papain, Pancreatin, Liq Ligestivus Liq Pepsin Neutral, Glyc Acid Pepsin, Podophyllin Quinine, Rhubarb, Sodii Bicarb, Sodii Bicarb, Sodii Taurocholas, Acid Cinchona, Cocaine, Menthol, Opium Morphine, Hydrastis, Malt Extract Dried Malt Extract on Bread Nux Vomica, Tonics, Stomachics, and Carminatives as Ol Menth Pip, Ol Caryoph, Gentian, Orange, Quisiam Chirata, &c

DYSPNŒA Spirit Æther Spirit Æther Co Erythrol Tetranit, Nitroglycerin Tablets or Solution in Alcohol, Lobelia, Adonis Vern, Adonidin, Cimicifuga, Æther, Æthyl Iodid, Grindelia, Valerian, Strychnine, Pilocarpine, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Oxygen inhalation*

EARACHE Opium, Morphine, Ung Lanolin with Delphin, 5 per cent Sol Cocaine in Almond Oil, with or without a little Atropine

ECZEMA Arsenic, Iron Preparations, Cod liver Oil, Phosphorus, Calcii Sulphid, Sulphur, Ammonia and Cinchona mixture, Belladonna, Anemone Taborandi, Ehus Tox, Thyroid, Acid Boric, Chrysarobin, Liq

Calci: Lin Calcis, Ung Diachyli, Ol Cadinum, Naphthol, Plumbi Acetas, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearas, Liq Plumbi Subacet, Glycerin, Tar, Thymol, Zinci Oleas, Aristol Creolin, Dermatol, Bismuth Subgall, Europhen, Ichthyol, Adeps Lanæ Adeps Benz Creolin, Lysol, Liq Carb Deterg, Liq Picri Carb, Thiol, Zinci Boras, Aq Laurocerasi, Hyd Ammon, Hyd Perchlor, Hyd Subchlor, Weak Alkaline Lotions, Argent Nit, Calamine, Black Wash, Yellow Wash Borax, Camphor, Ung Hydrarg Nit, Cocaine, Eucalyptol, Pathone, Vernisol, Iodol, Iodoform, Hydrarg Oleas, Zinci Oxidum

ELEPHANTIASIS *Arsamin, Pituitary Extract*

ENDOCARDITIS *Belladonna, Caffeine, Theobromine, Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein, Antistreptococcus Serum, Aconite at first, Salicylates in rheumatic form, Chloral Hyd, Calomel, Opium, Quinine, Potass Iodid, Lithium Citrate*

ENTERITIS *See Cholera and Diarrhœa*

EPILEPSY *Ammonii, Sodii, or Potassii Bromid, Amyl Nitris, Argent Nit, Arsenic, Belladonna, Borax Camphor Monobrom Cannabis, Cypripedin, Iron Preparations, Stych nine, Valerian, Zinci Valerianas, Ferri Valerianas Amylene Hydras, Auri Bromid, Nitro glycerin, Strontii Brom, Liq Auri et Arsen Bromid, Bromipin, Hexamethylenetetramine bromethylate Acetanilid, Acid Hydrobromic Phenazonum, Asafetidi Tinct Castorei, Chloralamid, Cod liver Oil, Paraldehyde, Sodii Fluorid, Sulphonal, Trional, Sumbul, Zinc Salts*

EPISTAXIS *Aperients, Acid Gallic, Digitalis, Aconite, Ergot, Iron Preparations, Acid Tannic, Adrenalin, Hamamelis, Marico, 1 per cent Solution of Acetanilide in Liq Hamamelid Dest, Cold Water on Ice to Spine, Nose, and Head*

ERYSIPELAS *Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor, Antistreptococcus Serum, Sodii Benz, Ammon Carb, Phenazon, Quinine, Aperients, Acid Sulphuros, P Amyli, Glycerin Amyli, Argent Nit, Belladonna Preparations Calamine, Zinc Oxid, Cocaine Creosote, Resorcin, Potass Silicas Sol, Acid Picric, Ung Acid Salicyl, Creolin, Ichthyol*

ERYTHEMA *Glyc Amyli, Chamomile Fomentations, Ung Diachyli, Zinci Oxid, Calamine, Liq Plumbi Dil, Picric Acid, Unguemol, Vernisol, Ung Lanolini, Cold Cream*

EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS, SEXUAL Coca Kola, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Arsenic, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Eastonii, Syrup Hypophosph Co Valerianates, Spirit Armoracæ Co, Bitter Tonics, Sumbul, Bromides, Quinine, Cinchona Preparations, Valldol

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE Belladonna, Digitalis, Iron and Quinine Preparations, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Iodides, Thyroid Treatment, Arsenic, Coto, Zinc Valer

EYE CONTRACTORS OF PUPIL *Pilocarpine, Morphine, Physostigmine, Opium*

EYE DILATORS OF PUPIL *Belladonna, Atropine, Cocaine, Daturine, Duboisine, Homatropine, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine, Scopolamine, Euphthalmine, Mydrine*

EYELIDS, AFFECTIONS OF *Argyrol, Zinc Sulphate, Protargol, Copper Sulphate, Acid Boric, Acid Tannic, Borax, Alum, Ung Hyd Ox Flav, Ung Hyd Nitratis Dil, Argent Nit*

FAVUS *See Parasites*

FISSURE OF NIPPLES *Glyc Acid Tannic, Ung Canon, Argent Nitrus, Liq Calcis, Ung Cocaine, Hydrastis Lotion, Glycerin Plumbi Subacet, Acid Boric, Acid Carbohc, Acid Picric, Bals Peru, Ichthyol*

FISTULÂ *Ichthyol, Creolin, Bismuth Carb Ointment, Calomel Ointment, very weak alkaline lotions, Pathone*

FLATULENCE *Acid Carbohc, Acid Sulphuros, Asafetida, Mist Ammoniaci Capsicum Charcoal, Tinct Carmineative, Chlorodyne, Calc, Sodii Bicarb, Spirit Ammon Arom, Spirit Armoracæ Co, Sodii Sulpho carb, Sodii Hypo Sulphuris, Naphthol Betol Salol, Belladonna, Camphor, Essential Oils, as Peppermint, Cinnamon, Cloves, Bitter Tonics, as Gentian, Orange, Aperients, Pepper, Terebene*

GASTRALGIA (*See also Dyspepsia*) *Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Spirit Ætheris, Spirit Æther Co, Belladonna, Bismuth salts, Liq Calcis, Celli Oxalas, Chloroform, Chlorodyne, Cocaine, Creosote, Magnesia, Pepsin, Acid Carbohc, Sodii Bicarb, Bromides, Codeine, Morphine subcutaneously, Nux Vomica*

GASTRITIS Acid Hydrocyanic, Alkaline Bicarbonates Belladonna Demulcents Opium, Ipecacuanha Bismuth Salts, Papain, Pepsin, Colomel, Caffeine, Cinchona Preparations, Bromides, Calumba

GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS Calcium Chlorid Ferri Iodid, Iodides Cod liver Oil, Iron Salts Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic, Thyroid, *Ung Hyd Oleat*, *Tinct Iodi*, *Tinct Iodi Decolor*, *Idione*, *Ung Potass Iodid*, *Liq Potass Iodid*

GLAUCOMA *Esquine Solution in water or oil*, *Pilocarpine*, *Adrenalin* (?)

GLEET See *Gonorrhoea*

GOITRE Acid Hydrofluoric and Fluorides, Arsenic, Belladonna, Bromides, Convallaria, Hydrarg Iodid Rub, Hydrastis, Iodine, Iodides, Phosphorus, Thymus Gland, Thyroid Treatment, Iodipin, Bromides, Strophanthus Strychnine, Ammon Chlorid, Osmic Acid Injection, *Ung Hydrarg Idione*, *Ung Hyd Oleatis*, *Ung Iodi*, *Tinct Iodi*

GNORRHCEA Copalva, Cubebs Oil Santal Helmitol, Hexamethylenetetramine Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates Potass Citras Saline Aperients, Kava Kava, Ext Santal Solub Liq Buchu Ext Sbal Ferrulat, Injections of Tannic Acid Krameria Agyrol, Argent mercur Nit, Hyd Perchlor, Potass Permanganat, Zinc Sulphocarb Zinc Sulphas, Aigoun, Protargol, Iodoform Bougies, *Merlusa Injections and Bougies*

GOUT Acid Quinic, Aconite, Aspirine, Citarin Citrophen, Colchicum, Colchicine and Salts Piperazine, Phenocoll, Guaiacum, Sulphur, Kava Kava, Lithium Salts, Lycetol, Lysidine, Saline Aperients Piperidin Potass Cit Potass Iodid, Sidal, Sodii Benz, Urosin Hexamethylenetetramine Arsenic Alkalies, Glycerophosphates, Magnes Boro Cit Co, Quinine, Salicylates

GUMS, SPONGY, &c Acid Carbolic, Alum Tinct Iodi, Krameria, Listerine Tinct Myrrh and Borax Potass Chloras, Glyc Acid Boric, Tinct Pyrethri, Pigment Ferri Perchlor Ext Hamamelidis Liq

HÆMATEMESIS Acid Gallic, Adrenalin Dil, Adrenalin, Alum, Iron Alum, Ergot, Ferri Salts, Plumbi Acet, Ol Terebinth, Ammon Chlorid, Ice, Krameria

HÆMATURIA Acid Gallic, Antimony, Camphor Cannabis, Ergot, Iron Alum, Hamamelis Ol Terebinth, Ammon Benz, Camphor, Copuba, Creosote, Digitalis, Matico, Rhus Aromat

HÆMOPTYSIS See *Hæmatemes's*

HÆMORRHAGE Acid Gallic, Acid Sulph Dil Adrenalin Calcium Chloride, Cornutine, Ergot, Cupri Sulph, Digitalis, Gummi Rub, Iron Alum Hæmatoxylon Hamamelis, Ferric Salts, Ol Terebinth, Aconite, Phenazon, Creosote Hydrastin, Cotarnin Acid Tannic Catechu, Alum, Bignon, Gummi Rub, Ferri Perchlor, Hamamelis, Acetanilid, Monsel's Salt Zinc Chlorid, Adrenalin

HÆMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM Ergot Cannabis, Ergotin Inj, Ext Gossypii Liq Hydrastis, Hydrastin, Nuc Vomica Opium, Adrenalin Acid Gallic, Cotarnin, Atropine, Digitalis, emetic dose Ipecacuanha, Quinine, Ferri Perchlor or Alum

HÆMORRHOIDS Laxatives as Conf Sennæ, Conf Sulphur, Conf Piperis, Cascara, Sulphur, Guaiacum Pulv Glycyrrhizæ Co, Sodii Sulphas in large quantity of water on rising, Glycerin, Suppos Bellad et Morph, Suppos Adrenalin, Ung Acid Boric, Ung Gallæ c Opio, Ung Hamamelid, Ung Ranunculi, Ung Bismuthi Carb, Ung Hydrarg Subchlor, Ung Cocainæ et Morphine, Chlorate Potash Lotio, Hydrastis Lotio, Poultices

HAY FEVER (See also *Catarrh, Nasal*) Ammon Chlor, Belladonna, Camphor, Guindelia, Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Iodid, Quinine, Salicin, Aconite, Ipecacuanha, Pulv Ipecac Co, Nuc Vomica Acid Gallic and Bismuth insufflation Cocaine insufflation, Carbolic Smelling Salts, Borax and Iodine Tincture as nasal douche, Menthol, Adrenalin (the best), Sulphurous Acid diluted as douche, Formaldehyde Vapour, Acetanilide in Liq Hamamelidis Dest

HEADACHE Acetanilide, Phenazone Saline Aperients, Caffeine Salts, Gran Effig Caffeine, Phenacetin, Guarana, Kola, Ammon Chlorid, Hyd Subchlor Sodii Salicyla, Menthol locally

HEADACHE, NERVOUS Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Cimicifuga, Spirit Ammon Arom, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Arsenic, Belladonna, Bromides Butyl Chloral, Caffeine, Camphor, Guarana, Cannabis, Chloralamid, Chloral Valerianates, Citrophen, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Spirit Chloroform (full dose), Ignatia

HEART See Angina, Pericarditis, Endocarditis, Dropsy (Cardiac), Syncope, &c

ECTIC FEVER, NIGHTSWEATS Benzoates Salicylates, Agaricin, Gelsemium, Picrotoxin, Quinine, Salicin, Acid Sulph Arom, Acid Camphoric, Belladonna, Tinct Salviæ

HERPES, HERPES ZOSTER Quinine Preparations, Alkaline Saline Aperients, Effg Salines, Calomel, Ichthalbin, Belladonna, *Glyc Amyli*, *Ung Cocain*, *Ung Hyd Ammon*, *Ung Hyd Nit Dil*, *Ung Hyd Oleat*, *Ichthyol*, *Menthol*, *Ung Zinci*, *Vernisol Compounds* (the best), *Acetanilide* and *Starch*, *B smuth Subgallas*, *Calomel*, *strong Spirituous Lotions*

HICCUGH Spirit Ætheris, Spirit Ætheris Co, Spirit Chloroform, Ext Ergotæ Liq, Opium, Soda Bicarb, Apomorphine, Belladonna, Camphor, Cocaine, Valerian *Amyl Nitrite inhalations*

HORDEOLUM *Argent Nit*, *Belladonna*, *Tinct Iodi*, *Ung Hyd Ox Flav*, *Dilute Pulsatilla Lot.*

HYDROPHOBIA Anæsthetics Cannabis Indica, Chloral, Curare, Morphine, Nitro glycerine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Pasteur's Treatment, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

HYSTERIA Cimicifuga, Asafetida, Bromides Cannabis Indica, Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Strychnine, Valerian, Valerianates (especially Zinci Valerianas), Auri Chlorid and Biomid, Valdol, Acid Camphoric, Mist Ferræ, Pil Aloes et Myrrhæ, Phenazonum, Belladonna, Bromipin, Chloralamid, Syrup Glycerophosph Co and Glycerophosphates, Musk, Castor, Sumbul, Trional

IMPETIGO Arsenic, Iron Salts, Mineral Acids, Cod liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Zinc Salts, Ichthalbin, Salol, *Glyc Acid Tannic*, *Ung Hyd Ammon*, *Ung Zinci Oleat*, *Ung Zinci*, *Ung Diachyl*, *Liq Plumbi*, *Ung Acid Boric*, *Ichthyol*, *Benzonaphthol*, *Sozorodol Zinc*, *Tar*, *Ol Cadnum*, *Tannic Acid*

IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHOEA Arsenic, Cannabis Ind, Cantharides, Coca, Cocaine, Damiana, Iron Preparations, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Belladonna, Easton's Syrup, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Cimicifuga, Cubebs, Zinci Phosphas

INCONTINENCE OF URINE Belladonna, Colicn Phosphas, Ergot, Cantharides, Iron Preparations, Phenazonum, Camphor Monobrom, Acid Camphoric, Buchu, Chloral Syr Ferri Iodid, Bromides, Quinine

INDIGESTION See *Dyspepsia*

INFLUENZA Cimicifuga, Liq Ammon Acet, spirit Æther Nit, Spirit Ammon Aromat, Ammon Carb, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Pulv Ipecac Co, Quinine Preparations (especially Tinct Quininæ Ammon), Salicin, Phenacetin, Agaricin, Belladonna, Camphor, Sandal Oil, Cocaine Nasal Spray, inhalation Eucalyptus Oil, painting nostrils with Mentholised Oil

INSANITY, Chloral, Codeine, Colchicine, Hyoscine, Paraldehyde, Trional, Hyoscyamine, Sulphonal

INSOMNIA Bromides, Butyl Chloral, Camphor, Camphor Monobrom, Cannabis Ind, Chloral, Cocaine, Codeina, Hyoscyamus, Lupulin, Morphine, Opium, Paraldehyde, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Veronal, Amylene Hydras, Chloral amid, Sulphonal, Trional, Tetronal, Urethane, Chloralose, Alcohol, Belladonna, Digitalis, Gelsemium, *Hop pillow*, *Warm Bath*

INTERMITTENT FEVER Aconite, Ammon Chlorid, Phenazonum, Apol, Arsenic, Atropine, Calomel, Chloral, Cimicifuga Cinchonidine, Cinchonine, Digitalis, Eucalyptus Preparations, Guaiacol, Hydrastis, Opium, Pulv Ipecac Co, Pilocarpine, Purgatives, Quassia, Quinine (especially the Sulphate, Bromide, and Salicylate), Salicin, Phenacetin, Phenocoll Hydrochlor, Strychnine, Warburg's Tincture

INTERTRIGO Ung Acid Boric, Ung Lanolin, Ung Zinc, Glyc Acid Tannic, Lotio Zinc Oxide, Lotio Calaminæ, Liquor Calcis, Creta Præp, Kaolin, Fullers' Earth, Cold Cream, Ung Zinc Oleatis, Talc, Acetanilide diluted with Starch Powder, Aluminium Stearates, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearates, Calomel, Tannoform, Zinc Oxide, Unguemenol

INTESTINAL WORMS See *Parasites*, *Intestinal*

IRITIS Aconite, Belladonna, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Potass. Iodid, Opium, Atropine Oil or Ointment

ITCH See *Scabies*

JAUNDICE Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Aloes, Ammon Chlor, Benzoates, Euonymin, Hyd c Creta, Pil, Hydrarg, Hydrarg Subchlor, Hydrastis, Iridin Podophyllin, Mist Sennæ Co, Sodii Sulphas, Sodii Phosphas, Tamaracum, Ferri Succinas, Saline Purges, Aisen c Karlsbad Salt, Lemon Juice, Potass Bicarb, Rhubarb Sodii Oleas, daily enema Tepid Water, *Acid Nit Hyd Dil (further diluted) as local application over Liver*

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS See Croup, Spasmodic

LARYNGITIS, ACUTE Aconite, Liq Ammon Acet, Vin Antim, Hydrarg Subchlor, Pulsatilla, Bromides Pulv Ipecac Co Gelsemium, Morphine, Quinine, Zinc Sulphas (emetic) Gualg Alum or Tannic Acid, Demulcent Drinks, *Benzoin Vapour, Thymol Vapour, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation, Hot Foot bath with Mustard*

LARYNGITIS, CHRONIC Bismuth Oxychloride insufflation, Vapour of the following—Creosote, Menthol, Pinus Pumilio, Pinus Sylvestris, or Juniper Oil, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation

LEPROSY Gurjun Balsam Ol Gynocardia, Serum Treatment, Ung Sulphur Iodid

LEUCOCYTHEMIA Digitals, Hypophosphites, Glycero phosphates Iodine, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Zinc Phosphid, Arsenic

LEUCORRHOEA Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Iron Salts, Arsenic, Quinine, Tonics, as Easton's Syrup, Syrup Hypo phosph Co, Hydrastin, *Lotio Acid Carbolic, Acid Boric, Alum, Hydrastis, Pulsatilla, Potass Permang, Tannic Acid, Krameria Zinc Sulphas, Zinc Sulphocarb, Borax, Cupri Sulphas, Resorcin Ichthyol*

LOCOMOTOR ATAXY Argent Nit, Argent Oxid, Phosphorus, Cod liver Oil, Pilocarpine, Physostigma, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Belladonna, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Bromides, Hypophosphites

LUMBAGO Cimicifuge, Belladonna, Colchicum, Potass Iodid, Purgatives Salicylates, Ammon Chlorid, Pulv Ipecac Co, Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Sulphur and Gualacum Lozenges, *Linum Aconiti-Belladon Chloroform, &c, Menthol, Eucalyptus and Turpentine Oil in Liniments, Belladonna Plaster, Ung Capsici, morning with Hot Iron*

LUPUS Iodides, Arsenic, Ol Gynocardia, Ol Morrhuæ, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Calcium Chloride Calomel, Ichthalbin, Thyroid Treatment, *Acid Chromic Camphor Salicyl, Ung Gynocardia, Iodoform, Pasta Zinc Chlorid, Acid Lactic, Lessar's Paste, Resorcin, Acid Cinchonic, Salicylic Collodion, Thiosinamine, Acid Carbolic, Aristol Iodol Ung Sulphur Iodid*

MALARIA See Intermittent Fever

MANIA See Insanity

MEASLES Saline Aperients Aconite, Spirit Æther Nit, Liquor Ammon Acet Ammon Carb, Vinum Ipecac, Lemonade, Digitalis, Jaborandi Quinine, Glys Acid Boric for Throat and Mouth

MELANCHOLIA Bromides Camphor Coca, Cocaine, Cannabis Musk, Valerian and Valerianates Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Damiana Bromopin Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Acid Nit Hyd Dil, Arsenic, Belladonna, Kola, Caffeine, Cimicifuga, Opium

MEORRHAGIA See Hæmorrhage

MIGRAINE See Headache, Nervous

MILK, TO ARREST FLOW OF Agaricin Belladonna, Atropine Ergot, Saline Purgatives, Iodides Camphor, Bromides Quinine, *Belladonna Plaster or Glycerin Belladonna to Breasts*

MILK TO INCREASE FLOW OF Acid Lactic, Jaborandi, Malt Ol Morrhuæ Caffeine Ext Galegæ Lq Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Strychnine, *Massage with Castor Oil*

MORPHINE HABIT Cactus Cocaine Bromides Sparteine Sulphate Valerianates Bromopin, Capsicum, Eserine, Gelsemium Strychnine

MYALGIA Cimicifuga, Ammon Chlorid Atropine Iron Salts Salicylates Camphor Monobrom, Gelsemium Opium, Potass Acet and Citric Salol Iodides, *Linim and Glys Belladonna Lin and Ung Capsici Tinct Iodi Merthol, Belladonna Plaster Ol Cajuputi in Linim, Hot Poultices*

MYXEDEMA (See also Goitre) Arsenic Iron Salts, Pilocarpine and Jaborandi Nitroglycerin Strychnine, Nux Vomica, Thyroid Treatment (best) Glycerophosphates

NÆVI *See Warts*

NEPHRITIS Buchu, Copaiba Dec Hordei, Dec Triticæ, Dec Lini, Pareira, Ol Santal, Ext Santali Liq Uva Ursi, Diuretin, Theobromine Compounds, Alkalies, Belladonna, Copaiba, Scopolia, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Juniper, Ol Terebinth, Urea

NEURALGIA Aconite, Camphor, Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic Bromides, Butyl Chlorid, Eucalyptum, Capsicum, Chloral Hyd, Colchicum Coniæ Hydrobrom, Conium, Iron Salts, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Phosphorus, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acetanilide, Eucalypt, Salicylates Salol, *Esther Spray*, *Lin Bellad*, *Lin Capsici*, *Lin Chlorof*, *Chloral c Camphor*, *Chloral Menthol Camphor*, *Chloroform*, *De'phin*, *Oleat Morphinae* *Oleat Cocaina*, *Ung Atropinae*, *Ung Aconitinae*, *Chlorof Aconiti*, *Chlorof Bellad*, *Amyl Nitrite Inhalat from capsule*, *Blisters*, *Capsicum Plaster*, *Linum Aconiti*, *Spinal Ice bag* (?)

NEURASTHENIA Hexamethylenetetraminebromide, Bromipin, Bromides, Codeine, Cocaine, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Sumbul, Zinc Oxide

NIGHT SWEATS Acid Gallic Acid Sulphuric, Agaricin, Atropine, Belladonna Calci Chlorid, Coto Homa tropine, Hypophosphites, Pulv Ipecac Co, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Picrotoxin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Acid Camphoric, Guaiacol Carb, Hyoscyne Ergot, Tinct Salvie, Trional

NIPPLES, SORE *See Fissure*

NYMPHOMANIA Bromides, Camphor, Camphor Monobrom, Digitalis, Hyoscyne, Bromipin

OBESITY Alkaline Bicarbonates, Ferrous, Iodine, Iodides, Bromides, Alkaline Mineral Waters Aperients Lemon Juice, Saccharin in place of Sugar, Thyroid (?), Sulphurous Mineral Waters

OPHTHALMIA *See Conjunctivitis*

ORCHITIS Ammon Chlorid, Anemonin, Phytolacca, Belladonna, Morphine, Pulsatilla, Sodii Salicylas, *Guaiacol*, *Ichthyol Strapping*

OTITIS Aristol, Atropine, Creosote, Cocaine, Iodol, Naphthol, Resorcin, Salol, Europhen

OTORRHOEA Bismuth and Alum Insufflation, *Acid Tannic Argent Nit, Calendula, Lq Carb Deterg, Acid Boric, Iodoform or Iodol Wool, Hydrogen Peroxide, Lead Lotion, Zinc Sulphocarbolate*

OVARIAN PAIN Ammon Chlorid, Phenazonum, Pulsatilla, Sumbul, Castoreum, Atropine Cannabis Indica, Conium, Valerianates, Anemonin, Opium

OZÆNA See Catarrh, Nasal

PARALYSIS AGITANS Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Phosphoric Acid, Eserine, Strychnine, Hyoscine, Arsenic Cannabis, Chloral, Gelsemium, Opium, Picrotoxin

PARALYSIS, PARA-, AND HEMIPLEGIA Ergot Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Eserine, Strychnine, Damiana, Hypophosphites, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Eastonii, Belladonna, Capsicum, Lactophosphates

PARASITES, INTESTINAL Areca, Filix Mas, Jalap, Calomel, Pelletierine, Santonine, Ol Terebinth, Naphthalin, Thymol, Koussou, Papain, Quassia Enema, Sodium Chloride Enema

PARASITES ON SKIN, ANIMAL *Hydrarg Oleas, Hydrarg PercMor Ung Hydragryr, Ung Hyd Ammon, Naphthol, Ung, Sapo Viride, Hydrag Iod Rub, Sulphur, Ol Sulphurat, Ol Sassafras, Acid Sulphuros, Benzol, Ol Cajuputi, Kerosene, Quassia (a strong decoction), Saponin*

PARASITES ON SKIN, VEGETABLE *Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic, Oxyarsodin, Acid Sulphuros, Quinine Salicylic Acid, Ung Hydrarg Oleat Sodii Sulphis and Hyposulphas, Thymol, Sulphur Naphthol, Naphthalin, Resorcin, Tar*

PERICARDITIS Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein, Iodides, Mercury Preparations, Opium, Quinine, Sodii Salicylas, Scilla, Aconite, Belladonna Plaster, Poultice, Ice bag over Præcordium (?)

PERITONITIS Aconite Lrg Ammon Acet Vin Ipecac Ammonia, Calomel, Hyoscyamus, Opium Salines *Poultices Hot Steam Cloths* (?), *Ice and Cold Cloths* (?), *Lecches* (?), *Rubefacients* (?)

PERSPIRATION, EXCESSIVE See Night Sweats

PERSPIRATION, FETID Acid Boric Acid Carbolic Acid Salicylic Alum Tannoform Lin Bellad Acid Chromic, Iodol Potass Permang Zinc Oxide Acid Tannic, Borax, Sodium Bicarbonate Lotion

PERTUSSIS Benzoic Acid Benzoates, Acid Hydrocyan Dil Alum, Cocaine Cod liver Oil Belladonna Atropine Bromides, Bryony, Ipecacuanha Camphor Monobrom Can nabis, Chloral Conium, Ergot Gelsemium Grindelia Lobelia, Opium Ozonic Ether, Hydrogen Peroxide Strychnine, monium Zinc Oxide, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Bromoform, Naphthalin, Phenacetin Spirit Armoraciae Co, Amyl Nitrite inhalation, inhalation of Vapour of Cresol, Tar, or Fumes of smouldering Lobelia Compound

PHTHISIS (See also Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Hæmorrhage, Hæmatemesis, &c) Acid Lactic Lactates Aconite, Benzoates, Caffeine, Hypophosphites Calcii Chlorid Lactophosphates Codeine Iron Salts, Cod liver Oil Glycerophosphates Pepsin, Prunus Virg Quinine and Cin chona Preparations, Salicin Camphoric, Phenazonum Compounds Creosote and Compounds Sodium Cinnamate, Somatose, Crocodylates (see Arsenic) Heroin, Dionin Thiocol Urea Cimicifuga Tar, Liquor Picis Aromaticus Sandal Wood Oil, Ozone, inhalation of Vapours of Creosote, Ol Pinu Pumilio or Sylvestris, Tar Benzoin

PILES See Hæmorrhoids

PITYRIASIS Boric Acid Ointment and Lotion Chrysarobin, Borax, Ol Cadmi, Tar, Lead Lotion and Ointment, Resorcin, Carbolic Oint and Lotion Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Hyd Perchlor (very weak lotion), Ung Hyd Oleat Sulphur.

PLEURISY Aconite Lrg Ammon Acet Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Ammon Carb Jaborandi, Morphine Iodides, Quinine Soda Salicylas Salicin Phenazone Phenacetin, Calomel, Digitalis, Guaiacol, Ol Gaultheria asparit Blister, Belladonna Plaster, Cotton wool Jacket, Strapping

PLEURODYNIA *See Myalgia*

PNEUMONIA Aconite, Salicylates, Alcohol (?), Liq Ammon Acet, Ammon Carb, Ammon Chlorid, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Potass Cit, Quinine Preparations, Salicin, Caffeine, Hypophosphites Iodides, Belladonna Camphor, Pulv Ipecac Co, Guaiacol, Senega Spirit, Ether Nit, *Ice Pack* (?), *Cold Sponging* (?), *Cold Compresses* (?), *Hot Poultices* (?), *Sinapisms* (?)

POISONS *See under heading of individual drug for antidotes*

POST - PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE *See Hæmorrhage (Post-partum)*

PREGNANCY, VOMITING OF Belladonna, Iodine Tincture (one drop doses hourly), *Ice Pack* (?), *Wine* (one drop doses hourly), Bismuth, *Opal*, *Oxalas Chloroform*, Creosote, Acid Hydrocyanic, Iridin Menthol, Morphine, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Quinine, Sp Nucis Juglandis, Arsenic, Aconite, Potass Bromid, Calumba, Nux Vomica Tincture (one drop doses hourly), Salicin

PRURIGO, PRURITUS ANI, VULVÆ, &c (*See also Eczema*) Arsenic Bromides, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Quinine and its Preparations, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Ichthulbin Phosphorus, Alkaline or Acid Tonics, *Boric or Carbolic Acid Lotions and Ointments*, *Ung Acid Salicylic*, *Sulphurous Acid Lotions and Ointments*, *Alkaline Lotions*, *Aum*, *Argent Nit*, *Liq Carb Deterg*, *Liq Picis Carbonis*, *Pathone Lotions*, *Ung Chloroformi*, *Lotio Nigra*, *Glycerin Plumbi Subacet*, *Cocaine Ointments and Lotions*, *Eucaine Orthoform*, *Opium Lin Calcis*, *Carron Ointment*, *Alcoholic Lotions*, *Acid Hydrocyanic Dil*, *Aq Laurocerasi*, *Resorcin Lanolin Cream*, *Hyd Subchlor*, *Hyd Perchlor*, *Liq Plumbi*, *Ung Picis*, *very hot Water* *ice cold Water*

PSORIASIS Arsenic, Cantharides Ol Gynocardia, Hyd, Iodid Virid, Iron Salts, Cod liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preps, Sulphur, Tonics generally, Saline Aperients, *Carbolic Acid Chysarobin*, *Pyrogallie Acid*, *Salicylic Acid*, *Liq Carb Deterg*, *Liq Picis Carb*, *Tar Ointment and Lotio*, *O Cadini*, *Ol Betulae*, *Sulphur Sulph Hypochlor*, *Europhen*, *Aristol*, *Ung Lanolini*, *Cold Cream*, *Naphthol*, *Eurobin*, *Leucogallol*, *Ung Hyd Subchlor*, *Ichthyol*, *Liq Plumbi*, *Ung Hyd Oleat*, *Sulphur Iodid*, *Warm Baths*, *Alkaline Baths*, *Sulphur Bath*, *Pathone*, *Unguemol*

PUERPERAL FEVER Opium, Quinine, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Aconite, Calumba, Digitalis, Aperients, Ol Terebinth, Terebene, Phenazonum, Stimulants, *Boric or Carbolic Lotion*, *Antistreptococcus Serum*, *Cieolin Lotion*, *Ice (?)*, *Hyd Perchlor* (very weak lotion), *Sulphocarbolates*, *Potass Permang*

PURPURA (See also **Hæmorrhage**) Acid Gallic, Acid Sulph. Arom., Ergot, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin, Ol Terebinth, Lemon Juice, Calc. Chlorid, Arsenic, Malt Extract, Nux Vomica

PYÆMIA Salicylates, Eucalyptus, Quinine and Cinchon Preparations, Salicin, Antistreptococcus Serum, Levurin, Nux Vomica, Ol Terebinth

PYELITIS (See also **Bright's Disease**) Acid Camphore, Buchu, Copaiba, Ol Santal, Ol Juniper, Parena, Salol, Scoparius, Benzoates, Hexamethylenetetramine

PYROSIS Acid Hydrocyanic, Acid Nit Hyd, Oil Acid Sulphuros, Bismuth Preparations, Charcoal, Cera Oxalas, Magnesia, Sodii Bicarb, Sodii Sulphocarb., Acid Carbolic, Creosote, Nux Vomica, Chalk, Morphine

QUINSY See Throat

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE Benzoates, Salicylates, Aspirine, Aconite, Cimicifuga, Colchicum, Citrates, Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Bicarb, Opium, Quinine, Salicin, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Phenocoll, Salol, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Bromides, Ammon Chlorid, Pulv Ipecac, Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Lithium Salts, Acetyl salicylic Acid

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Sulphu. Lozenges, Colchicum, Iron Preparations, Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Iodides, Ol Gaultheriæ, Lithii Hippuras, Lithii Bromid, Pelletierine, Piperazine, Lysidine, Lycetol, Colchicin, Salicyl, Aspirine, Benzoates, Cod liver Oil, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Rhus Tox, *Linn Bellad*, *Linn Chlorof*, *Mesotan*, *Methyl Salicyl*, *Linn Terebinth*, *Linn Eucalypti*, Acetyl salicylic Acid

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS Cimicifuga, Guaiacol, Arsenic, Acetyl salicylic acid, Iodides, Guaiacol Carbonate, Lithia, Cod liver Oil, Bromides, Thyroid

RICKETS Phosphates Lactophosphat, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, as Syrup Calci Lactophosph, Syrup Glycerophosph, Hypophosph Co combined, Cod Liver Oil with Vin Ferri, Calc

RINGWORM See *Tinea*

SALIVATION Dilute Mineral Acids general treatment with Tonics, Boric Acid, Borax, Potass Chlorate, Alum, or Carbolic Acid Mouth Washes and Gargles

SARCINÆ (See also *Dyspepsia*) Acid Sulphuros Sodii, Typosulphis, Sodii Salicylas, Calci Chlorid Creosote, Stomach Syphon

SCABIES Loto Culci Sulphurat, Hyd Perchlor, Naphthol Ung Potass Sulphurat, Sulph, Creolin, Acid Sulphuros Hyd Ammon, Ichthyol Oil Cayuputi Sulphur Baths, Pathore

SCALDS See *Burns*

SCIATICA Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colchicum Lithi Cit and Bromid, Guaiacol Guaiacum, Acetanilide Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Eralgin, Salol, Salicylate, Calcin, Quinine Pipiazine, Lycetol, Lysidine, Ammon Chlorid Cod liver Oil Celsemium, Syrup Glycerophosph Co Iodides, Iodipin, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Ol Terebinth, Morphine Injection, Ether Spray, Ung Aconitinæ, Ung Atropinæ Linum Bellad Aconiti Chlorof, Menthol, Chloral cum Camphor, Ung Veratrinæ, Blisters, Galvanism

SCROFULA Calcium Salts with Iion, Syrup Ferri Phosph Co, Syrup Calci Lactophosph, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Ol Morrhuæ Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Arsenic, Iodides, Iodipin Syrup Ferri Iodid, Thyroid, Ext Malt, Milk and Lime Water Blisters or Iodine Paint for enlarged glands,unction of Fat

SCURVY (See also *Hæmorrhage*) Lime Juice, Lemon Juice, Phosphorus Potass Chloras, Citras, or Tart Acidus, liberal Diet, Quinine and Citric Acid Tonics, Tinct Ferri Perchlor, Tinct Myrrh as Mouth Wash and Gargle

SEA-SICKNESS Chloral, Chlorodyne, Cocain Hydrochlor, Bromides, Nitroglycerin Tabs, Chloralamid Phenazonum, Acid Hydrocyanic Dil, Effg Caffeine Citrate, Amyl Nitrite inhalation

SEPTICÆMIA *See Pyæmia*

SHINGLES (*See Herpes*) *Verriest Zinc as a covering—
an unfailing remedy*

SMALL-POX *See Variola*

SNAKE-BITE *See Bites*

SNEEZING (*See Hay Fever and Catarrh Nasal*) *Alsenic
pressure beneath nose over termination of nasal branch of
ophthalmic division of fifth*

SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS *See Chorea, Angina, Asthma,
Colic, Epilepsy, &c*

SPINA BIFIDA *Iodides, Iodine injection, Glycerin
injection after Tapping*

SPINAL CONGESTION *Aconite, Ferrous Chloride, Nux
Vomica, Cold Affusions to Spine, &c*

SPINAL IRRITATION *Acid Phosphoric Phosphorus
and Phosphates, Aconite Belladonna, Bromides, Ergot if
congested Nux Vomica, Glycerophosphates Hypophosphites,
Massage, Electricity, Counter irritation, as Blisters, &c*

SPINAL PARALYSIS (*See also Locomotor Ataxy*)
*Belladonna, Cod liver Oil, Ext Malt, Hyoscyamine in
Paralysis Agens Ergot in Hypertension Phosphates,
Hypophosphites, or Picro
toxin after tubile symptoms, Electricity, Massage*

SPRUE *Pulv Rhei Co, Chalk, Soda Bicarb, Cinna-
mon, Pulv Ipecac Co, Milk Diet, Carminatives*

STOMACH CATARRH *See Gastritis*

STOMACH, SOUR *See Acidity, Pyrosis*

STOMATITIS *See Aphthæ*

STRUMA *See Scrofula*

SUNSTROKE *Apomorphine and Atropine injections,
Belladonna, Ergot by mouth or injection, Digitalis Bromides,
Quinine, Cold Affusion (?), Venesection (?), Leeches (?), Hot
Baths (?), Ice to Back, Chest, and Abdomen (?)*

SYCOSIS See *Tinea*

SYNCOPE (See also *Collapse*) Alcohol, Atropine, Belladonna, Camphor, Digitalin hypodermically in sudden collapse, Adrenalin, *Ether or Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Ammonia inhalation (cautiously), position head downwards, feet raised*

SYNOVITIS Aconite, Vin Antim, Saline Purges, Calomel Sulphid Cod liver Oil, Iodides, Quinine, Injection of Carbolic Acid Solution into Joint, Injection of Etheral Iodoform Solution into Joint, *Blisiers, Strapping strong Counter irritants, Ung Hydrarg Co, Ung Hyd Oleat*

SYPHILIS Iodides, Hyd c Cretâ, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Hyd Iodid Vinid, Hyd Iodid Rub Pil Hydrarg, Hydrarg Tannas Sarsaparilla Syrup Acid Hydriodic, Arsenic, Liq Arsenic, Auri Chlorid, Liq Arsenic et Hyd Biomid, Cod liver Oil Creosote, Guaiacum, Iodipin Merlusan, Silvaisan, Arsamin, Tonics and General Treatment, *Acid Boric Acid Chromic, Acid Trichloracet c, Acid Nitric, Aristol, Hydrarg Bicyamid, Calomel, Eupophen Iodoform, Iodol, Loto Flava, Potassium Chlorate, Thicl, Zinc Chlorid, Sozonodol Mercury*

TÆNIA See *Parasites, Intestinal*

TETANUS Cannabis, Chloral, Conine Hydrarg Curare Gelsemine, Morphine, Opium, *Pilocarpine, Hydrogen Peroxid Pilocarpine, Urethane, Aconite (large doses) Apomorphine, Amyl Nitrite inhalation Anæsthetics*

THROAT, INFLAMMATION OF, TONSILLITIS Aconite, Salicylates, Vin Antim Belladonna Quinine, Phenazon, Phenacetin Opium Pulv Ipecac Co, Cocaine Paint *Piment 10 Ferri Perchlor, Weak Creolin Paint, Boric Acid, Benzoin Vapour, Juniper Oil Vapour*

THROAT, RELAXED SORE Aconite, Salicylates, Belladonna, Guaiacum, Lozs, Cocaine Pastilles Phenazonum, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphates, Mineral Acids and Tonics generally, Glyc Acid Boric, Glyc Acid Tannic, Glyc Boracis, Glyc Aluminis, Acid Sulphuros, Acid Carbohc, Potass Chlorate and Borax Gargles, Ferri Perchlor Inf Rosæ Acid, very weak Formaldehyde, Hydrastis Gargle, Piment Argent Nit, *Thymol inhalation, Benzoin inhalation, Ammon Chlorid Vapour*

THRUSH See *Aphthæ*

ULCERS AND SORES *Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic, Acid Salicylic, Argent Nit, Ol Eucalypti, Hydrogen Peroxid, Potass Permang, Ung Resinæ, Glyc Bellad, Zinci Chlorid, Zinci Oleas and Stearas, Zinci Sulphas, Lotio Rubia, Iodol, Iodoform, Europhen, Naphthalin, Orthoform, Acetanilide, Alcohol Alum Ust, Bols Peru, Borax, Bismuth Subnit, Lotio Calcis Chlorinat, Liq Plumbi, Hydrastis, Hyd Per chlor, Lotio Potass Chlorat, Salutas, Izal, Creolin, Pathocel*

URÆMIA *Amyl Nitris, Caffeine, Digitalis, P Elaterin Co, Jaborandi, Pilocarpin, Jalap, Nitroglycerin Scilla, Scoparius, Benzoates, Chloral Hydrate, Erythrol Tetranit, Saline, Incision*

URINE, INCONTINENCE *See Incontinence*

URTICARIA *Bromides, Magnesia, Sodii Bicarb, Alkaline Drinks and Saline Aperients, Boric or Carbolic Lotions, Liq Plumbi, Acid Hydrocyanic Dil, Cocaine Ointment and Lotion, Alkaline Bath, Lin Calcis*

VAGINITIS *See Leucorrhœa*

VARIOLA *Aconite, Ammon Carb, Liq Ammon Acet, Belladonna, Bromides, Alcohol, Cimicifuga, Quinine, Ruby Glass Screen, Ung Acid Boric, Ung or Ol Carbolic Lin Calcis, Collodion, Vernisol Carbolic Acid Sulphuros, Cocaine Glyc Amyli (stiff), Potass Permang, Ung Zinci*

VERTIGO *Caffeine, Guarana, Quinine, Valerianate, Spirit Ammon Arom, Nux Vomica, Strychnine, Amyl Nitri, Hexamethylenetetraminebiomethylate, Glycerophosphates, Auri Bromid, Ferri et Quin Cit*

VOMITING (*See also Pregnancy*) *Acid Carbolic Tinct Iodi, Vin Ipecac, Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Effervescing Mixtures, Liq Calcis, Milk and Lime Water, Milk Lime Water and Aerated Water, Aerated Water, Chloral Chloroform, Liq Magnes Carb, Morphine, Nux Vomica, Nitroglycerin, Cerri Oxalas, Cocaine, Belladonna, Bromides, Calomel (frequent small doses), Camphor, Orexin Tannas, Chloral Hydrate enema*

WARTS AND CORNS *Acid Acetic Glacial, Acid Carbolic, Acid Chromic, Acid Nitric, Collod Salicylic, Argent Nit, Lin Iodi, Liquor Potassæ, Formaldehyde, Arsenical Paste, Acid Trichloroacetic, Liq Arsenicals, Pepsin Paste, Liq Sodii Ethylat*

WHOOPIING COUGH *See Pertussis*

WORMS *See Parasites (Intestinal)*

WOUNDS *Acid Benzoic, Acid Boric Acid Carbolic, Acid Salicylic Alum, Arnica, Benzoin Calendula, Eucalyptus, Hydr P, Iodol, Iodoform, Iodol, Eusphen, Aristol, Plumbi Acet, Liq P, Permang, Resorcin Acetanilid Zinci Chlorid, Zinci Permang, Zinci Sulphas, Sal Alembroth Hydiarg Iodid Rub Hydiarg et Zinci Cyanid, Naphthalin, β Naphthol, Camphor, Thymol Tannoforn, Hydrogen Peroxid Izal, Creolin, Sanitas, Acid Chromic, Bals Peru, Bismuth Subnit, Bismuth Subgall, Ol Cinnam, Ol Caryoph, Creosote Charcoal, Argent Nit Orthoform, Potass Chloras, Liq Sodæ Chlorinat, Zinci Oxid, Pathone*

YELLOW FEVER *Acetanilid, Phenazon, Phenacetin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Pilocarpine, Tinct W, Chlorodyne, Benzo na, Ol Terbinth, Charcoal, Calomel Stimulants, Liq Calceis (See also Hæmorrhage)*

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